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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM No. 40, TO No. 75, INCLUSIVE.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

IN RELATION TO ENFORCING THE

LIQUOR LAW.

1855.

In Common Council, May 10, 1855.

Read, laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

W. P. Gregg, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 1855.

WHEREAS, a certain proclamation purporting to emanate from the Mayor of the City of Boston, has lately appeared; and whereas the said Mayor of Boston is an officer of the City of Boston, and that no Ordinance has been passed by the Common Council of Boston, conferring upon the said Mayor and the Board of Aldermen or either of them any authority to employ the City Funds or the City Officers, superior or inferior, in the execution of the Act, entitled "An Act concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous Liquors," passed April 20, 1855; and whereas, in no shape or way whatever have any of the Chartered rights and powers of the City of Boston been delegated to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen or either of them, by the City of Boston on account of, or in aid of the said Act; and whereas it is proper and just that the Chartered rights of the City should be protected from infringement or usurpation from any source;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the powers conferred by the Act entitled "An Act concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous Liquors" on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this City constitute them in that respect *State* officers, as distinct from their Municipal powers derived from their election under the City Charter.

Resolved, That all officers of the City Government be expressly prohibited from employing or using any property of this Corporation, or any money in its Treasury, or the credit of this Corporation, for the purpose of enforcing or executing "An Act concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous Liquors;" and that if any officer under salary from this Corporation shall devote any

portion of his time to the execution of said Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he shall on oath report to the accounting officers the amount of time so expended, and a proportionable amount of money shall be discounted and reserved from the salary allowed from this Corporation. And if any officer of this Corporation shall falsely return the amount of time so expended, he ought to be dismissed from the service of this Corporation; and no money of this City shall ever afterwards be applied to paying such persons any salary or compensation whatever.

And be it further Resolved, That this Corporation in no way authorizes or empowers its officers to do any acts for or on account of the execution of "An Act concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous Liquors," but leaves all persons to derive from said Act their authority, compensation and indemnity, without this Corporation in any way conferring or delegating the powers on them conferred by their Charter, in support of this said Act. And that any action of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston in the execution of said Act is and shall be regarded and understood as altogether independent of, and without the sanction of the City of Boston in their corporative capacity.

AN

ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

AT THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Seventy-ninth Anniversary of American Independence,

JULY 4, 1855.

BY REV. A. A. MINER.

BOSTON:
MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS, 1 WATER STREET.
1855.

SICUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NOSTER.
BOSTONIA
CONDITA A.D.
1630.
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1822.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 5, 1855.

Ordered, That the thanks of the City Council be presented to the Rev. ALONZO A. MINER for his very able and patriotic Oration, delivered on the Fourth of July instant, and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, July 9, 1855.

Concurred.

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

Approved, July 12, 1855.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor*

A true copy. Attest:

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

BOSTON, JULY 14, 1855.

To His Honor J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor*,

WM. WASHBURN, ESQ., *Chairman of the Board of Aldermen*, and

JOSEPH STORY, ESQ., *President of the Common Council.*

Herewith I transmit a copy of the Oration delivered before the Municipal Authorities of this City, at the late Celebration of our National Anniversary.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Yours, very truly,

A. A. MINER.

ORATION.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, on one of those occasions when an orator is not permitted to select his theme. The occasion itself presents it. It chimes in our hundred bells. It booms from the cannon's mouth. It flashes in the eyes of the tens of thousands who throng our streets. We snuff it in the very air. *Liberty, in the glory of its conception, the partiality of its embodiment, and the imperativeness of its demands,* directs our thoughts to-day.

We welcome again the Anniversary of our Nation's birth. It is the recurrence of a sacred hour in which liberty, insulted, betrayed, crucified, rose again from the dead. That resurrection was marked by scarcely less than an angelic announcement. "All men are created equal"—equal, not in powers—not in social position—not in educational advantages—but equal in natural and inalienable rights—equal before all righteous law. Such a declaration is made for all people and for all times. It breathes the benign spirit of natural law. It

strikes no sinister strain. It points to no by-path; but opens up the great highway of liberty.

No individual lives for himself. No community, or people, or nation, lives for itself. If it lives selfishly, though it may have broken from a long-accustomed thraldom, and transplanted the machinery of despotism to new fields, it lives over again the same old life, and hastes to the same inglorious death. It corrupts the ever-enlarging history of nations, and poisons the fountains of influence which will mould the character of succeeding generations of men.

And yet a nation's fall, even, may contribute indirectly to the world's advance. A given point in the rim of a carriage wheel rises from the ground to its highest altitude, and sinks to the ground again; but the wheel in the meantime moves steadily forward. The rock on which the ship of state is wrecked, ever after stands out as a beacon, warning all subsequent adventurers upon the troubled main, to sail by corrected charts.

When the people of the original thirteen colonies, smarting under a sense of their wrongs — wrongs, however, of which they had seen but the embryo in the measures to which they were called to submit — put forth their sublime declaration of principles, they struck off at a blow the chains that bound them, and converted those dependencies into sovereignties. And now when

the great dial of eternity marks the seventy-ninth return of this sacred hour, the claim, "I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN," is a passport to every land, more potent than the *prestige* of old Roman citizenship.

From the midst of the too prevalent selfishness of the world, and the current unholy strifes of our own nation, I look back upon those struggles with wonder. The wealth of the world, the comforts of home, the blessedness of domestic companionship, were unhesitatingly sacrificed that freedom might dwell in the land. Impelled by the lofty spirit of patriotism, life itself, in generous profusion, was offered upon the altar of liberty. It was weakness against power. Outwardly, and to the seeming, it was desperation casting all upon the throw of a single die. But inwardly, and to faith, it was power against weakness. It was righteousness asserting its supremacy over wrongs; *and righteousness is always strength.* Else what does the wise man mean when he says, "*The throne*" — and the throne is the symbol of power — "*The throne is established by righteousness.*" Else what does the holy apostle mean when he exhorts his brethern to "*put on the breastplate of righteousness;*" if righteousness is not strength, and therefore a defence. Such a cause is strong in its inner life. It is in harmony with divine power. The forces of nature, the instincts and

sympathies of the human soul, and the infinite energies of God, bear it on. The wind and tide of the universe are with it.

In the inherent rectitude of the revolutionary struggle, rested the faith of the elder Adams — the man whose labors in the council chamber of the nation, in that critical hour, were more highly esteemed than those of any other. On the day following the declaration of American Independence — when the full sense of the greatness of that event was upon him — Mr. Adams said, in a letter to his wife, "Yesterday the greatest question was decided ever debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided by men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States. The day is passed. The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as a day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized by pomps, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other; from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well

aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue — which I hope we shall not."

On this letter is chiefly based that well-known and classic speech, commencing, "Sink or swim, live or die," which Mr. Webster, following the example of ancient historians, makes Mr. Adams to have uttered in the debates of that juncture. Its prophecies have become histories. They did make this day glorious. And I never look upon the manly signatures by which they staked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," on the issue of the struggle, without feeling that an especial grace is imparted by them to quicken the pulse of patriotism in every heart.

Every nation has its jubilant days; and these, like so many barometers, determine the intellectual and moral weight of the nation. In the principal states of Italy, the pompous ceremonials of the church, the more imposing of which are in honor of some patron saint, claim chief attention. Like the anniversary of St. Januarius of Neapolitan regard, these are not unfrequently marked by the grossest superstition. His

coagulated blood — so the fable runs — gathered up by some female devotee, in the moment of his assassination, and carried in the commemorative procession, becomes suddenly fluid as the precise moment of his death returns, and is answered by a corresponding fluidity in another portion of it, reverently cherished in Spain. The enthusiasm of the hardy Swiss mountaineer, ready to fight, for hire, the battles of every land, is awakened by nothing so readily as by the Tir Fèdèral, Switzerland's great shooting match; in which many thousands from the different Cantons vie with each other in emulating the attainments of the heroic Tell. The annual return of the birthdays of kings and queens, the days of their coronation, the anniversaries of great battles, and of some long sought, though partial, concession to popular liberty — these fill up the catalogue of noteworthy days. In contrast with such occasions, how significant is the day we celebrate! From the ringing of the bells which wake the morning, to the artistic illuminations which light it to its repose, every moment is instinct with patriotic thought!

The glory which rests upon our National Birthday, is not the glory of mere circumstances. It is not the glory of simple, unloving, resistless might; of the lightning riving the oak; of the earthquake engulphing whole cities; of the raging tempest scattering the fleet.

The vigorous muscle and physical hardihood which triumph in the street brawl, cannot attain it. The skill of the warrior, who builds the thrones of tyrants of human bones, cannot command it. Success is not a necessary element of it. Heroic daring and noble endurance, so often exhibited in the worst of causes, cannot demonstrate its presence. But it is a glory that lives in the aspirations, resolutions, and sacrifices of loving thought. The mother knows its blessedness when she puts away ease and personal comfort, and cherishes by night and by day the babe of her bosom. It abides in the heart prompted by filial gratitude to devote itself to a parent's welfare. It inheres in that fraternal affection which draws neighbor towards neighbor, and establishes a blessed agreement among all classes, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free. It refreshes us in the self-sacrifice of that noble young physician, who, to stay the devastating plague in his native city, and rescue its inhabitants from the fell destroyer, shut himself up with an infected corpse, pen and paper in hand, noted his minutest examinations for the guidance of others, and cheerfully resigned a life which could find no higher glory save in death. Such a glory rose to its loftiest earthly manifestation in the purposes and devotion

of our liberty-loving fathers, whose noble declaration of principles distinguishes the day we honor.

Much as we may exalt subsequent achievements — much as we may admire the personal valor and persistent bravery of the army who maintained their declaration, and maintained it in a kindred spirit — we, nevertheless, find the glory of this hour in the immortal principles of liberty which glowed in those patriotic hearts. Never were those principles more distinctly perceived, or more perfectly asserted, than on the 4th of July, 1776. Other nations have had their struggles for liberty, and those struggles have been more or less successful; but rarely, if ever, have they so clearly discerned the good they sought, so completely separated it from all adventitious circumstances, and so successfully asserted it in the form of absolute truth. They have felt personal grievances, and have sought to remove those grievances by means which have but transferred them to others. The vassal has leaped upon the throne; and the king has fallen a slave. The revenues of the tyrant have become the spoils of the peasant. There has been change, but not reform; struggle and triumph, but not of liberty.

When the English Parliament of 1376, known as the "Good Parliament," remonstrated against Papal usurpation, it was simply a remonstrance of selfishness

on its own behalf. The pope, till then, had appropriated the revenues of the English branch of the church, as of all other branches, to his own aggrandizement. The priests and their friends in parliament desired those revenues for themselves. Yearnings to relieve the *people* of their burdens, were alien from their hearts. A purpose to sunder the bands of oppression that the *people* might go free, prompted not their efforts. They would despoil the pope of his power, that they themselves might wield it. It was forcing one tyrant to give place to many. The principle of liberty was not even discerned; and yet they dignified their efforts by calling them a struggle for freedom.

Among the early Italian reformers, there were nobility of purpose, persistence of effort, and temporary success; but no broad, well-defined principles, clearly perceived, and firmly held. The great Savonarola — than whom none is more deserving of honor in the whole catalogue of Italian worthies — than whom, for the space of eight years, none could more deeply move the heart of Florence, his adopted city — none excite to greater intensity the jealous and vindictive passions of Pope Alexander VI. — even the great Savonarola saw not principles clearly. He struck blow after blow; cast down the nobility and enthroned the citizen; sought in vain the liberties of Florence at the hands of

the dying Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed the magnificent; and in the last moments of that unhappy duke, took vengeance upon him by refusing him the blessing of the church. Sweet as were the tones of the reformer as they fell upon the ears of the friendly Florentines on the banks of the "swift flowing Arno," they were not the utterances of absolute truth. Liberty as a universal birthright, he never acknowledged; probably never discerned.

Turn whichever way we will, the same thing commonly meets us. The war of the communities in Castile, with its unhappy termination in the battle of Villalar; the struggles of wretched Poland; the chartist rebellion in England; the spasmodic efforts of down-trodden Ireland; nay, even the more recent revolutions in France — none of these was an attempted embodiment of the highest political formulas. The war of to-day, which is wasting the armies and draining the treasuries of four powerful nations, and which enchains the attention of the civilized world, is not a war for liberty — save as a vague and distant shadow — but for commerce. Neither constitutional England, imperial France, despotic Russia, nor fatalistic Turkey, states clearly its purpose in this struggle. After negotiation upon negotiation, the "*four points*" remain well-nigh *pointless*.

In marked contrast with the confusion of principles characterizing these struggles, when our fathers speak of the birthright of man, they step at once upon the level of absolute truth. "All men are created equal," is the brief, sententious utterance which may well be regarded as the Magna Charta of humanity. The thought, indeed, was not new. Aristotle, and Polybius, and Cicero, had announced a similar one; but never in so important a crisis — never in clearer or terser terms. It is the statement of the inalienable rights of man reduced to its lowest algebraic formula. It is this simple condensed truth that glorifies our political sabbath day — a day of which Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill may well be proud — a day on which, if we should be silent, the mouldering bones of our fathers would murmur in their graves, and the very sods that cover them, cry out at our baseness.

> 'Tis freedom's day, a day of ripening glory;
> When tyrants trembling heard proud freedom's story.

But this glory could not long lie in abstract propositions. We sow principles, and reap events and institutions. Doing was the legitimate fruit of asserting. And bloody as were the deeds to be done, they were not chosen of our fathers, but were forced upon them. All classes acknowledged the righteousness of the struggle. The farmer at his plough, the artizan in his

workshop, the professor in the halls of science, the statesman in the council chamber of the nation — all could appeal unto heaven in attestation of their loyalty, and invoke the benediction of the Highest upon the new-born nation. Even the ministers of our holy religion plead the same sacred cause, and urged the man of strong right arm to strike for his altar and his home. And, if I may be allowed to turn aside for a moment, I would say, the same spirit still survives. The sons of New England, adorning her pulpits, uncorrupted by lust of wealth or power, who but last year, while the enactment was pending which has inflicted the latest wound upon American liberty, sent up to Congress their indignant remonstrance against the contemplated infidelity — our immortal *three thousand and fifty* — are the legitimate successors of those self-sacrificing worthies. And it is gratifying to reflect that no casuistical perversion of the terms of that remonstrance can becloud the judgment of those saintly men, as from out the heavens they pronounce the plaudit, "Well done good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

The seed being sown — some in stony places, some among thorns — and independence being achieved, the thought everywhere held in solution was precipitated, and found embodiment in the institutions of the land.

Institutions are principles crystalized. They are a kind of language, never expressing more, but often much less than the average thought of their framers. There is an inherent difficulty in making them perfect, as there is a limit to the perfectness of all utterances. A poem is always less than the fountain of conception and emotion in the poet's soul. An oration, far from embodying the orator's whole mind, exhibits but the cold glistening summits of the mountain ranges of thought and feeling within him. In a like manner, institutions, under the freest development, are but imperfect utterances of the noblest principles.

Still more imperfect do they become when that development is directly impeded by conflicting principles. Such principles were already embodied on the soil of these American Colonies. England, who boasts that if a slave breathes her air that moment he is free, had nourished a despotism in our midst unparalleled in the history of nations. But cupidity, among us, demanded that that despotism should be undisturbed. Still our statesmen asserted the broadest political truth in the face of this baldest political falsehood. That truth sought utterance in a constitution which should have become the palladium of liberty. There was much tending to give success to the effort. The mother country, undesignedly and unwittingly,

had been training her Colonies for self-government, as she is now training some of her present dependencies for an ultimate exercise of sovereignty. The living social organism, therefore, breathed freely in the new atmosphere. Other nations in their revolutionary attempts have failed, because republicanism demanded a reconstruction of their social institutions. Ours succeeded; because our social life was already cast in the republican type. The streams from the new fountain of power flowed readily in the old channels.

Thus far the new-born babe was full of promise. But, alas! its quiet slumbers were soon disturbed by the mutterings of distant thunder. The dark cloud which skirts our southern horizon to-day — nay, by which the whole heavens is being rapidly overcast — was then, as now, charged with forked lightnings. And yet those sturdy patriots, whose hearts were burning with the fires of freedom, frowned still upon the institution of slavery. They would recognize it in no express terms. They looked even for its speedy overthrow. They would record no word in that federative instrument which need be erased when slavery should cease in all the land. Itself an implication of the political dishonor of its adherents, it finds toleration only by implication under the constitution they gave us. And how has that toleration been

abused! The door left open, slavery has entered, a harlot, into the temple of liberty, and flaunts her shame in the glare of the noon-day sun! Ah! and she is not without progeny! As Abraham of old wickedly welcomed his two sons, "the one by a bond-maid, the other by a free woman," so has our Federal Union welcomed its children, two and two, a slave state hand in hand with a free state, until we have not only reversed our figures, giving us thirty-one sovereignties in place of thirteen; but we have also reversed our principles, prostituting to the guardianship of slavery, the energies of this mighty Union, designed of the fathers as the prop of liberty. But let us remember that "he who was of the bond-woman, *was born after the flesh;* but he of the free woman was by *promise.*"

I need not detain you to trace the gradual exclusion of liberty from her own altars. Often and ably and sadly has this work been done. The successive removes are as familiar to you as household words. Step by step have we abandoned the ways and the spirit of our fathers, until the latest contrasts are the most appalling. One year ago, the eagle eye of the sentinel upon the highest watch tower of our country, discerned a lone fugitive in the streets of our well-beloved city. At the call of the speculator in human blood, he hasted to his rendition with an

armed band a thousand strong. To-day, liberty is stricken down on the virgin soil of the West, and no tocsin sounds to arms.

I would speak with words of no unnecessary alarm. But is there not danger that we shall beguile ourselves with the forms of freedom from which the soul has fled? Is there not danger of accepting judicial procedure in place of justice itself? Human law, for divine right? Have we not already a tyranny in our very midst which counts liberty a crime? Which conflicts not less with the fundamental principles of our government than of our holy religion? Which deems the instinctive utterance of the noblest impulses, treason against the "powers that be?" Shall *we* — we who are "free-born" — whose ancestry scorned servile submission — shall we surrender that freedom of speech which is the greatest foe of oppression and the last hope of liberty? Nay; he is a degenerate son of those noble fathers, who cowers beneath the domination of tyrants; whether they rule in the marts of trade, utter their mandates through a hireling press, thunder in the northern pulpit, or wield the slave-driver's whip on the southern plantation.

We must never forget that liberty is a different thing to different minds. The ardent youth, impatient of parental control, sees liberty in the attainment of his

majority. The pilferer, in escape from the sheriff and the courts. The inebriate, in brutalizing himself and beggaring his family. The vender of strong drinks, in becoming the drunkard's accomplice, in breaking down individual integrity, corrupting our courts of justice, and burdening the community with pauperism and crime. Such men, lacking the principles of liberty within, must be restrained by a law without. Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, declares that "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as they are more disposed to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon the will and appetite is placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be of it without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Passions forge their fetters."

But outside the restraints felt by such men, there are others no less real. The criminal who sunders the prison bars, is held in the firmer grasp of public opinion and physical necessity. Should he break through these barriers, he is still and forever surrounded by the immutable law of God. Human law ought to be

a transcript of this. Cicero says, "Law is right reason, congruous to nature, pervading all minds, constant, eternal; which calls to duty by its commands, and repels from wrong doing by its prohibitions. * * * * * * This law cannot be annulled, superseded, or over-ruled. No senate, no people can loose us from it; no jurist, no interpreter can explain it away. It is not one law at Rome, another at Athens; one at present, another at some future time; but one law, perpetual and immutable, includes all nations and all times. Of this law, the author and giver is God."

Nor less explicit are the memorable words of Hooker. "Of law, no less can be said, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, the greatest as not exempted from her power; both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different spheres and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." Now the Christian philosopher, transcending all other conceptions of liberty, finds it only in loving obedience to this highest law — an obedience by virtue of which the tenant of the prison is the Lord's freeman; and without which the king upon his throne is the veriest slave.

Do you raise the question, What is liberty in its

central quality? Ask rather, what is fragrance in a flower? moral significance in music? beauty in the human countenance? life in the body? joy in the soul? Answer me these, and ye will have taught me to define that blossoming of the cultured spirit which we call liberty. Till then, I can only say, liberty is a thing of the heart. It is not primarily a social or political state; but its deepest qualities are moral. It gathers up within itself all the elements of righteousness, and thus becomes strong in the strength of God. Civil liberty is its offshoot; and its law is authoritative in its own right.

To this authority all human laws should bow. When the father gives to his son commands which violate the righteous laws of the state, those commands are void. When the enactments of the state violate the righteous laws of Congress, those enactments are void. When Congress legislates in conflict with the immutable law of Nature, that legislation is void. To this end, testify all the worthies of the past. Milton says, "Though it were possible for you to discover any statute, or other public sanction, which ascribes to the king a tyrannical power, since that would be repugnant to the will of God, to nature, and to right reason, you may learn from that general and primary law of ours, that it will be null and void." English Courts had decided, previous

to the American Revolution, that "An act of Parliament made against natural equity would be void; for the law of nature is immutable." Blackstone says, "The Law of Nature being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times; no human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this." And the distinguished Cudworth, in harmony with these opinions, observes that "Covenants without natural justice, are nothing but mere words and breath, and therefore they can have no force to oblige. * * * * * * * None can be obliged in duty to obey, but by natural justice. * * * * * * * * * * * * * Whatever is iniquitous, can never be made lawful by any authority on earth." It would not be difficult to extend such citations indefinitely. John Locke, Lord Somers, and the immortal Sidney, are among the worthies who have honored themselves by such declarations.

Nor was the church, anciently, wanting in names of kindred merit. St. Germain said, "Every man hath a right and title to have what he hath righteously, and of the right-wise judgment of the first reason, which is the eternal law." St. Augustine, also, declares that "In temporal laws nothing is righteous nor lawful, but what

the people have derived to themselves out of the Law Eternal." And nearly seven hundred years ago, the highest ecclesiastical tribunal of Ireland, assembled at Armagh, the seat of the primacy, condemned their accustomed enslavement of the English, and "unanimously decreed and ordered, that all the English throughout Ireland, in a state of slavery, shall be restored to their natural freedom." Such are the unbiased dictates of the moral sense of men everywhere.

Nor need we fear the influence of such a moral sense. It will suffer wrong rather than do wrong. Such a conscience is really the "*salt of the earth*;" the truly conservative power. The prophet of God obeyed it, when, regardless of the royal statute which King Darius had issued — "that whosoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of himself, he shall be cast into the den of lions" — in his own house with windows open towards Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before God, as he did aforetime. And yet he knew that he was flying in the face of the king and his law, and was falling into the pit his enemies had digged for him. Mark the result. Daniel was providentially rescued from the lions, while his accusers had all their bones broken in pieces or ever they came to the bottom of the den. The moral result was not less remarkable. The

king issued a new and nobler edict. "I make a decree, that in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel; for he is the living God, and steadfast forever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end."

In a later time, holy apostles, who had been commanded to teach no man in the name of the Nazarene, confronted the Jewish authorities with the pungent appeal, "*Whether it be right*" — not in the esteem of corrupt rulers — not in the judgment of men merely — but, "*Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.*" Such a conscience will not, from mere whim, rush upon a career of rebellion. If it falls under the dominion of an unrighteous law, it will resign office, if it holds it; it will refuse co-operation if the law commands it; it will suffer the vengeance of the law, if it dare inflict it. It will do this in no spirit of lawlessness, but of loyalty. It will thus teach law makers reverence for the ever-authoritative law of God. Do you object that the individual conscience is liable to err? What then? Is not this fact incident to the very principle of Protestantism? Shall we, therefore, repudiate that principle, and bow at the shrine of the Roman Pontiff? Shall we sanctify tyranny and lust at the bidding of power?

If there is one prerogative for which we have occasion to be more deeply thankful than for any other, it is the right of giving utterance, through the press, on the platform, and especially at the ballot-box, to the most solemn convictions of our souls. Our institutions, indeed, are not perfect; but — GOD BE PRAISED — *we can mould them as we will.* It is impossible to shut up liberty in governmental forms, that we may pickle and preserve it forever. But it is quite possible that the spirit of liberty in our hearts may flow again in the old channels, and fill up the measure of the conception of our fathers. There is great hope in the free sentiment already aroused to an unwonted activity through the entire North. Let that hope grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

But, fellow-citizens, there is a difficult work to be performed. Our places of highest trust call for purification. The men who shall hereafter fill them, must stand before heaven with clean hands. They must purge themselves of all responsibility for slavery. They must not be half-fledged republicans. They must be instructed in the spirit of our holiest laws, and must cherish that spirit in their hearts. Every district and territory subject to their control, must be made to smile again under the light of freedom. Massachusetts must cease to be the hunting ground of the slaveholder;

and till this is accomplished, every possible guarantee of liberty must be thrown around her citizens. Many of our deeply learned expositions of the constitutionality of our laws must be repudiated. Five years ago, in the old Cradle of Liberty, you were urged, in classic phrase, and with well-feigned tears, to bow to a Congressional enactment, which is summary in its procedure, dispenses with trial by jury, and shows its regard for the independence of the judiciary, by bestowing on the Commissioner the ample bribe of five dollars to decide against liberty. To-day, a state law is unhesitatingly pronounced unconstitutional, because it imposes an obstacle to an appeal to a jury, by requiring a bond in two hundred dollars to prosecute that appeal. Thus, when it is only liberty and the right to one's self that is in controversy, trial by jury may be dispensed with, and the integrity of our laws remain unimpaired. But when the sacred privilege of cursing the community by the sale of bad liquors is in question, the slightest obstacle to a jury trial endangers the stability of our political heavens. Say not that the unbefriended fugitive can claim the immunities of a jury in the state to which he is removed. As well may the innocent lamb, already the prey of the devouring wolf, claim the immunities of the sheep-fold. The several states, too, must be left to bear alone the responsibility of what-

ever institutions they may choose to sustain. And then let them stand at the bar of public opinion, and hold up their hands, and plead, and abide its judgment.

That this tribunal may be competent to its functions, we must look well to the conservators of the public good. The fountains of influence must be made pure. The divine right of masters and kings must be allowed to entrench itself in no northern pulpit. The interpretations of the bible must be purified of the logic of the oppressor; and the sepulchral voice, sounding out from the lowest parts of the earth, bidding us "conquer our prejudices," must defer to that other voice from out the heavens, commanding us "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke."

The common school, also, that throbbing heart of our educational system, must be guarded against every open and every insidious foe. Neither the Jesuit nor the bigot must be allowed to paralyze its arm, or corrupt the nutritive currents which it sends to all the members of the social body. Arnold has said, that "a perfect church and a perfect state are one." This is doubtless true. But, unfortunately, no nation has yet attained to either. And no church, therefore, can justly claim the right to rule our public institutions of learning, or inculcate through them its own peculiar sanctions of virtue.

The rights of conscience follow a simple law, which has been successfully embodied in our own Commonwealth — concurrent efforts in the promotion of concurrent interests. Peculiar truths ask only an "*open field and fair play.*" Were all our citizens agreed in regard to the behests of our holy religion, and to the present and future sanctions thereof, they might with propriety mingle the secular and religious education of their children. The common school might so enlarge its purpose as to embrace the whole field of Christian culture. But even then it could not be declared an absolute duty thus to mingle them. There is no such inherent relation between the doctrines of redemption and simple arithmetic as requires them to be taught together. If a lad is put to a trade, we do not require his teacher to be an adept in metaphysics. It is enough that he is competent to the work he assumes. Practically, no one can learn two things at once. He must give his attention to various topics successively. Our government avails itself of this necessity, and groups together the rudiments of science and learning, upon which all consciences are agreed, and appropriates to them the common school.

So much the State very properly demands for its own welfare; and it very properly adds to this demand, those ordinary virtues which are confessed among all

Christian sects; leaving the controverted portions of their respective systems, to be inculcated in the Sunday School, in the Sanctuary of God, and in the Christian home. There may be theoretical defects in this distribution of important interests; but it unquestionably secures the greatest attainable amount of good. The friendliness of our school system to general morality is already demonstrated; and every year increases its hold upon the affections of the most Christian and patriotic of our citizens.

The intelligence and virtue thus nurtured, are indispensable to our national prosperity. With all the checks of our republican system, it is neverthless possible that any great question, even the question of liberty for immense regions of our territory, may turn upon the will of a single man. Nay, more; it may turn upon the opinions and sympathies of the wife, sister, or daughter, by whom that man is advised and influenced. Isabella, of cherished memory, secured to Columbus the means for the discovery of this Western continent; and another Isabella, native born, may yet bring it the blessing of universal liberty. You do well, then, to open the sources of education alike to both sexes. The recent movement of our city authorities for the establishment of a high school for girls, and the contemplated enlargement of our public library, in

addition to our long cherished educational policy, are grateful evidence that the advantages of general culture are duly appreciated.

But there is, also, an indirect influence of our educational system which is of incalculable value. I mean its power to assimilate the foreign ingredients so plentifully mingled with our native population, to the genius and spirit of our free institutions. It thus tends to prevent the distinctions of caste, to nourish a love of liberty, and to make us characteristically one people. I cannot stop to inquire what bearing such an influence is likely to have upon the various branches of the Christian church. I cannot stop to entertain the charge of infidelity which Romanism brings against the system. I can only say that any church which fears the education of the whole people, "loves darkness rather than light." Any religion which fears the culture necessary to self-government, cannot honestly promote self-government.

But while I must not stop to consider problems like these, I can by no means be indifferent to the intolerant attitude of the Romish Church. Free thought is confessedly her foe. She does not present herself as an educator; a parental counsellor; a help to Christian discernment; but as a ruler; as Christ's vicegerent among men; as an authoritative commander. In

denying the right of private judgment, she assumes despotic power in the citadel of highest interests; and history abundantly shows, that, in harmony with this assumption, she has never been reluctant to take under her especial guardianship, the whole circle of human interests. Her intolerance is thus entrenched in the very heart of her system. With the seeming innocence of the lamb, she honors the principles of toleration, until, with the ferocity of the lion, she can trample upon those principles with impunity. Her character, in this regard, must never be forgotten. She must be met and conquered by principles the opposite of her own. The law of permanent influence permits no other warfare to be successful. Truth, in its very nature, is intolerant to falsehood; and, by occupying the field, roots out that falsehood. Right, in like manner, is intolerant to wrong, and opposes itself to it. So toleration must be intolerant to intolerance, else toleration itself becomes intolerance.

There is another instrumentality, tending to assimilate the heterogeneous elements of our population to a homogeneous type, to which I beg leave to refer. I mean our Federal Union. That Union may serve many noble and unspeakably important ends. Properly cherished, it gives dignity and strength at home, and commands a vastly higher degree of respect abroad. It

distributes upon all the states the burden of our common defence; and illustrates to the nations of the earth the practicability of that great peace measure, which seeks to refer all national disputes to a high court of nations, whose decisions shall be enforced by a common power. It facilitates trade between the several states, thereby stimulating every department of industry. It promotes freedom of intercourse, both socially and through the various departments of the general government; thus aiding the diffusion of our common thought. In these modes, among others, our Federal Union may serve to knit our communities more closely together; to eradicate those national peculiarities which are being continually imported among us; and to assimilate what else would be isolated castes, to the prevailing type of national character.

But, that these high ends may be gained, the government must be administered in the spirit of liberty. It must be quickened by what is noblest in our institutions. It must freely absorb, as the atmosphere absorbs moisture, what is purest and holiest in the hearts of the people. It must enact laws which shall breathe the spirit, not of blustering, wily, treacherous politicians, but of reasonable purpose, candid judgment, and sober patriotism. It must thus

fall into harmony with that spirit by which the government was established, and with the eternal law of right.

The advantages of our confederation were fully appreciated and earnestly commended by that venerable patriot, whose very name will forever be a power in the land. At the head of the revolutionary army, directing by his counsels the action of Congress, fanning to a brighter flame the fire of liberty in the heart of the nation, he contemplated with solicitude the dawning glory of his country. He saw in its probable growth, possible dangers; and could he have seen the colossal proportions in which it stands before the nations of the earth to-day, how greatly would his solicitude have been increased. So triumphant in his time were the sentiments of freedom, that he feared no lapse in this regard. His language is, "Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment." Washington believed that this love of liberty would sweep away every obstacle to its triumph. Writing to Sir John Sinclair, he names among the reasons for the greater value of land in Pennsylvania than in Maryland and Virginia, that "it has a law for the gradual abolition of slavery, which

neither of the others has; *but nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.*" Writing to Robert Morris, he says, "There is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." And, in a letter to Mr. John F. Mercer, he declares, "I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." Under the impulse of the revolution, every wise man in the land looked for the speedy overthrow of slavery. Nobody expected more than such temporary toleration of it, as would secure its removal with the least possible violence to social order.

It was under this expectation, and for the purpose of accomplishing these ends, that the father of his country laid such emphasis upon the preservation of the Union. With him it was *Union* AND *Liberty; Union* FOR *Liberty.* But from being simply tolerated, slavery has come to claim rights for itself in all this fair land. And when our moral sense rebels against it, and denounces it both as a sin and a curse, we are straightway threatened with the dissolution of the Union; and the great name of Washington is invoked to quench the fires of liberty

within us! We do defame the character of that illustrious man, when we impress him to such a service! UNION WITHOUT LIBERTY! *It is impossible!* IT IS IMPOSSIBLE! IT IS IMPOSSIBLE! The voice of the world forbids it! The moral sense of the nation condemns it! The love of liberty within us would sweep it away, as with the breath of the Almighty! It was among the sublimest utterances of the departed Webster, that "There is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic thrones than lightning, whirlwind, or earthquake; that is, the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world." Let us be warned — ah! let us be warned, lest that indignation be turned against us.

Let every heart, then, bring its contributions to the treasury of free principles. Eliminate from our social institutions, one after another, every element of oppression and wrong. Nurture in the hearts of the young, the most enthusiastic love of our wide-spread domain, that the sacred memories of our fathers may be a pledge of the future achievements of their sons. Perfect year by year the noble edifice of American

freedom, until it shall rise a magnificent cathedral, grand in its proportions and glorious in its completeness — welcoming to its consecrated altars the disenthralled millions of our land — its tessellated aisles and lofty arches resounding with their united anthems of liberty, and echoing the song of the angels to the Judean shepherds — "Peace on earth; good will toward men."

City Document.—No. 41.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

CITY PHYSICIANS.

1855.

In Common Council, May 17, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

W. P. Gregg, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in relation to City Physicians.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen annually in the month
2 of May or June, and whenever a vacancy occurs, a City Phy-
3 sician, who shall hold his office until he is removed or a suc-
4 cessor chosen in his place. He shall be removable at the
5 pleasure of the City Council, and shall receive such compen-
6 sation as the City Council shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 2. The said Physician shall attend at the office
2 provided for him, at such times as the Board of Aldermen
3 shall direct; and he shall vaccinate any inhabitant of the
4 City. not previously vaccinated, who shall apply to him for
5 that purpose, without charge; he shall also give certificates
6 of vaccination to such children as have been vaccinated, to
7 enable them to obtain admission to the Public Schools; *pro-*
8 *vided*, that no person shall be entitled to the benefits of this
9 Section who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to return to said
10 office when requested so to do, for the purpose of proving the
11 effect of the vaccination, or of renewing the supply of virus
12 for the use of said office.

SECT. 3. The City Physician shall always have on hand,
2 as far as is practicable, a sufficient quantity of virus, and he
3 shall supply the Physicians of the City Institutions, the Po-
4 lice Physicians, and the Physicians of the Boston Dispensary,
5 with the same, without charge.

SECT. 4. He shall keep a record of all cases of small pox,
2 or other malignant diseases, by him attended under this Ordi-
3 nance, and shall make such reports thereof to the Board of
4 Aldermen as they may direct.

SECT. 5. He shall examine into all nuisances, sources of
2 filth, and causes of sickness, which may be on board any vessel
3 or which may have been landed on any wharf or other place,
4 when duly notified of the same, and, under the direction of
5 the Board of Aldermen, shall cause the same to be removed
6 or destroyed.

SECT. 6. The said City Physician shall also examine all
2 causes of disease within the City, and enquire into all sources
3 of danger to the public health whenever he shall be called
4 upon by the Board of Aldermen, the Committee of Internal
5 Health, or the Overseers of the Poor, and shall give his pro-
6 fessional services and advice therein, without charge.

SECT. 7. Whenever any vessel shall arrive in the Harbor
2 of Boston, between the first day of April and the fifteenth
3 day of November, in any year, having on board any hides,
4 hide-cuttings, skins, rags or fruit, it shall be the duty of the
5 Harbor Master to give immediate notice thereof to the City
6 Physician.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of every master or consignee
2 of any vessel arriving within the time fixed in the preceding
3 Section, and containing the articles therein named, or any of
4 them—to give immediate notice thereof to the Harbor Mas-
5 ter, or to the City Physician.

SEC. 9. The said City Physician shall also keep a correct
2 record of the doings of his office, and make a report thereof to
3 the City Council, as often as once in three months. This
4 report shall also cover a synopsis of the reports of the Police
5 Physicians which may be made to him as hereinafter provided.

SECT. 10. The Mayor shall nominate, annually, in the
2 month of May or June, (and whenever a vacancy occurs,) to
3 the Board of Aldermen, subject to their approval, a Phy-

sician for the Jail of the County of Suffolk, who shall be called the Physician of the Jail. The said Physician shall attend upon all cases of disease, and perform such other professional services as may be required at the aforesaid Jail. He shall receive therefor such compensation as the Board of Aldermen may from time to time determine.

Sect. 11. There shall be chosen annually in the month of May or June, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of the City Council, Physicians, one for each Police district, who shall hold their office until they are removed, or their successors chosen. They shall reside within the Police district for which they shall be chosen, while in office —shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council, and shall receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine.

Sect. 12. The said Physicians shall attend at the station house for the district for which they severally shall be chosen upon all cases of disease or surgery when called by the Police of said district; and they shall vaccinate any inhabitant of said district who may apply to them for that purpose, without charge; they shall also give certificates of vaccination to such children as have been vaccinated and shall require such certificates for admission to the public schools: this service shall be rendered under the same restrictions as provided for in Section 2.

Sect. 13. The said Police Physicians shall keep such a record as is required in Section 9th, and shall make a regular return thereof once in three months to the City Physician, in order that said returns may be transmitted by him to the City Council.

Sect. 14. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

City Document.—No. 42.

CITY OF BOSTON.

COAL HOLES.

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCleary, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Monday, May 28, 1855.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was referred the petitions of Frederick H. Moore and J. W. Frost, severally, that the City would adopt their Patent Coal Hole Protectors, would respectfully report that, in connection with said petitions, they have had the subject of Coal Holes under consideration, and have unanimously agreed to report the following Orders for adoption.

For the Committee.

J. DUNHAM, Jr.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Orders in relation to Coal Holes, and Openings in Sidewalks for the reception of Wood, Coal and other Fuel.

SECTION 1. The outer wall, next to the carriage-way, of all Coal Vaults for the reception of Coal and Wood, that may be hereafter constructed under any sidewalk in the City of Boston, shall be built of heavy granite, and shall be not less than two and a half feet thick and laid in good cement; and the said Vaults shall be covered by turning brick arches over the same, in a good and substantial manner; or they may be covered with granite slabs; and in case the said slabs shall not exceed four feet in length, they shall be at least eight inches thick in the thinnest part; and if more than four feet in length, they shall be at least one foot thick in the thinnest part. And each Coal Vault shall have a division wall, of brick or stone, in the centre, from the street to the building, and shall be used exclusively for Wood, Coal or other fuel. And no Coal Vault shall be over eleven feet deep, measuring from the sidewalk, or shall be wider than the sidewalk.

SECT. 2. All Coal Vaults shall hereafter be constructed under the direction of the Board of Aldermen, or some person appointed by them, and the sum of five dollars shall be paid for a license to construct the same. And any person who shall disturb the sidewalk, or direct the same to be disturbed, for the purpose of constructing a Coal Vault, without such license, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECT. 3. No opening or aperture shall hereafter be made in any sidewalk, leading into any Coal Vault or cellar, except by permission of the Board of Aldermen. And each aperture shall be covered with a substantial iron plate with a corrugated surface, and shall be provided with either Moore's or Frost's Patent Coal Hole Protector, or such other protector as the Board of Aldermen may from time to time direct; and any person who shall make or cause to be made any opening or aperture, contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be punished by fine not exceeding thirty dollars, and the said opening shall be closed by the Board of Aldermen.

SECT. 4. All the openings or apertures in sidewalks, leading into Coal Vaults, now existing, shall be provided with either Moore's or Frost's Patent Coal Hole Protector, or such other protector as the Board of Aldermen may from time to time direct; and if the owner or occupant of any building which has any such opening appurtenant thereto, shall neglect to provide the said opening with either Moore's or Frost's Patent Coal Hole Protector as aforesaid, after notice shall have been served upon him so to do, the Board of Aldermen shall forthwith close the said opening.

City Document.—No. 43.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

WATER.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1855.

The Committee upon Ordinances, to whom was referred the Majority Report of the Committee upon Water, respectfully report the accompanying Ordinance, and recommend its adoption.

BENJ. F. COOKE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in relation to Water.

SECTION 1. There shall be, and hereby is established in the City of Boston a Department to be called the Boston Water Department; and there shall be elected annually in the month of June by the concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a Superintendent, who shall have the entire control and management of all matters, things and employees of the Department, subject to the direction and control of the Committee upon the Water Department. Said Superintendent, before entering upon his duties, shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties in a like sum, to be approved by the Committee upon the Water Department, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

SECT. 2. He shall employ such Assistants and Clerks, as he may deem necessary and needful for the faithful administration of the affairs of the Department, and all Assistants or Clerks, before entering upon their duties, shall be approved as such by the Committee upon this Department.

SECT. 3. Said Superintendent of this Department shall, before the sixteenth day of January, annually, present to the City Council a report containing a statement of the condition of all the Water Works, the number of water takers, the number of cases where the water has been cut off, the number and amount of abatements,—with an account of all the receipts, and expenditures, with such other information and suggestions as he may deem proper and necessary. The salary of said Superintendent shall be fixed by the Common Council, and the conpensation of all subordinate officers, agents and clerks, shall be fixed by the Committee upon

the Water Department, subject to the approval of the Common Council.

SECT. 4. The Committee upon the Boston Water Department, whenever requested by the Common Council, shall prepare and report to the City Council a Schedule of Water Rates, and when so reported and accepted, no change shall be made therein but by a like request, report and acceptance by the Common Council.

SECT. 5. The Committee upon the Boston Water Department are authorized to sell or lease such of the property connected with the Water Works as they may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor; and all necessary deeds and leases shall be executed by the Mayor.

SECT. 6. All bills for expenditures shall be certified as correct by the Superintendent, and approved by the Committee on this Department, and examined by the Auditor before they are paid by the Treasurer.

SECT. 7. There shall be chosen annually in the month of September or October, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a City Engineer, who shall be a citizen in Boston, and who shall hold his office until a successor is appointed, or he is removed. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council, and shall receive such compensation as the said Council may from time to time determine.

SECT. 8. The City Engineer shall take such charge of the Water Works, Lake Cochituate, the Aqueduct, Lands, Reservoirs, and other works connected with the Water Works, as the Committee upon this Department may from time to time direct; and he shall perform all such services in relation thereto as may be required of him by the Committee upon the Water Department, or the City Council.

SECT. 9. The said City Engineer, under the direction of the Board of Aldermen, shall have charge of all the plans of streets belonging to the said City. He shall by himself,

or his Assistant, for whom he shall be responsible, make all such surveys, admeasurements, and levels, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Board of Aldermen, or any Committee of the City Council.

SECT. 10. The said City Engineer may appoint an Assistant, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, who shall receive such compensation as the City Council may determine.

SECT. 11. The said City Engineer shall make an Annual Report to the City Council of all matters pertaining to his office.

SECT. 12. The Superintendent under the direction and control of the Committee on the Water Department, shall assess the Water Rates, according to the tariff established by the City Council. He shall, once in each year, visit the premises of every person who takes the water, and make out, and distribute the bills for the same; and he shall exercise a constant supervision over the use of the water and attend to the enforcement of all regulations relative thereto.

SECT. 13. The Annual Rents, for the use of the water, shall be payable to the City Treasurer, in advance, on the first day of January, in each year. All charges for specific supplies, or for fractional parts of the year shall be payable in advance, and before the water is let on.

SECT. 14. In all cases of non-payment of the Water Rates for sixty days after the same is due, the Superintendent shall cut off the supply, and the water shall not again be let on, either for the present, or any subsequent occupant, except upon the payment of the amount due, together with the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; *Provided*, that in cases of specific supplies, or for fractional parts of a year, where the water has been let on, it may be cut off immediately, after notice is given at the place that the rents are not paid, and may be let on again upon the condition before mentioned. And the foregoing provisions shall apply, where two or more parties take the water through the same service pipes, al-

13 though one or more may have paid the proportion due from
14 him, or them.

Sect. 15. The Superintendent, under the control of the
2 Committee upon the Water Department, may make abate-
3 ments in the Water Rents, in all proper cases, and any party
4 aggrieved by any decision of Superintendent relating thereto,
5 shall have the right of appeal to the City Council.

Sect. 16. The Superintendent shall keep suitable Books,
2 in which shall be entered the names of all persons who take
3 the water, the kind of building, the name and number of
4 the street, the nature of the use, the number of taps, and
5 the amount charged, which shall be always open to the in-
6 spection of the Committee upon the Water Department, and
7 any Committee, or any member of the City Council. He
8 shall perform such other services as may be required of him
9 by the City Council.

Sect. 17. No member of the Boston Water Department,
2 and no person appointed to any office, or employed by virtue
3 of this Ordinance, or of the Acts of the Legislature mentioned
4 in the third Section of an ordinance passed in the City Coun-
5 cil of Boston, on the thirty-first day of October, in the year
6 eighteen hundred and fifty, "providing for the care and
7 management of the Boston Water Works, shall be interested,
8 directly or indirectly, in any contract, bargain, sale, or agree-
9 ment, in relation to the Water Works, or any matter or thing
10 connected therewith, wherein the City is interested, without
11 an express vote of the City Council; and any, and all con-
12 tracts, bargains, sales, or agreements, made in violation of
13 this Section, shall be utterly void as to the City.

Sect. 18. If any person shall open any hydrant, or gate,
2 within the City of Boston, or lift, or remove the cover of the
3 same, without the license of the Committee on the Water
4 Department, or of the Superintendent, except in case of fire,
5 he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor
6 more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 19. If any person shall make any opening or con-

nection with any pipe, or reservoir, without the license mentioned in the preceding Section, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 20. If any person shall turn on or turn off the water in any of the water-pipes or reservoirs, without the license mentioned in the nineteenth Section, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 21. Any person who shall injure any public Reservoir not connected with the Cochituate Water Works, or who shall break or enter the same, and draw off, or cause to be removed, any of the water therefrom, except in case of fire, or unless duly authorized by the Board of Aldermen, or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 22. The water shall not be sold or delivered to any parties out of the limits of the city, unless, by special vote of the City Council, except in cases where contracts have already been entered into and arrangements made for that purpose.

Sect. 23. The following Regulations shall be considered a part of the contract with every person who takes the water; and every such person, by taking the water, shall be considered to express his consent to be bound thereby. They shall be printed upon bill for Water Rent, and whenever any one of them is violated, the water shall be cut off from the building or place of such violation, although two or more parties may receive water through the same pipe, and shall not be let on again, except by the order of the Committee on the Water Department, and on the payment of two dollars; and in case of any such violation, the said Committee shall have a right to declare any payment made for the water, by the person committing such violation, to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited.

The said Regulations are as follows, namely:—

1st. All persons taking the water, shall keep the service-pipes within their premises, including any area beneath the

sidewalk, in good repair, and protected from the frost, at their own expense; and they will be held liable for all damages which may result from their failure to do so.

2d. They shall prevent all unnecessary waste of water, and there shall be no concealment of the purposes for which it is used.

3d. No alteration shall be made in any of the pipes or fixtures inserted by the City, except by its agents, who are allowed to enter the premises supplied, to examine the apparatus, and to ascertain whether there is any unnecessary waste.

4th. No water is to be supplied to parties not entitled to use it under the City Ordinances, unless by special permission.

5th. The use of the hand hose is restricted to one hour before eight of the clock in the forenoon, and one hour after sunset.

6th. The Superintendent, or either of his Assistants, may enter the premises of any water taker, to examine the quantity used, and the manner of use.

SECT. 24. There shall be elected by the concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, in the month of June, the current year, and in the month of January of each year thereafter, three members of the Board of Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council, as a Committee upon the Boston Water Department, and they shall hold their offices until a full Committee is chosen to act in that capacity.

SECT. 25. All the powers heretofore vested in the City Council by the laws of the Commonwealth, or Ordinances of the City of Boston, are hereby vested in the Committee upon the Water Department; and said Committee may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the proper and efficient administration of the business of the Department, as they may deem expedient.

SECT. 26. All Ordinances, parts of Ordinances, rules, orders, and regulations inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed and rescinded.

City Document.—No. 44.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION

ON ALTERATIONS IN THE

MARKET HOUSE.

In Common Council, May 31, 1855.

The within opinion was laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

W. P. Gregg, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 26, 1855.

Ordered, that all the plans, specifications and matters relating to the proposed alterations of the Market be referred to the City Solicitor, and that he be requested to furnish this Council with his opinion as to whether said alterations will be an invasion of vested rights of persons interested in Estates in the vicinity of the Market.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Solicitor's Office, May 31*st*, 1855.

SIR:—By an order of the Common Council, of April 26, 1855, the plans, specifications and matters relating to the proposed alteration of the Market, were referred to me, with instructions to furnish the Council with my opinion as to whether said alterations will be an invasion of the vested rights of persons interested in estates in the vicinity of the Market. The action of the municipal authorities of the City of Boston, upon the subject of Faneuil Hall Market, began in the year 1823, and in the course of that year, various preliminary and preparatory steps were taken, but nothing was done which directly bears upon the question submitted to me.

In the month of May, 1824, the subject was committed to a joint special committee of the City Council, consisting of the Mayor and three members of the Board of Aldermen, and of the President and six members of the Common Council, and although the laboring oar, so far as making purchases and contracts was concerned, was in the hands of the Mayor, Mr. Quincy, yet the Committee had very frequent meetings, and evidently gave much time and thought to the consideration of the various delicate and embarrassing questions that arose during the progress of an enterprise, so much beyond anything that the City had before attempted. A full record of the proceedings of this committee was kept. On the twenty-ninth day of July, the following votes were passed by this Committee:—

"*Voted*, that the Building Committee be instructed to lay the walls of the New Market, according to the plan dated this day, and signed by the Mayor."

"*Voted*, that Mr. Benjamin be a committee to cause a plan to be prepared of the elevation and interior of the New Market."

On the twelfth day of August, the Committee voted, "That Mr. Benjamin, and four other gentlemen, be a Committee to consider and report a plan for the building on both sides the Market, with such conditions and restrictions, in case of sale, as may be deemed expedient."

On the eighth day of September, the Committee on the elevation of the Market House, reported that they proposed to have the lower floor not more than six inches above the sidewalk, and the Market House to be two stories high; and it was voted that the report be accepted. It was also agreed that the building should be of stone. On the tenth day of September, the plan of Faneuil Market was presented, but the consideration thereof was postponed to a future meeting.

At a Meeting of the Committee, on the fourteenth day of September, it was voted:—"That there shall be two stories through the whole length of the New Market House," also, "that the lower floor of the Market House be at an elevation not more than fifteen inches above the sidewalk;" at the same meeting, it was voted, that the Building Committee "be instructed to prepare ground plans and elevations of the buildings and Market House, and also the conditions of sale of the store lots, and report as soon as practicable."

On the thirteenth day of September, the Common Council voted (the Board of Aldermen concurring on the next day,) that the said Committee be authorized to proceed forthwith to the erection of a Market House, conformably to the general plan then submitted to the City Council, and they were also authorized to sell the lots on North Market Street at auction.

On the twenty-first day of September, the Committee voted to have the sale of the lots in North Market Street take place on

Wednesday, the 29th of the said September, on the premises, at 11 A. M. And at the same meeting, various conditions of sale were settled, among which the first is the most important, so far as the present inquiry is concerned. This was in these words:—

"The lots will be sold conformably to a plan drawn by Alexander Parris, to be presented for general inspection and information, at the sale."

The sixth condition also provided, that the stores to be built upon the lots should be "in strict conformity with the plan of stores drawn by Alexander Parris, to be exhibited at the sale."

On the twenty-ninth day of September, conformably to notice, the lots were sold at auction, and the plan drawn by Mr. Parris was exhibited at the time and place of sale. The plan and elevation of the Market House, there and then exhibited, is now in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and conform to the building as it now stands.

After the sale, the building of stores on North Market Street was commenced, and the City Government proceeded to make the contracts, purchases and other arrangements, preliminary to the laying out and sale of the lots on South Market Street; these occupied more time than was expected, partly because the original plan was extended, and partly because it was found impossible to effect a voluntary settlement with all the representatives of Nathan Spear, these representatives owning a large lot of land south of the site of the Market House, which lot was essential to the contemplated improvements. This was compelled to be taken by the Mayor and Aldermen, as Surveyors of Streets, and laid out as a street. This was the cause of the inequality in the width of North and South Market Streets, the former being sixty five feet wide, and the latter one hundred and five.*

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* A full account of these negotiations and proceedings, accompanied by a ground plan of the Market House and of the space included in the improvements, will be found in the "Municipal History of Boston," by our venerable fellow citizen, Mr. Quincy, to whose energy, perseverance and forecast, the City is mainly indebted for these improvements.

The widening of South Market Street led to some dissatisfaction on the part of the purchasers of lots on North Market Street, and accordingly, on the 17th day of January, 1825, they addressed a memorial to the Chairman of the Faneuil Hall Market Committee, from which I extract a few sentences :—

"When we became purchasers, it was upon the implied good faith of the City Government that they would carry into effect what they had proposed by the exhibition of plans which decorated Faneuil Hall at the sale of these lots, and for which enormous sums were obtained. Many of us can say, with great truth and sincerity, that we should not have been purchasers, had we entertained a belief that this general plan could, or would have been materially changed."

The Memorialists, after stating that they are quite content with the plans as exhibited at the sales, propose, in case of any alteration, either that the Market House should be made eighty feet wide, or that, without altering its dimensions, it should be placed in the centre of the two streets, making each of them about eighty feet wide.

This memorial was considered in Committee on the 22d day of January, and the Committee voted that the widening of South Market Street was not in violation of any faith pledged to the proprietors of lots upon North Market Street; also, that the enlargement of the Market House to the size of eighty feet, was inexpedient. Upon the question of removing the Market House, (in the building of which some progress had been made,) the Committee were divided, five being in favor of it, and four against it; the Mayor was then directed to present the whole subject to the City Council, stating the conflicting views of the Committee, and submitting the matter to the decision of the Council, with a declaration, however, that the Committee were opposed to any change, except that of removing the building, and erecting it, of its unaltered dimensions, so that its centre should be in a line with the centre of Faneuil Hall, and on the conditions that the proprietors of lots on North Market Street should pay all the expenses of such removal.

The Mayor, accordingly, presented the whole subject to the consideration of the City Council, in an able and elaborate report, and on the 24th day of January the following resolution was passed by the Common Council, and concurred in by the Mayor and Aldermen on the 27th.

Resolved: That it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the dimensions or location of the New Market House, and that the Faneuil Hall Market Committee proceed to complete the same in the manner heretofore ordered and directed.

I have been informed by one of these memorialists, that the propriety of bringing actions against the City, for breach of contract, was for some time under consideration among them, but as such a course might have looked like throwing obstacles in the way of a great public improvement, it was not adopted.

The sales of the lots on South Market Street took place on the thirty-first day of March, 1825, with the same conditions as those which I have before quoted, as having formed a part of those at the sale of the North Market Street lots. The same plan and elevation of the Market House was exhibited at the sale.

From the above summary, it will appear that the plan and elevation of the Market House, as it now stands, were adopted by the City Government, at that time, with much deliberation; that all propositions for changes therein were steadily resisted, that the purchasers of lots in both North and South Market Streets bought them with the expectation and understanding that such a building as now stands there, and no other, should be erected.

Upon these facts, I cannot escape from the conclusion that they establish a contract, implied at least, between the City on the one hand, and the several purchasers of lots in North and South Market Street, and their assignees, on the other hand, that the Market House should be built of the dimensions corresponding to the plan and elevation before mentioned, and that it should continue so. By this, the City's hands are not absolutely tied,

so as to prevent, in all future time, any enlargement of the Market House. I do not think the Supreme Court would issue an injunction forbidding any such enlargement, or any change of proportions, But I do think that the City would make itself liable to actions for damages, on the part of owners of stores in North and South Market Streets, which would be protracted for a considerable period of time, and the results of which would be, to say the least, doubtful. The damages recovered might be merely nominal, and they could not be very large. The results of all jury trials depend upon contingent elements, which cannot be wholly foreseen or provided against.

The question, therefore, for the City Government to consider is, whether the necessity for enlarging the Market House is so great, as to make it advisable to assume the risks of these probable suits; of course, the more urgent the need for the enlarged accommodations, the less the damages would, or, at least, should be; upon this point, as it lies out of my department, I have no suggestions to offer.

I may mention in this connection, a fact of recent occurrence, showing the sense entertained by the City of the binding force of the engagements growing out of the sales of their lands. The deeds of the lots in North and South Market Streets, contained very strict conditions as to the style and dimensions of the stores to be erected thereon, and the buildings were erected in conformity therewith. In 1853, Mr. Abbott Lawrence and others petitioned the City Council for a release from these conditions, in order that the accommodations of the stores might be increased, by increasing the height of the several stories, the dimensions of which were carefully defined in the deeds. The petition was referred to a Committee, who reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, provided the owners of all the stores would assent thereto, and submitted an order in conformity therewith. But the order was lost in the Common Council.

There is another consideration connected with this subject,

which though not embraced in the order submitted to me, I beg leave to present to the notice of the City Government.

It is proposed to expend a sum of money, not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, in enlarging the Market House, by an addition of two stories to its present height. This sum must, of course, be raised by taxation. Now if the added accommodations are needed for the proper purposes of a Market House and are to be used as such, there is no difficulty in the case, because the erection and maintaining of a Market House is within the legitimate functions of a Municipal Corporation; but if they be in the nature of an investment in real estate, if the City is moved by the prospect of earning a large dividend upon a certain amount of capital, it presents a question of some difficulty. The City has a right to raise money by taxation for all proper purposes of Municipal expenditure, and this right must and should be liberally interpreted, and it embraces a great variety of objects. But, while in the application of this general principle, many doubtful questions arise, there are many about which there can be no doubt at all. Beyond all question, the City has no right to become a speculator or a dealer in real estate. It has no right, for instance, to buy a decayed or dilapidated building, pull it down and build a new one in its place, as an investment or a speculation; and a tax assessed for such a purpose would be unlawful. It may well be doubted whether the City would have the right to lay a tax of sixty-thousand dollars, simply to invest it in highly productive real estate, and therefore, should the proposed plan commend itself to the City Government, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the expediency of obtaining the sanction of the Legislature, by means of a special Act, in order to obviate all difficulties on the score of taxation.

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE S. HILLARD, *City Solicitor.*

JOSEPH STORY, Esq., *President of the Common Council.*

City Document.—No. 45.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

1855.

In Common Council, May 31, 1855.

Read, and the Act within referred to ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

W. P. Gregg, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1855.

Ordered, That the Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, entitled, "An Act in relation to Offensive Trades," passed May 18, 1855, be and the same is hereby accepted by the City Council of Boston.

Sent down for concurrence,

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five.

AN ACT

In relation to Offensive Trades.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Health of any city or town in this Commonwealth may, from time to time, assign certain places for the exercising of any trade or employment, which is a nuisance, or hurtful to the inhabitants or their estates, dangerous to the public health, or the exercise of which is attended by noisome and injurious odors, or otherwise injurious to their estates, and they may forbid the exercise of either of them in places not so assigned; and the said Board may also forbid the exercise of such trade or employment within the limits of the city or town, or in any particular locality thereof.

SECT. 2. All orders of the Board of Health, as provided in the first section, shall be served upon the occupants of the place where such trade or employment is exercised, or upon any person having charge thereof; and in case of neglect or refusal to obey such order within twenty-four hours after the said service, by such occupant or other person, they and each of them, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than

five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment; and in case of such neglect or refusal, it shall be the duty of said Board of Health to prevent the exercise of such trade or employment, and to take all necessary measures to that end.

SECT. 3. Any person aggrieved at any such order of the Board of Health, may apply to the Court of Common Pleas, if sitting in the County in which such order is made, or to any Justice thereof in vacation for a jury, and such Court or Justice shall issue a warrant for a jury to be impannelled by the Sheriff, in the same manner as is provided in the twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, in regard to the laying out of highways; such application shall be made within three days after the service of such order, and the jury shall be impannelled at such time and place as the Court or Justice may direct.

SECT. 4. In case of appeal, as provided in the preceding section, such trade or employment shall not be exercised while the same is pending; and in case of any violation of this section, said appeal shall be dismissed forthwith.

SECT. 5. The jury shall find a verdict, either affirming or annulling the said order in full, or making alterations therein, as they may see fit, which verdict shall be returned to the next term of the said Court, by the Sheriff, for acceptance, in like manner as in the case of highways, and which verdict being accepted, shall be binding to the same effect as the original order would have been, without such appeal.

SECT. 6. If the verdict shall affirm such order, costs shall be recovered by the city or town, against such applicant; if the verdict shall annul such order in whole, damages and costs shall be recovered by the complainant against such city or town; and in case the verdict shall alter such order in part, the court may render such judgment as to costs, as to justice shall appertain.

SECT. 7. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage, but it shall not be in force in any city or town, unless the inhab-

itants of such town, or the City Council of such city shall adopt the same at legal meetings.

House of Representatives, May 16, 1855.

Passed to be enacted.

DANIEL C. EDDY, *Speaker.*

In Senate, May 17, 1855.

Passed to be enacted.

HENRY W. BENCHLEY, *President.*

May 18, 1855. Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

Secretary's Office, May 26, 1855.

A true copy.

Attest. E. M. WRIGHT,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

City Document.—No. 46.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1855.

In Common Council, May 31, 1855.

Ordered, That the Commissioners on the erection of the Building for the Public Library be, and they hereby are, authorized to report to the City Council in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1855.

Concurred.

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

June 6, 1855. Approved.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, JUNE 6TH, 1855.

JOSEPH STORY, ESQ., *President of the Common Council*:—

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Second Report of the Commissioners on the erection of a Building for the Public Library. As it proposes an appropriation of money, it is thought fit to communicate it directly to the body over which you preside.

I am, with great regard,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

President of the Board.

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable the City Council:

The undersigned, Commissioners on the erection of a Building for the Public Library of the City of Boston, having reached a stage in their proceedings at which the further action of the City Council has become indispensable to the progress of the work committed to them, have now the honor to submit their second Report.

It is well known to the City Council that since the first Report of the Commissioners, dated on the sixth day of March last, a considerable change has taken place in the constitution of the Board,—Messrs. Odiorne and Warren, by whom that Report was signed, having ceased to be Commissioners, and three members of the City Government having been elected in their place. The proceedings of the City Council which attended this change occasioned an entire suspension in the action of the Board from the sixth day of March to the fourteenth day of April.

On the fourteenth day of April, the Board assembled under the additional Ordinance, and, having renewed their organization, proceeded afresh to the discharge of the interesting and important duties imposed upon them.

Twenty-four Designs, presented by twenty Boston Architects, awaited the examination of the Commissioners, and they devoted twelve meetings, of an average length of more than two hours each, to the work. On the 27th of April, the sense of the Board was formally taken as to which Design should be designated for the highest measure of remuneration which had been named in the original proposals,—when it appeared that the Design of Mr. C. K. Kirby was selected.

Mr. Kirby's Design was accordingly adopted as the basis of further operations, and the Commissioners proceeded, with the assistance of the Architect himself, to adopt such modifications as might adapt it more completely to the object in view.

Meantime, the high character of many of the other Designs, and the probability that the Board might desire to appropriate particular features of some of them, induced the Commissioners to select three of them for purchase, agreeably to the terms of their proposals. The Designs of Mr. J. R. Hall, of Messrs. Schulze and Edwards, and of the Messrs. Cabot, were accordingly purchased. The following Resolution was also adopted by the Commissioners:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk be directed to inform the Architects whose Designs have not been formally selected for adoption or purchase, that while the Board can no longer claim the possession of their Designs, it would afford them sincere pleasure to be allowed to retain them all, for preservation in the Public Library, as a highly creditable illustration of the Architectural skill and invention of our City."

On the eleventh day of May, the Design of Mr. Kirby having been modified as far as the Board desired, he was directed to prepare specifications and working plans for the Building, and at the next meeting of the Board, on the fifteenth day of May, the following public notice was ordered to be inserted in the newspapers:

"City of Boston. *Public Library Building.* The Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library, will receive sealed proposals until Friday, the first day of June next, at 12 M., for furnishing and laying by the thousand, all the bricks, and furnishing and setting by the perch, all the rough stone required in the construction of the building; also for furnishing and setting the hammered stone by the foot, and furnishing and setting the iron required, according to the plans adopted by the Commissioners, and according to the Ordinance of the City in relation to Public Buildings.

"Plans, specifications and working drawings, can be examined after the 22d instant, and information obtained at the office of C. K. Kirby, Architect, No. 1 Devonshire Street,—the sealed proposals to be delivered to the Clerk of the Commissioners, at the Public Library in Mason Street."

Agreeably to this notice, a large number of proposals have been received and carefully examined, and the Commissioners are now prepared to enter into a contract upon the most favorable terms which have been offered. By the additional Ordinance of April 3d, however, it is provided, that "at no time shall the aggregate amount of all contracts entered into, and money expended by said Commissioners, exceed the amount *previously appropriated* by the City Council, for the erection of said edifice." It thus remains with the City Council to enable the undersigned to proceed with the work which has been assigned to them, by making the previous appropriation which the Ordinance requires.

The original estimate of Mr. Kirby was one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars for the whole building, and he has full confidence that this amount will cover its entire cost. The Commissioners propose at present, however, to contract only for the brick, stone and iron work of the frame of the building,—leaving the interior finish to be more carefully estimated and contracted for hereafter. For this purpose, they propose an appropriation of ninety-five thousand dollars, and they believe that within this amount, if there be no unforeseen delay, they may be able to present to the City Government a Library Building, completely covered in, before the first day of January next.—And although the Records of the Board, which are always open to the inspection of the City Council, may show that there has been some difference of opinion, as must have been anticipated, in regard to one or more of the details of the Design which has been adopted, the undersigned are unanimously of opinion, that the building now proposed to be erected, will be a substantial, convenient and

ample edifice, absolutely fire-proof, and every way adapted to its object, and that it will present a front on the Common, which, without any ostentatious ornament, will do no discredit to the taste of our City, and will be entirely in keeping with the Republican simplicity which should characterize our Civil Architecture.

The proceedings of the Commissioners have had sole reference to the lot of land in Boylston Street, which was expressly purchased for the Library. The undersigned believe that lot to be admirably adapted and wholly sufficient for the purpose to which it has been dedicated,—nothing but an inconsiderable outlay for securing drainage being necessary to render it everything that is required. If the appropriation now asked for be granted by the City Council, the building may at once be put under contract, and by the first day of January, 1857, it may be ready for occupation.

The Commissioners are reluctant to contemplate a later day than this for the opening of the Institution. Nearly ten thousand names have now been registered in the Reading Room. More than eight thousand accounts have been opened for borrowing books. Hardly less than twenty thousand volumes are already in the Library. Each succeeding week is adding largely to these numbers, while the present accommodations for the Library have become entirely insufficient for its immediate wants. The Trustees of the Institution have, within a few days past, been compelled to make application to the City Government, for additional temporary store-room, in which the books and pamphlets, which are daily pouring in upon them, may be safely deposited. The undersigned would deeply regret to be responsible for any further delay than may be absolutely unavoidable, in supplying so urgent a necessity.

With these views, they now respectfully ask for an appropriation of ninety-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the Design which has been adopted, and they do not hesitate

to express their conviction that such a course will lead to the most expeditious and economical completion of a suitable and satisfactory Library Building, and will in all respects conduce to the honor and welfare of our beloved City.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
CHARLES WOODBERRY,
JOSEPH A. POND,
EDWARD F. PORTER.

BOSTON, June 6th, 1855.

City Document.—No. 47.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SALARIES.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, January 25, 1855.

Ordered, That Messrs. Plummer, Chipman and Whitman, be a Committee, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, to consider and report what salaries shall be paid the City and County Officers for the ensuing financial year; that said Committee be authorized to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 29, 1855.

Concurred, and Aldermen Sprague and Dunham were joined.

WILLIAM WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

Approved. January 30, 1855.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

June, 1855.

The Joint Special Committee on Salaries, who were instructed to consider and report what salaries should be paid the several City and County Officers for their services during the present year, have attended to their duty, and ask leave to report the following Order.

For the Committee.

THOMAS SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

AN ORDER

Establishing the Salaries of the Officers of the City of Boston, and County of Suffolk, for the year 1855–56.

Ordered, By the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

The Salaries of the several City and County Officers for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter-yearly, unless herein otherwise ordered.

SECTION 1. The salary of the Mayor shall be at the rate of Four Thousand Dollars per annum.

SECT. 2. The salary of the City Treasurer shall be at the rate of Three Thousand Dollars per annum, for performing the duties of City and County Treasurer, and Collector, and there

shall be allowed him the sum of Five Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars per annum to be paid his clerks; and he shall account for all fees, moneys and commissions which he shall receive in said capacity.

SECT. 3. The salary of the City Engineer shall be at the rate of Twenty-eight Hundred Dollars per annum. The salary of the Assistant Engineer shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

SECT. 4. The salary of the City Solicitor shall be at the rate of Two Thousand Dollars per annum, which shall be in full for his services, and for all Assistants that he may employ.

SECT. 5. The salary of the Auditor of Accounts shall be at the rate of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars per annum to be paid to two permanent clerks; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in said capacity.

SECT. 6. The salary of the City Clerk shall be at the rate of Two Thousand Dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the further sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to be paid to his assistant clerks, (one of whom shall be required to prepare the annual voting list,) and he shall account for all fees, for recording mortgages of personal property and for all other sums of money received in his official capacity.

SECT. 7. The salary of the Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room, free of rent, and board for himself and his family in said Hospital, which compensation and privileges shall be in full for his services as Superintendent of said Hospital, and also as Physician to all the Public Institutions at South Boston.

SECT. 8. The salary of the Master of the House of Correction shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room in said building free of rent, and board for himself and his family, but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

The salary of the Clerk of the Board of Overseers of the House of Correction shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 9. The salary of the Port Physician shall be at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room, free of rent, and board for himself and his family, but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

Sect. 10. The salary of the Chief of Police shall be at the rate of Eighteen Hundred Dollars per annum. The salary of the first Police Deputy shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum. The salary of the second Police Deputy shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 11. The salary of the Captains of Police Stations shall be at the rate of Three Dollars per day.

Sect. 12. The salary of the Lieutenants of Police Stations shall be at the rate of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per day.

Sect. 13. The salary of the Day and Night Police Officers shall be at the rate of Two Dollars per day.

Sect. 14. The salary of the Superintendent of Fire Alarms shall be at the rate of One Thousand Dollars per annum.

Sect. 15. The salary of each of the Justices of the Police Court shall be at the rate of Eighteen Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 16. The salary of the Clerk of the Police Court shall be at the rate of Seventeen Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 17. The salary of the first Assistant Clerk of the Police Court shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 18. The salary of the second Assistant Clerk shall be at the rate of Thirteen Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 19. The salary of the third Assistant Clerk shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect 20. The salary of the Superintendent of Common Sewers shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Sewers

and Drains, and he shall be allowed to hire at the expense of the City a horse and chaise, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Sewers and Drains, but the amount shall not exceed Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

SECT. 21. The salary of the Superintendent of Streets shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Paving, and the Committee on Paving shall have the power to furnish him with a horse and chaise at the expense of the City, and have the same kept at the City Stables, for which they shall approve the bills.

SECT. 22. The salary of the Water Registrar shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

SECT. 23. The salary of each of the Assessors shall be at the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars per annum, including the allowance provided for by the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth, and there shall be allowed this department the further sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars to be paid for Clerk hire.

The Assistant Assessors shall be allowed Three Dollars for each and every day which they shall severally certify that they have devoted to the service.

SECT. 24. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Buildings shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Public Buildings, and he shall be allowed to hire at the expense of the City a horse and chaise, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings.

SECT. 25. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Lands shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Public Lands.

SECT. 26. The salary of the Superintendent of Health shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum. And the salary of his Assistant Clerk shall be at the rate of Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars per annum.

Sect. 27. The salary of the City Registrar shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed Seven Hundred Dollars per annum to be paid a permanent Clerk; and he shall account to the City for all fees for entering and publishing intentions of marriage, and for interments of the dead; and for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding ten cents for information concerning each birth which may be obtained and received, and he shall be allowed One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to be paid for extra clerk hire.

Sect. 28. The salary of the Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in his official capacity.

The salary of the Deputy Superintendent shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 29. The salary of the Clerk of the Common Council shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 30. The salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum; that of the Assistant Engineers shall be at the rate of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum; that of the Secretary of the Board of Engineers shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, which shall be in full payment for all the services which may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Chief Engineer, and the Board of Engineers.

The Foremen of the respective Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies shall be paid at the rate of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, each, per annum, except the Foremen of the several East Boston Companies, who shall receive at the rate of Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

The Assistant Foremen and Clerks shall be paid at the rate of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars per annum, each, except the Assistant Foremen and Clerks of the several East Boston Companies, who shall be paid at the rate of Sixty Dollars, each, per annum.

The Stewards of said Companies shall be paid at the rate of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, each, per annum, except the several Stewards of the East Boston Companies, who shall be paid at the rate of Sixty Dollars per annum, and all other members of said Companies shall be paid at the rate of One Hundred Dollars, each, per annum, except the members of the several East Boston Companies, who shall be paid at the rate of Fifty Dollars, each, per annum.

All the salaries above named, except those of the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary of the Board of Engineers, shall be paid semi-annually.

Sect. 31. The salary of the Harbor Master shall be at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars to be paid to two boatmen, and the further sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to be paid for the rent of Office and Boat-house.

Sect. 32. The salary of the Librarian of the Public Library shall be at the rate of One Thousand Dollars per annum.

Sect. 33. The salary of the City Physician shall be at the rate of One Thousand Dollars per annum.

Sect. 34. The salary of the Messenger of the City Council shall be at the rate of Eleven Hundred Dollars per annum, including services for School Committee; the salary of the Assistant Messenger shall be at the rate of Three Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 35. The salary of each of the officers appointed by the Board of Aldermen to take charge of Truant and Vagrant Children, shall be at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 36. There shall be paid to a Clerk (to be elected annually by the City Council) who shall act as Secretary to any and all Joint Standing and Special Committees of the City Council when requested to do so, and perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, at the rate of Seven Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 37. There shall be paid to a Porter, whose duty it shall

be to make all the fires, and do all the cleaning necessary in the City Hall, the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

And there shall be paid to a Porter whose duty it shall be to make all the fires, and do all the cleaning necessary in the City Building, (so called,) the sum of Two Hundred Dollars per annum; the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Sect. 38. The salary of the Superintendent of the Mt. Washington Avenue Bridge shall be at the rate of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum.

The salary of the Assistant Superintendent shall be at the rate of Five Hundred Dollars per annum; which salaries shall be in full for their services, and for all and any Assistants they may employ.

Sect. 39. The salary of the Superintendent of the Boston South Bridge shall be at the rate of Nine Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed the use of the shop on said Bridge, rent free; the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services, and the services of such Assistants as he may employ.

Sect. 40. The salary of the Superintendent of the Boston Free Bridge shall be at the rate of Five Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed the use of the house and shop on said Bridge, rent free.

The said compensation and privileges to be in full for services of himself and Assistants.

Sect. 41. The salary of the Superintendent of the East Boston and Chelsea Bridge shall be at the rate of Three Hundred Dollars per annum.

Sect. 42. The salary of the Superintendent of Faneuil Hall shall be at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

Ordered, That whenever any City Officer shall demand payment for his salary, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the Auditor and City Treasurer to deduct therefrom any and all sums due from such Officer to the City.

City Document.—No. 48.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

WATER.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1855.

The Committee upon Ordinances, to whom was referred the Majority Report of the Committee upon Water, respectfully report the accompanying Ordinance, and recommend its adoption.

BENJ. F. COOKE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in relation to Water.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected by the concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, in the month of June, the current year, and in the month of January of each year thereafter, three members of the Board of Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council, as a Committee upon the Boston Water Department, and they shall hold their offices until a full Committee is chosen to act in that capacity.

SECT. 2. All the powers relative to the subject matter hereof, heretofore vested in the City Council by the laws of the Commonwealth, or Ordinances of the City of Boston, are hereby vested in the Committee upon the Water Department; and said Committee may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the proper and efficient administration of the business of the Department, as they may deem expedient, subject to the control and direction of the City Council.

SECT. 3. There shall be, and hereby is, established in the City of Boston a Department to be called the Boston Water Department; and there shall be elected annually, in the month of June or July, by the concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a Superintendent, who shall have the entire control and management of all matters, things and employees of the Department, subject to the direction and control of the Committee upon the Water Department. Said Superintendent, before entering upon his duties, shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties in a like sum, to be approved by the Committee upon the Water Department, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

SECT. 4. There shall be elected annually, during the month of June or July, by the concurrent vote of the two branches

of the City Council, an Assistant Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to assess the water rates as established by the City Council; and the salary of said Assistant shall be fixed by the City Council.

SECT. 5. The Superintendent shall employ such Assistants and Clerks as he may deem necessary and needful for the faithful administration of the affairs of the Department, and all Assistants or Clerks, before entering upon their duties, shall be approved as such by the Committee upon this Department.

SECT. 6. Said Superintendent of this Department shall, before the sixteenth day of January, or February, annually, present to the City Council a report containing a statement of the condition of all the Water Works, the number of water takers, the number of cases where the water has been cut off, the number and amount of abatements,—with an account of all the receipts and expenditures, with such other information and suggestions as he may deem proper and necessary. The salary of said Superintendent shall be fixed by the City Council, and the compensation of all subordinate officers, agents and clerks, shall be fixed by the Committee upon the Water Department, subject to the approval of the City Council.

SECT. 7. The Committee upon the Boston Water Department, whenever requested by the City Council, shall prepare and report to the City Council a schedule of water rates.

SECT. 8. The Committee upon the Boston Water Department are authorized to sell or lease such of the property connected with the Water Works as they may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor; and all necessary deeds and leases shall be executed by the Mayor.

SECT. 9. All bills for expenditures shall be certified as correct by the Superintendent, and approved by the Committee on this Department, and examined by the Auditor before they are paid by the Treasurer.

SECT. 10. There shall be chosen annually, in the month of
2 September or October, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by
3 concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a City
4 Engineer, who shall be a citizen in Boston, and who shall
5 hold his office until a successor is appointed, or he is removed.
6 He shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council,
7 and shall receive such compensation as the said Council may
8 from time to time determine.

SECT. 11. The City Engineer shall perform such services
2 for this Department as may be required of him by the Com-
3 mittee thereon, or the City Council.

SECT. 12. The said City Engineer, under the direction of
2 the Board of Aldermen, shall have charge of all the plans
3 of streets belonging to the said City. He shall by himself,
4 or his Assistant, for whom he shall be responsible, make all
5 such surveys, admeasurements, and levels, and perform such
6 other services as may be required of him by the Board of
7 Aldermen, or any Committee of the City Council.

SECT. 13. The said City Engineer may appoint an As-
2 sistant, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen,
3 who shall receive such compensation as the City Council may
4 determine.

SECT. 14. The said City Engineer shall make an Annual
2 Report to the City Council of all matters pertaining to his
3 office.

SECT. 15. The Assistant Superintendent, under the direction
2 and control of the Committee on the Water Department, shall
3 assess the Water Rates, according to the tariff established by
4 the City Council. He shall, once in each year, visit the premi-
5 ses of every person who takes the water, and make out, and
6 distribute the bills for the same; and he shall exercise a con-
7 stant supervision over the use of the water, and attend to the
8 enforcement of all regulations relative thereto.

SECT. 16. The Annual Rents, for the use of the water,
2 shall be payable to the City Treasurer, in advance, on the
3 first day of January, in each year. All charges for specific

4 supplies, or for fractional parts of the year, shall be payable
5 in advance, and before the water is let on.

Sect. 17. In all cases of non-payment of the Water
2 Rates for sixty days after the same is due, the Superintendent
3 shall cut off the supply, and the water shall not again be let
4 on, either for the present, or any subsequent occupant, except
5 upon the payment of the amount due, together with the sum
6 of one dollar and fifty cents; *Provided*, that in cases of spe-
7 cific supplies, or for fractional parts of a year, where the wa-
8 ter has been let on, it may be cut off immediately, after
9 notice is given at the place that the rents are not paid, and
10 may be let on again upon the condition before mentioned.
11 And the foregoing provisions shall apply, where two or more
12 parties take the water through the same service pipes, al-
13 though one or more may have paid the proportion due from
14 him, or them.

Sect. 18. The Superintendent, under the control of the
2 Committee upon the Water Department, may make abate-
3 ments in the Water Rents, in all proper cases, and any party
4 aggrieved by any decision of Superintendent relating thereto,
5 shall have the right of appeal to the City Council.

Sect. 19. The Superintendent shall keep suitable Books,
2 in which shall be entered the names of all persons who take
3 the water, the kind of building, the name and number of
4 the street, the nature of the use, the number of taps, and
5 the amount charged, which shall be always open to the in-
6 spection of the Committee upon the Water Department, and
7 any Committee, or any member of the City Council. He
8 shall perform such other services as may be required of him
9 by the City Council.

Sect. 20. No member of the Boston Water Department,
2 and no person appointed to any office, or employed by virtue
3 of this Ordinance, or of the Acts of the Legislature mentioned
4 in the third Section of an Ordinance passed in the City Coun-
5 cil of Boston, on the thirty-first day of October, in the year

eighteen hundred and fifty, "providing for the care and management of the Boston Water Works, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, bargain, sale, or agreement, in relation to the Water Works, or any matter or thing connected therewith, wherein the City is interested, without an express vote of the City Council; and any, and all contracts, bargains, sales, or agreements, made in violation of this Section, shall be utterly void as to the City.

Sect. 21. If any person shall open any hydrant, or gate, within the City of Boston, or lift, or remove the cover of the same, without the license of the Committee on the Water Department, or of the Superintendent, except in case of fire, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 22. If any person shall make any opening or connection with any pipe, or reservoir, without the license mentioned in the preceding Section, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 23. If any person shall turn on or turn off the water in any of the water-pipes or reservoirs, without the license mentioned in the nineteenth Section, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 24. Any person who shall injure any public Reservoir not connected with the Cochituate Water Works, or who shall break or enter the same, and draw off, or cause to be removed, any of the water therefrom, except in case of fire, or unless duly authorized by the Board of Aldermen, or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 25. The water shall not be sold or delivered to any parties out of the limits of the city, unless by special vote of the City Council, except in cases where contracts have already been entered into and arrangements made for that purpose.

Sect. 26. The following Regulations shall be considered a part of the contract with every person who takes the water;

and every such person, by taking the water, shall be considered to express his consent to be bound thereby. They shall be printed upon bill for Water Rent, and whenever any one of them is violated, the water shall be cut off from the building or place of such violation, although two or more parties may receive water through the same pipe, and shall not be let on again, except by the order of the Committee on the Water Department, and on the payment of two dollars; and in case of any such violation, the said Committee shall have a right to declare any payment made for the water, by the person committing such violation, to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited.

The said Regulations are as follows, namely:—

1st. All persons taking the water, shall keep the service-pipes within their premises, including any area beneath the sidewalk, in good repair, and protected from the frost, at their own expense; and they will be held liable for all damages which may result from their failure to do so.

2d. They shall prevent all unnecessary waste of water, and there shall be no concealment of the purposes for which it is used.

3d. No alteration shall be made in any of the pipes or fixtures inserted by the City, except by its agents, who are allowed to enter the premises supplied, to examine the apparatus, and to ascertain whether there is any unnecessary waste.

4th. No water is to be supplied to parties not entitled to use it under the City Ordinances, unless by special permission.

5th. The use of the hand hose is restricted to one hour before eight of the clock in the forenoon, and one hour after sunset.

6th. The Superintendent, or either of his Assistants, may enter the premises of any water taker, to examine the quantity used, and the manner of use.

Sect. 27. All Ordinances, parts of Ordinances, rules, orders, and regulations inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed and rescinded.

City Document.—No. 49.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CLAIMS.

1854.

In Board of Aldermen, July 9, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCleary, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

To THE CITY COUNCIL, July 9th, 1855.

The Joint Standing Committee on Claims having had under consideration the subject of the petitions of CHARLES CHIPMAN and S. & H. AMES, severally, to be compensated for loss sustained by them in consequence of the failure of the City to execute contracts for the erection of a Grammar School House at South Boston, which had been regularly awarded to said petitioners, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

Before entering into a review of the subject matter of the several claims now before us, your Committee deem it proper, in order that the relative merits of the questions here involved may be fully understood, to give a brief history of this School House, from the records of the City Council and the Committee on Public Buildings, to wit: During the month of May, 1854, by action of the City Council, it was "*Ordered*, That the Committee on Public Buildings, in conference with the Committee on Public Instruction, and the Grammar School Committee, be, and are hereby authorized to purchase a suitable lot of land at South Boston, and erect thereon a building adapted to the accommodation of not less than seven hundred pupils, at a cost not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for Grammar School Houses."

At a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings, in May, 1854, Aldermen Washburn and Dingley, and Messrs. Conley

and Goodwin were appointed a sub-committee to select a lot, in pursuance of the above order. On the 1st of August, 1854, the sub-committee having previously selected a lot, or lots of land, at the corner of B and Third Streets, and communications having been received from the Committee on Public Instruction, and the Grammar School Committee, approving of said location, it was, at a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings, voted to purchase the lots, which subsequently was done.

August 15th, 1854 — The Committee on Public Buildings "*Voted*, That the plan recommended by the sub-committee (which was the Bigelow Plan, so called, and the same as that first adopted for the School House at East Boston) be adopted for the plan of the School House at South Boston." And "that the sub-committee now appointed for procuring plans for the East and South Boston School Houses, be authorized to cause the plans to be executed, and the specifications made for said School Houses."

The specifications for masonry and carpentry were accordingly made, and signed "Joseph R. Richards, Architect," over date of "August 20, 1854."

On the 28th of August, the Committee on Public Buildings "*Voted*, That the plans and specifications for a Grammar School House, to be erected at South Boston, be altered so as to have the windows on the outside of the building, arch-heads, and the exterior, mastic, and the floors plastered, and under-floors to be of hemlock stock; and proposals be advertised for until Tuesday, Sept. 12."

In accordance with the last mentioned vote, the following advertisement was inserted in the papers elected to do the City advertising:

"City of Boston.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, City Hall, until TUESDAY, September 12th, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing all the materials, and doing all the labor required, for the erec-

tion of a Grammar School House on a lot of land belonging to the City, situated on B and Third Streets, South Boston; the Committee reserving the right to reject any proposals received. Separate proposals for the Masonry, Carpentry and Painting. For plans and specifications, apply at said Office.

"For the Committee,

"WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*"

The proposals were opened Sept. 12, 1854, and it appeared that for the masonry, the lowest proposal was twenty-seven thousand dollars, by Charles Chipman. For the carpentry, the lowest proposal was twelve thousand dollars, and the second lowest was twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, by S. & H. Ames. The lowest proposal for the painting was one thousand dollars, by G. T. Goodwin. and it was voted by the committee, "That the proposal of Mr. Charles Chipman for the mason's work be accepted. That the lowest proposal for the carpenter's work be accepted, provided the sub-committee are satisfied with the bidder's responsibility; if not, then the proposal of Messrs. S. & H. Ames for the same work be accepted, and that the parties be notified that their proposals are accepted." And it was further voted, "that when the different proposals for the building of the School House are made satisfactory to the sub-committee, the contracts for the work thereon shall be made out."

In Committee on Public Buildings, Sept. 19th, 1854, the sub-committee submitted the following report: "The Committee having in charge the proposals for the building of the Grammar School House at South Boston, report that the proposal of Mr. Charles Chipman for the mason's work, and the proposal of Messrs. S. & H. Ames for the carpenter's work, have been accepted, agreeably to a vote passed at the last meeting, and accordingly have given directions that the contracts be made out." The report was laid upon the table for one week, and the Chairman was "requested to make a statement to the City Council

relative to the excess of the sums of the proposals for the erection of the Grammar School Houses at East and South Boston, over the sums now appropriated for that purpose, and ask of the City Council the required amount to meet the proposals which have been accepted." In pursuance of this request, the Chairman *pro tem.* (Alderman Dingley) presented a communication to the City Council, [See City Doc. No. 67, 1854,] and on the 6th of October an additional appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars was made for the School House at South Boston.

About this time it appears that a change of plan was contemplated by a portion of the Committee, with a view if possible of confining the expense of the structure within the original appropriation—forty-five thousand dollars; and plans purporting to embody these propositions of economy were presented to the Committee by its Chairman (Alderman Washburn). Accordingly, on the 7th of November, 1854, at a meeting of the Committee, the sub-committee were "requested to have an interview with the gentlemen whose proposals had been accepted for building the said House, in regard to the alteration of the plans so as to conform with those submitted by the chairman." And on the 14th of November, it was voted, "That the sub-committee be authorized to make contracts with Charles Chipman, mason, and S. & H. Ames, carpenters, for the building of the Grammar School House at South Boston, according to the plans presented by the Chairman."

After this the proceedings of the Committee, as shown by the records, were somewhat erratic, and on the 27th of December, 1854, it was *voted*, "That the vote passed Nov. 14 (last mentioned) be reconsidered, for the purpose of negotiating with those whose proposals have been received for the erection of the buildings." And, again, on the 19th of January, 1855, this *reconsideration* was *reconsidered*, (?) by vote of the Committee, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings was "directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a Grammar School House, corner of B and Third Streets, South Boston, on the plans and specifica-

tions submitted by the Chairman." Subsequently contracts have been given to parties other than those to whom they were originally awarded, and the House is in process of erection.

The petitioners and other parties interested, including the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the Committee on Public Buildings of 1854, have appeared before your Committee, and their testimony has been heard. And it is represented and shown on the part of Charles Chipman, that his proposal was accepted by the Committee; and he was notified to that effect by the Superintendent of Public Buildings; that on going to sign the contract, he was requested to wait a few days until a further appropriation for the object could be obtained; that he was informed that he might proceed with his preparations, as the work was his, and the contracts would be signed as soon as the additional appropriation was made; that he accordingly purchased materials, including three thousand six hundred and ten dollars worth of dimension stone—which he says has depreciated fifty per cent. in value —and made all necessary preparations for doing the work; that about five months after, he was requested to make another estimate, according to the new plan, (no record appears of this fact, but Alderman Washburn stated that he thought such a vote had passed the Committee,) that he did so, and again the Committee voted that the work should be given to him; and that he has without just reason been prevented from doing the work. And he further represents that the damage to him amounts to five thousand one hundred dollars.

On the part of Messrs. S. & H. Ames it was represented and shown that, on the 18th of Sept., 1854, they received a communication from the Superintendent of Public Buildings, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Sept. 17th, 1854.

MESSRS. S. & H. AMES:

Gents—I am directed to inform you that by a vote in Committee on Public Buildings, your proposal for the carpenter's work

for the Grammar School House that is to be erected at South Boston is accepted. Please call at my office.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. NOTTAGE, *Sup't.*

And they further represent that upon presenting themselves at the office of the Superintendent, they were informed that the contracts would be ready for execution in a few days; but after calling many times, they were informed that the appropriation was insufficient for the purpose, and a further delay would be occasioned thereby; and that after the additional appropriations were made, they called at the office almost daily, until the expiration of the year, and were repeatedly assured that the contracts would be signed; they also state that some of their time was occupied in making preparations to perform their agreement with the City; that they have been prevented from estimating upon and securing other jobs, to their serious disadvantage and loss, which they estimate at two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

It further appeared that the sub-committee were completely satisfied with the responsibility of the petitioners, and it was the intention of a majority of the Committee on Public Buildings, at all times until the expiration of their term of office, to execute the contracts that had been awarded to Messrs. Chipman, and S. & H. Ames, and the petitioners were never notified that such was not to be the case; on the contrary, they were personally assured, even to the day next preceding the close of the year 1854, that the contracts would be signed, or that the preference should be given them upon the new plans.

As to whether or not the petitioners have any *legal* claims upon the City, your Committee prefer not to decide, and they are of the opinion that the City has no right to avail itself of legal technicalities to evade the result of the action of its Committees and Agents, more especially when it shall be to the injury of those who, of all others, merit our confidence and respect, the hard working mechanic. But as to whether the petition-

ers have an equitable claim upon the City your Committee entertain not a shadow of doubt. In equity and fairness—as man dealing with man—the City is justly liable; but it is possible, perhaps, that the City may escape any liability in this matter through some loop hole of the law.

Your Committee are however of the opinion, from a careful investigation of the subject matter, that the estimates of damages by the petitioners are somewhat exorbitant, and in view of all the facts adduced, we recommend the adoption of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee.

J. DUNHAM, Jr.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Ordered, That there be paid to Charles Chipman, seventeen hundred dollars, for losses sustained by him on account of the non-fulfilment by the City of the contract with him for building a Grammar School House at South Boston, on his executing a release in full of all claims and demands against the City, and that the expense be charged to the appropriation for Public Buildings.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Ordered, That there be paid to Messrs. S. & H. Ames, three hundred dollars, for losses sustained by them on account of the non-fulfilment by the City, of the contract with them for building a Grammar School House at South Boston, on their executing a release in full of all claims and demands against the City, and that the expense be charged to the appropriation for Public Buildings.

AUDITOR'S

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

AND THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1854--55.

1854, MAY 1, (*both included,*) 30 APRIL, 1855.

BOSTON:
MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS, 1 WATER STREET.
1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 25, 1855.

Ordered, That the Auditor of Accounts be authorized to cause to be printed and distributed for the information of the inhabitants of the City, *Twelve Thousand Five Hundred* copies of the Forty-third Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City, being for the financial year which ended with the 30th of April last, and that there be appended thereto copies of the Treasurer's Accounts for the same financial year.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, June 27, 1855.

Concurred.

JOSIAH DUNHAM, Jr., *Chairman, pro tem.*

June 27, 1855.

Approved by the Mayor.

A true Copy.

Attest: Sam'l F. McCleary, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable City Council.

Auditor's Office, June 21st, 1855.

In conformity with the requirements of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts has now the honor to submit to the City Council his Annual Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the financial year which expired with the 30th day of April last.

The total City and County Expenditures, as shown by the Treasurer's accounts, amounts to,	3,461,831 25
The total Income of both items, is	3,421,765 51
Leaving a Balance of	$40,065 74
Of these items the Income belonging exclusively to the City is	3,328,907 25
While the Expenditures on City Account, were	3,301,786 31
Leaving a Balance to the Credit of City Account of	$27,120 94
The Expenses on County Account amounted to	159,924 94
While the Income was only	92,858 26
Leaving a Balance against the County of	$67,066 68

These Expenditures are for sustaining the various Courts; the cost of the Jail Establishment; Fees to Jurors, Officers, and Witnesses, and for Coroners' Inquests. The County Expenditures are authorized by the Officers of the Courts, and are drawn for directly from the Treasury, by requisition from County Officials, and are not at all under the control or supervision of the City Goverment. The Income is derived from an allowance by the Commonwealth to the City of two-thirds of the net cost of all *Criminal Trials*, and the balance from Fines, Costs, Fees, &c., paid in by the Sheriff, Clerks and other County Officers.

City Debt. The liabilities of the City on this account have been reduced this year $378,022.19, as appears by the following statement:

The consolidated funded and unfunded Debt of the City at the close of the year 1853–54, was		7,799,855 32
The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, or Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, at that time was		652,601 82
Net Debt 1st May, 1854		$7,147,253 50
The amount of the consolidated Debt on the 30th of April last, was	7,151,149 77	
With a sinking fund of	381,918 46	
Net Debt 1st May 1855		6,769,231 31
Net reduction,		$378,022, 19

This reduction is brought about in part by the increased taxation of last year, which obviated the necessity of resorting to Loans to meet any part of the current Expenditures of the year, a circumstance which has not occurred for some years previously.

To meet the existing City Debt, there is on hand Bonds and Mortgages amounting to $661,059.44 all of which are considered reliable; besides the Public Lands, the proceeds of which, as well as all other salable Real Estate belonging to the City, are pledged for the redemption of the Debt.

Public Lands. In the last Report it was stated that the Board of Land Commissioners, who were then entrusted with the sole management of the Public Lands, had not made much progress either in the disposal of them, or in filling up the South Bay. In December last this Commission made their second annual report to the City Council. In this they state that the policy adopted by them in their sales of Lands was to sell at "low prices, and on long credit, to persons who wished to erect upon them such houses or other buildings, as it is desirable to have erected upon them, taking into consideration the existing neighborhood, and the effect upon the value of the unsold lands in the vicinity, and under such restrictions merely as would be necessary to prevent such use of the lands as would render the unsold lands, or the neighboring estates, less desirable. The great desideratum for the City, is to settle the Public Lands as fast as possible, with industrious, enterprising, intelligent and order-loving citizens. Such

men are attracted towards a locality by the evidence of the like characteristics in the vicinity of that locality. The citizens who purchase under these restrictions, feel a security that their own places are not to be rendered less desirable by the uses to which other lands in their neighborhood are to be appropriated. This policy is inducing a most useful and respectable class to settle within the City, rather than in the suburban towns, as many of that class have done in years past. The results of this policy have been altogether encouraging."

It is well known that the two last years have been very unfavorable for the sale of the Public Lands. The Commissioners' sales of Neck Lands in 1853 were 36,087 feet for $19,789.17, and in 1854, 154,674 feet for $78,859.50, being a little over 50 cents per square foot.

The sales during the last financial year (1st May, 1854 to 30th April, 1855) have been 149,897 feet, amounting to $81,669.41.

The Board of Land Commissioners not having been found to answer the ends intended, in the opinion of the present City Government, an Order was passed by the City Council in January last abolishing the same, and the whole care and management of the Public Lands now devolves, as heretofore, on a Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands, consisting of four members of the Board of Aldermen and eight members of the Common Council.

The new arrangement went into effect in March last, and since that time the Committee have been industrious in preparing the Lands for Market, and in making

sales. They have pursued the same general policy which was adopted by the Commissioners, viz: that of selling to such persons, and under such restrictions, as will insure the improvement of the Lands within a short period after the sales; being less regardful of price than of immediate improvement. They have had two public sales at which the Lands advertised were all sold without limits as to the prices, and with results which, on the whole, have been satisfactory.

Among the last acts of the past Municipal Government, was the settlement of the long pending controversy with Mr. Evans the Contractor for filling up the South Bay Flats, under the contract of April, 1848. A final adjustment of all points under that contract was made, and the balance due to Mr. Evans paid up; a new Contract was entered into with him to complete the work, which has been commenced under favorable auspices, and it is hoped that this important undertaking will now be prosecuted to completion, without any more unnecessary delay. When completed the City will have an area of Wharf Land, between Harrison Avenue and the proposed continuation of Albany Street, consisting of about 716,000 feet, exclusive of the Docks. This area will be appropriated to six Wharves; besides which there will be over 1,212,000 feet of other salable Land, exclusive of the Streets already laid out.

Schools. The Expenditure for this purpose has been $389,135.69, and has exceeded that of last year by $115,883.89. Of this excess $103,814.73 has been expended on School Houses. A new House for the Win-

throp and Johnson Schools (on the Old Johnson School House Lot, on Tremont Street) has been completed this year at a cost of $41,948.57, exclusive of the Land. Sites have been selected, and paid for, on which are now being erected two other Grammar School Houses, viz: one in East Boston and one in South Boston. There has been one new Primary School House built on Tyler Street, at a cost of $15,120.09 exclusive of the Land; and land has been purchased on Snelling Place, Hull Street, for another, which is now in progress. The Expenses for carrying on the Schools have been $285,320.91 against $248,374.59 last year, being an excess of $36,946.32, of which $30,320.56 was for increase of Salaries to the Teachers, the balance being for Incidental Expenses. There has been an increase of a little over six per cent. in the number of Scholars. The payments on School Account this year have amounted to 22.58 per cent. of the whole Ordinary Expenditures of the City.

Water Works. The Expenditures on the Water Works this year, exclusive of Interest on the Loans, have amounted to $81,956.28, of which $31,519.35 is for extension of the Works, $14,713.52 for liquidation of Land damages, and $35,723.41 for Current Expenses. The total excess of Expenditures over income is $81,317.03 against $131,040.54 last year.

It will be seen by the Extract from the last Report of the Water Board to the City Council, (in the Appendix,) that all land damages, and claims of that nature against the City have been finally settled and liquida-

ted; and that there is now left at the disposal of the City, a valuable property in the towns of Hopkinton and Marlborough which can be disposed of. The estimated salable value of this property is from $35 to 40,000.

The total Income from the Water Works this year has been $263,158.63 against $213,677.67 in the year 1853-54. The estimated income for 1855-56 is $262,700. The Water Rates have increased from $206,736.22 in 1853-54 to $250,429.82 in 1854-55. The estimated income from that source for the year 1855-56 is $256,000.

The estimated Expenditures for 1855–56 including Interest, is $349,000, of which $44,000 is for Extension of the Works. The estimated total income is $262,700.

If to the Income received this year we add the annual saving to the City in the Expenses for the Fire Department in cost of Engines and Apparatus, and Buildings to house them, and the Salaries of extra firemen, now saved by the abundant supply of Water furnished by the Cochituate Works; leaving out of the account the reduced losses by the facility of early extinguishment of fires, the Revenue from the Water Works will probably be found more than equal to the Interest on the cost of the Works and the expense of maintaining the same.

The whole net cost of the Works to the City up to the 30th April last, all income being deducted, is $5,609,847.93. The interest on the Water Loans average a little less than five per cent. per annum.

The extreme drought of the year 1854 has demonstrated to the Water Board the capacity of the Lake and Aqueduct to afford an abundant supply for all the reasonable wants of the City, even with a much extended population.

The account in detail, of the City Property; the City Debt, and all other Statements required by the Ordinance from this Department, will be found in their proper place; all of which are respectfully submitted.

ELISHA COPELAND.

Auditor of Accounts.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1854--55.

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1 May, 1854, (*both included,*) 1855, April 30.

The NET EXPENDITURES of the year are chargeable to the respective Appropriations in the following proportions.

N. B. Each item is charged with its own Incidental Expenses, including its proportion of Salaries, and in like manner is credited with its proportion of all the Income, viz:

ARMORIES, and other Expenses of the Military, - - - - - -	2,145 07
ADVERTISING and NEWSPAPERS,	4,224 90
ANNUITIES, - - - - - -	393 92
BRIDGES, - - - - -	15,488 54
BELLS and CLOCKS, - - -	1,213 25
Amount carried forward,	$23,465 68

Amount brought forward,	$23,465 68
BURIAL GROUNDS, - - -	2,196 77
BOSTON HARBOR, - - - -	2,762 03
COMMON, PUBLIC SQUARES, &c., -	31,817 74
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, - - -	68,343 34
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, - -	9,378 44
ELECTION EXPENSES, - - -	834 42
FIRE DEPARTMENT, including Fire Alarms and Engine Houses, - -	94,448 48
FUEL and LIGHTS, For City Hall, Faneuil Hall, and other Public Offices, - - - -	1,905 29
FURNITURE, for the same, - -	3,589 70
FOURTH OF JULY, Celebration of, -	10,052 93
HOUSE OF CORRECTION, - -	30,655 51
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DEER ISLAND, &c., - - - - - -	63,197 40
HEALTH AND QUARANTINE DEPARTMENTS, including $5,905.14 for Cholera Expenses, - - -	90,774 34
INDEPENDENCE DAY, *See Fourth of July.*	
INTEREST, - - - - - -	68,163 42
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, viz: Annual Visit of the City Government to the Quarantine Establishment, and to visit and inspect the Islands in the Harbor; Visits to other Cities; Entertainment of Strangers; Carriage hire; Steamboat and Railroad fares, and	
Amount carried forward,	$501,585 49

Amount brought forward,	$501,585 49
other Expenses of the City Government, and of its Standing and Special Committees; Care and Cleaning of the City Hall, City Building and Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices; City Crier's Receiving Room; Examining and Recording Deeds to the City; Flag Staff and Flags for the Common; and all other Incidental Expenses not charged elsewhere, - - - -	12,471 30
LAW EXPENSES, FEES, DAMAGES recovered against the City, including Solicitor's Salary and Expenses of his Office, - - - - - - -	31,328 19
LIBRARY AND LIBRARY BUILDING AND LOT, - - - -	7,652 58
LUNATIC HOSPITAL, - - -	6,069 93
LAMPS, *See Streets.*	
MARKET, - - - - - - -	4,380 39
MUSIC ON THE COMMON, - -	855 25
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, and other Expenses of the Poor, - -	39,811 97
OLD CLAIMS, - - - - - -	2,700 42
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, exclusive of School Houses and County Buildings,	10,738 19
POLICE and WATCH, - - -	172,472 30
PRINTING and STATIONERY, - -	8,185 35
PAVING—*See Streets.*	
PUBLIC LIBRARY—*See Library.*	
Amounts carried forward,	$798,251 36

Amount brought forward,		$798,251 36
SCHOOLS and SCHOOL HOUSES, -		389,135 64
SEWERS and DRAINS, - - -		15,815 09
SOUP HOUSES, - - - -		1,640 54
SALARIES and CLERK HIRE, not charged elsewhere, - - - -		39,288 33
STREETS, Viz:		
PAVING, REPAIRING, and GRADING, - -	175,850 58	
WIDENING, - -	98,608 29	
LIGHTING, - - -	122,971 80	
		397,430 67
WATER WORKS, - - - -		81,317 03
WATCH—*See Police.*		
PAYMENTS on account of the ORDINARY EXPENDITURES,		$1,722,878 66
The following Payments are of a different class, viz:		
CITY DEBT, - -	351,763 00	
PUBLIC LANDS AND SOUTH BAY - -	39,258 59	
STATE TAX, - -	98,691 00	
TEMPORARY WATER LOAN—Notes paid, -	19,300 00	
WATER SCRIP, amount redeemed, -	9,000 00	
		518,012 59
		$2,240,891 25

The NET REVENUE of the year has been derived from the following sources.

Each item has been charged with its proportion of Incidental Expenses, as in the account of payments, viz:

TAXES, - - - - - -		1,957,612 30
RENTS, - - - - - -		71,297 19
FEES and LICENSES - - -		2,684 14
HAY SCALES, - - - -		1,632 93
MILITIA BOUNTY, - - - -		49 50
Revenue from the ORDINARY SOURCES, and applicable to payment of the Current Expenditures of the City,		$2,033,276 06

The following items are of a different class, viz:

BONDS & MORTGAGES including first payments on Lands sold this year,	159,854 08	
LAND SALES, except as above, - - -	3,534 24	
SCHOOL FUND, - -	5,808 96	
		169,197 28
		$2,202,473 34
Payment for Ordinary Purposes, as on page 14, - - - - -		1,722,878 66
Payment for other purposes, - -		518,012 59
Total Payments, - - -		2,240,891 25
Amount carried forward,		$2,240,891 25

Amount brought forward,		$2,240,891 25
Income from Ordinary Sources, - - -	2,033,276 06	
Income from other sources,	169,197 28	
		2,202,473 34
Balance per Auditor's Account, - -		38,417 91
To which *add* Payments by the Treasurer this year, of items outstanding last year, which had been previously charged by the Auditor, viz:		
City Debt, - - -	8,700 00	
Temporary Water Loan, -	2,000 00	
Water Scrip, - - -	1,000 00	
	11,700 00	
Less—Items in this year's accounts charged by the Auditor, but not called for at the Treasury, viz:		
Bills and Acc'ts, 5,552 17		
City Debt, 4,500,00		
	10,052 17	
		1,647 83
Balance per Treasurer's Account, -		40,065 74
The Treasurer's Balance, 1st May, 1854, was - - - - - -		426,727 24
Deduct, Balance as above, - - -		40,065 74
Treasurer's Balance, 30th April, 1855, -		$386,661 50

APPROPRIATIONS

1854--55.

Statement of the APPROPRIATIONS made by the City Council to meet the EXPENDITURES of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the Financial Year which began with the first day of May, 1854, and ended with the last day of April, 1855. Also a statement of the Drafts made by the Auditor on the Treasurer against said appropriations.

N. B. *The original appropriations were subsequently varied, by transfers and additions, made by authority of the City Council, so as to meet the excess of payments over the appropriations as here shown.*

Object of the Appropriations.	Amount of Original Appropriations.	Expenditures per Auditor's Accounts.
Armories,	$ 7,000 00	$ 7,048 71
Annuities,	400 00	393 92
Advertising,	4,200 00	4,200 00
Bells and Clocks,	1,500 00	1,213 25
Burial Grounds,	3,000 00	2,841 52
Bridges,	14,000 00	13,996 27
Boston Harbor,	2,500 00	1,562 03
County of Suffolk,	130,000 00	159,924 94
Common,	33,000 00	32,609 50
City Debt,	60,000 00	60,000 00
External Health,	4,000 00	4,079 23
Engine Houses,	2,000 00	3,265 24
Fire Department,	87,500 00	90,483 33
Grammar Schools,	41,000 00	40,215 52
Grammar School Houses,	5,000 00	3,018 69
Gas Fixtures,	20,000 00	9,344 35
House of Correction,	42,500 00	57,285 52
Amounts carried forward,	$457,600 00	$491,482 02

Objects of Appropriations.	Amount of Original Appropriations.	Expenditures per Auditor's Accounts.
Amounts brought forward,	$457,600 00	$491,482 02
Houses of Industry and Reformation, -	90,000 00	77,279 41
Internal Health Department, - - -	105,000 00	109,068 91
Interest, - - - - - - -	125,000 00	129,530 00
Incidental Expenses, - - - - -	45,000 00	73,544 41
Instructors Grammar Schools, - -	149,000 00	147,022 09
Instructors Primary Schools, - - -	75,000 00	76,002 52
Library, - - - - - - -	7,000 00	10,300 70
Library Building, - - - - - -		2,000 00
Lamps, - - - - - - - -	95,000 00	114,390 19
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - - -	26,000 00	25,749 87
Market House, - - - - - -	3,500 00	3,531 39
Militia Bounty, - - - - - -	18,000 00	12,876 50
Overseers of the Poor, - - - - -	30,000 00	40,000 00
Old Claims, - - - - - - -	5,000 00	2,700 42
Paving, Grading and Repairs of Streets, -	195,000 00	188,904 03
Police, - - - - - - - -	54,000 00	56,678 84
Public Buildings, - - - - - -	7,500 00	9,238 19
Printing and Stationery, - - -	8,500 00	8,192 85
Primary Schools, - - - - - -	22,000 00	22,761 82
Primary School Houses, - - -	25,200 00	24,163 35
Reserved Fund, - - - - - -	30,000 00	Transferred
Sewers and Drains, - - - - -	33,000 00	34,155 95
School House, East Boston, - - -	40,000 00	22,600 00
School House, South Boston, - - -	40,000 00	12,356 62
Salaries, - - - - - - - -	80,000 00	76,440 17
Unliquidated Claims for Widening Streets,	50,000 00	43,136 76
Widening and Extending Streets, - -	100,000 00	58,133 00
Winthrop School House, - - -	40,000 00	41,738 57
Watch Department, - - - - -	93,000 00	117,216 59
Water Works, - - - - - -	361,000 00	344,475 66
	$2,410,300 00	2,375,670 83
Appropriations, - - - - - - - - -		2,410,300 00
Expenditures, - - - - - - - - -		2,375,670 83
Excess of Appropriations over Expenditures, - - -		$34,629 17

WAYS AND MEANS.

1854--55.

Statement of the Estimated WAYS AND MEANS of meeting the EXPENDITURES of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the Financial Year 1854–55, with an account of the Actual Receipts during that year.

Sources.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
Armories,	$ 5,200 00	$ 5,500 00
Bridges,		107 73
Burial Grounds,	1,200 00	1,644 75
County of Suffolk,	40,000 00	92,858 26
Common,		791 76
External Health,	400 00	417 00
Engine Houses,		1,050 00
Fines for Violation of the Liquor Law,		9,090 00
Fire Department,		277 20
Fees,	2,500 00	2,684 14
Grammar Schools,		427 54
House of Correction,	23,000 00	26,630 01
Houses of Industry, Reformation, &c.,	11,400 00	14,082 01
Hay Scales,	1,350 00	1,632 93
Instructors Grammar Schools,		19 86
Instructors Primary Schools,		34 34
Interest,	50,000 00	61,366 58
Incidental Expenses,		1,960 02
Internal Health,	18,500 00	24,438 99
Lunatic Hospital,	20,250 00	21,179 94
Library,		3,751 18
Library Lot,		896 94
Lamps,	600 00	762 74
Licenses,	4,400 00	See Police.
Market,		351 00
Militia Bounty,	18,000 00	12,926 00
Outstanding Taxes,	40,000 00	41,725 47
Overseers of the Poor,	2,200 00	2,685 61
Printing and Stationery,		7 50
Primary Schools,		52 63
Primary School Houses,		209 17
Paving Department,	7,000 00	14,453 45
Police Department,	5,500 00	6,984 61
Rents,	70,000 00	71,297 19
Sewers and Drains,	15,000 00	19,840 86
School Fund,	5,500 00	5,808 96
Taxes,	1,940,991 00	1,916,710 72
Unclaimed Drafts,	5,000 00	5,552 17
Water Works,	221,000 00	263,158 63
Widening Streets,		2,661 47
	2,508,991 00	2,636,029 36

Actual Receipts, - - - - - - - - - -	2,636,029 36
Original Estimates, - - - - - - - - -	2,508,991 00
Excess of Receipts over Estimates, - - - - - -	$127,038 36
Excess of Appropriations over Expenditures, as per statement on page 18, - - - - - - - - -	34,629 17
Actual Surplus, - - - - - - - - -	$161,667 53

The above amount of $161,667.53, resulting from the actual business of the year, belongs to the Sinking Fund, or Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and is placed at their disposal by the ninth and tenth sections of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. page 122.

This Ordinance requires that any excess of Income over the original estimated Income, or any excess of Appropriations, (original or by additions) over the actual payments, should be carried to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and be applied towards the extinction of the Debt, and to no other purpose whatever.

By the same Ordinance it is provided that no money can be drawn for by the Auditor, or be paid by the Treasurer, unless the same has been previously appropriated by a Special Vote of the City Council; hence the necessity of applying to the Council for additional means, if from any cause an *Original Appropriation* falls short. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an authorized transfer from some existing appropriation which can spare it, or by a *specific loan.*

Thus in the present year the appropriation for Sewers and Drains was $33,000, and the estimated income $15,000; but, near the close of the year, it being foreseen that the actual Expenditures required would exceed the actual appropriation, an additional amount

was asked for, and was granted by the City Council, although the actual income had exceeded the estimated income some thousand dollars, which was then in the Treasury. The excess of income in this case, or in any other similar case, could not, under the Ordinance, be applied by the Committee on Sewers, to the additional wants of their Department, but it must remain in the Treasury to the credit of the Committee on the Debt, and be appropriated to the reduction of the same, and to that purpose only.

In this manner the City Council retain a *knowledge and control* of all the expenditures; as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

TAXES.

The amount of Taxes assessed on the Real and Personal Estates of the City of Boston in preceding years have been as follows:

1854.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$127,730,200 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	99,283,000 00
Total Valuation, - -	$227,013,200 00
At $9.20 per 1000. is, - -	2,088,521 44
No. of Polls 31,134 at 1.50, -	46,701 00
Total Tax for 1854, - -	$2,135,222 44
The above amount includes a State Tax of - - - - -	$98,691 00

Increase over 1853,

Real Estate,	$11,639,300,	being	10.002 per cent.
Personal Estate,	8,859,700,	being	9.798
Total,	$20,499,000,	being	9,926 per cent

Polls, - - -	1,175	being 3,922

The Total valuation of 1844 was,	118,450,300 00
Increase in ten years, - -	108,562,900 00
Valuation of 1854, - - -	$227,013,200 00

This increase is 91,652 per cent., and is divided as follows:

Real Estate in 1854,	127,730,200	
1844,	72,048,000	
Increase,	$55,682,200	being 77.285 per ct.

Personal Estate in		
1854,	99,283,000	
1844,	46,402,300	
Increase	$52,880,700	being 113,961 per ct.
Increase of Polls,	- 8.795	being 3.937 per ct.

1853.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$116,090,900 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	90,423,300 00
Total Valuation, - - - -	206,514,200 00
At $7 60 per $1,000, is - -	1,569,507 92
No. of Polls 29,959 at $1.50 each, is	44,938 50
Total Tax for 1853, - - -	$1,614,446 42
Including State Tax of - - -	$98,691 00

Increase over 1852,

Real Estate,	$5,391,700,	being 4.870 per cent.
Personal Estate,	13,443,300,	being 17.462
	18.835,000,	being 10.003 per cent.
Polls, - -	976,	being 3.367

The valuation of 1843, was 110,046,000.

Increase in ten years, 96,468,200, being 87.661 per cent.

1852.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$110,699,200 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	76,980,800 00
Total Valuation, - - - -	$187,680,000 00
At $6.40 per $1,000, is - -	1,201,152 00
No. of Polls 28,983 at $1.50 each, is	43,474 50
Total Tax for 1852, - - -	1,244,626 50

Decrease from 1851,

Personal Estate,	$1,607,700,	being 2.045 per ct.
Real Estate increase over 1851,	1,340,700,	being 1.226
Net Decrease from 1851,	267,000,	being 0.142 per ct.
Polls, Increase,	538,	being 1.89

1851.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$109,358,500 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, - -	78,588,500 00
Total Valuation, - - - -	$187,947,000 00
At $7.00 per $1,000, is - -	1,315,629 00
No. of Polls 28,445 at $1.50 each, is	42,667 50
Total Tax for the year 1851, - -	1,358,296, 50

Increase over 1850,

Real Estate,	$4,265,100,	being 4.058 per cent.
Personal Estate	3,681,400,	being 4.914
Total,	7,946,500,	being 4.414 per cent.
Polls, Increase,	447,000,	being 1.524

The Valuation of the whole property of the City of Boston in 1851, by the Valuation Committee of the State of Massachusetts, appointed in 1850, was $213,-310,067 00, being $25,363,067 00 more than the City valuation of that year. This State valuation includes the property belonging to the City, which is never estimated in the City valuation.

1850.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$105,093,400 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	74,907,100 00
Total Valuation, - - - -	$180,000,500 00
At $6.80 per $1,000, is - -	1,224,003 40
No. of Polls 28,018 at $1.50 each, is	42,027 00
Total Tax for the year 1850, -	$1,266,030 40

Increase over 1849,

Real Estate,	$2,265,900,	being 2.203 per cent.
Personal Estate,	3,554,400,	being 4.981
Total,	5,820,300,	being 3.342 per cent.
Polls, Decrease,	345,	being 12.200 per ct. loss.

1849.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	$102,827,500 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	71,352,700 00
Total Valuation, - - -	$174,180,200 00

At $6.50 per $1,000, is - -	1,132,171 30
No. of Polls 28,363 at $1.50 each, is	42,544 50
Total Tax for the year 1849, -	$1,174,715 80

Increase over 1848,

Property, Real,	2,424,300,	being 2.414 per cent.
Personal,	4,027,900,	being 5.982
Total,	6,452,200,	being 3.846 per cent.
Polls,	637,	being 2.297

In 1848.	The Valuation was	167,728,000—Tax	$6 50 per $1000
1847.		162,360,400	6 00
1846.		148,839,600	6 00
1845.		135,948,700	5 70
1844.		118,450,300	6 00
1843.		110,046,000	6 20
1842.		106,723,700	5 70

CITY EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT of the Expenditures made on account of the City of Boston, during the financial year 1854–55.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1854, *and ending with the last day of April,* 1855.

N. B. *The Expenditures on account of the* COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, *which comprises the City of Boston and the Towns of Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop, are in a separate account.*

ANNUITIES.

Paid to sundry individuals the stipulated annuities granted to them on account of lands taken to widen stréets.

Per item No. 1 *of Treasurer's account,*		393 92

ARMORIES.

Payments to the various Volunteer Militia Companies for Rent of Armories, as required by the State Law of 26 *April,* 1853,—*The State refunds all the amounts so paid, not exceeding however the sum of* $300 *per annum to each Company;—Also for lighting the Armories, as per vote of City Council of* 20*th March,* 1854.

Fifteen Companies, one year at $300 each,	4,500 00	
One Company, half a year at $250,	125 00	
Amounts carried forward.	$4,625 00	$393 92

Amounts brought forward,	$4,625 00	$393 92
Refunded to one Company, two years rent paid by them, viz: 1847–48 and 1848–49, at $175 per annum,	350 00	
One Cavalry Company, one year,	600 00	
One Cavalry Company, fourteen months, one week at $800	948 71	
Allowance for light to the above Companies at $25 per annum, each,	525 00	
		7.048 71
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 3 *of his account,*	7,029 96	
Amount not yet called for,	18 75	
	7,048 71	

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Amount paid to the Auditor of Accounts at sundry times, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, to enable him to pay in advance, such bills against the City, as circumstances require to be paid before the regular pay day, which is the first day of every month.

Per item No. 47 *of Treasurer's Accounts,* 900 00

This amount is refunded by the Auditor, and appears to his credit in item. No. 101 *of Treasurer's Account.*

ADVERTISING.

Paid for thirteen daily Newspaper, and for Advertising in the same at the rate of $300 00 per annum, for one year ending 31st March, 1855,	3,900 00	
For the East Boston Ledger, South Boston Gazette and American Patriot, weekly papers, at $100 each for same time,	300 00	
Per item No. 2 *of Treasurer's Account,*		4.200 00
Amount carried forward,		$12,542 63

Amount brought forward,			$12,542 63

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Expenditures for the general improvement and embellishment of the Burial Grounds, and other incidental Expenses of this Department, viz:

SOUTH GROUND, Washington Street,			
Labor,	559 25		
Loam, Manure and Sand,	32 75		
Carpenter's Work,	3 77		
		595 77	
CHAPEL, Tremont Street.			
Replacing the old Stone Wall with a new Iron Fence,	592 80		
Less—paid by individual subscriptions,	350 00		
	242 80		
Labor and care of Ground, including opening and care on Sundays,	134 37		
Sods and Gravel; Seeds, &c.,	130 00		
Two Statues,	54 00		
		561 17	
COPPS HILL GROUNDS.			
Mason's Bill for repairing wall,	41 05		
Services of a Special Police Officer who has charge of the Ground,	383 10		
Labor and repairing Tombs,	36 25		
		460 40	
Amounts carried forward,		$1,617 34	$12,542 63

Amounts brought forward,		$1,617 34	$12,542 63
CENTRAL, Boylston Street. Various work,		135 75	
GRANARY, Tremont Street. Labor and Carting,		61 25	
EAST BOSTON.			
Labor,	41 00		
Police Service,	25 00		
Repairing Fence,	16 77		
		82 77	
Clearing out, and Repairing Tombs, and Work in various Grounds,		194 63	
Tools, Seeds and Plants for the various Grounds,		31 71	
FUNERAL CARS, HARNESSES, &c.			
Painting and Repairs,	323 68		
Care and Cleaning one year,	50 00		
Stable for Storage one year,	175 00		
		548 68	
STATIONERY and Blank Books for the City Registrar's Department, which includes the Records of Marriage and Intentions of Marriage,		58 60	
PRINTING for the two Departments,		104 91	
POSTAGE,		5 88	
			2,841 52
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 5 of his account,		2,823 14	
Transfers by Auditor from other accounts,		18 38	
		2,841 52	
Amount carried forward,			$15.384 15

Amount brought forward,		$15,384 15

BOSTON HARBOR.

Wages of two Boatmen, at $360 each, per annum,	720 00	
Extra Men,	169 83	
Repairs, Supplies, Painting, &c.,	65 00	
Rent, six months, of Harbor Master's Office,	75 00	
New 16 feet lap streak Boat,	70 00	
Fuel for Harbor Master's Office,	30 14	
Flags,	5 25	
Paid to former Harbor Master for disbursements made by him while in office for removing Vessels from improper anchorage grounds,	15 00	
Boston Shipping List, one year, and advertising the Harbor Regulations in the same,	21 00	
Stationery for Harbor Master's Office,	11 81	
Daily Atlas, one year,	8 00	
Hire of a Steamboat to keep the Harbor clear of Ice,	371 00	
Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's Account,		1,562 03

BELLS AND CLOCKS.

For ringing eight Bells, in different parts of the City, to denote the hours of the day, at $80 each per annum,	640 00	
For winding up and regulating fourteen Public Clocks,	425 00	
For ordinary repairs,	73 25	
Cost of lighting the Illuminated Clock on Williams' Market, one year,	75 00	
Per item No. 4 of Treasurer's Account,		1,213 25
Amount carried forward,		$18,159 43

Amount brought forward,			$18,159 43

BRIDGES.

Repairs, &c., on the Free Bridges, viz:

NORTH BRIDGE, from Broad Street to First Street, South Boston,			
Sundry Repairs,	3,309 18		
Buoy, Buoy Stone and Fixtures,	87 35		
Putting down,	40 00		
Painting Buoy,	22 50		
		3,459 03	
SOUTH BRIDGE, from Dover Street to Fourth Street, S. Boston,			
Sundry Repairs, including new wall and capping and filling in,	5,773 14		
Buoy, Buoy Stone and Fixtures,	81 65		
Putting down,	50 00		
Labor,	44 00		
		5,948 79	
EAST BOSTON AND CHELSEA.			
Sundry repairs, including new Draw,	4,402 86		
Buoy, Buoy Stone and placing,	59 76		
		4,462 62	
MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE, from Broad Street, opposite Kneeland Street, to Granite Street, South Boston,			
Large Buoy, Buoy Stone and setting the same,		119 33	
Auction charges for selling old materials,		6 50	
Per item No. 6 of Treasurer's Account,			13,996 27
Amount carried forward,			$32,155 70

Amount brought forward,		$32,155 70

CITY DEBT.

The Committee on the reduction of the City Debt have been charged by the Auditor, with the whole amount of the City Debt which became due in this financial year, amounting to,	657,163 00	
Also with the payment of a note which was not due, amounting to,	1,100 00	
Making the total of notes paid, or provided for, and charged off by the Auditor, this year		658,263 00
Of this amount, viz:	658,263 00	
There remained due & uncalled for at the Treasury office at the close of the year 1854-55,	4,500 00	
Leaving the actual payment by the Treasurer, on debt due this year,	653,763 00	
To which is to be added the following outstanding Debts, which have also been paid by the Treasurer this year, viz:		
Amount due in 1853-54, per Statement on page 31 of Report No. 42, 6,700 00		
Also amount due in 1852-53, 2,000 00	8,700 00	
Being the total amount of City Debt outstanding at the close of the year 1853-54, *per Report No.* 42, *page* 125.		
Making the total payment by the Treasurer, *per item No.* 9 *of his account,*	662,463 00	

COMMON, MALLS, PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.

Care and improvement of the Common and Public Garden, Public Squares and Ornamental Grounds and Trees of the City, viz:

Amount carried forward,	$690,418 70

Amounts brought forward,			$690,418 70
COMMON.			
Salaries of the General Superintendent, viz:			
J. M. Sherburne, from 1st April, to 1st July,	250 00		
E. L. Ryder, from 1st June, to 1st April,	833 33		
	1,083 33		
Foreman, twelve months, at $40,	480 00		
Foreman, 1 month, at $50,	50 00		
		1,613 33	
Labor, monthly payments to Laborers,		2,768 30	
Paving Gutters and other Mechanics' work, including Stock,		2,306 57	
Red Gravel,		2,364 00	
Loam, Sods and Manure,		2,107 06	
New Iron Fence around the Great Tree, and painting the same,		555 00	
Lumber and Carpenters' Work,		434 86	
Paint and Painters' Work,		386 93	
Trees, Shrubs and Seed,		243 70	
Carting, Ploughing and Harrowing,		205 00	
Oyster Shells and other materials for Paths,		137 19	
Tools, Ladders, Brooms, Lime, &c.,		129 89	
Omnibus and Ferry Tickets, and Travelling Expenses,		54 49	
Nails, Hardware, Iron Work, and repairing Iron Fence,		37 37	
Drugs, Soap, Oil, &c., for trees,		31 15	
Printing Tickets and Stationery,		20 13	
		13,394 97	
Amounts carried forward,			$690,418 70

Amounts brought forward,			$690,418 70
COMMON,		$13,394 97	
PUBLIC GARDEN.			
Dirt and Gravel for filling up,	3,140 43		
Labor,	1,546 96		
Loam,	1,127 54		
Red Gravel,	179 50		
Lumber and Carpenter's Work for Drains, &c.,	178 00		
Trees, Seed, &c.,	132 75		
Ploughing & Teaming,	40 00		
Tools, Nails, & Iron Work,	64 03		
Repairing Fence, and new Gateway,	77 39		
Signs and Repairs on Green House,	14 50		
		6,501 10	
FRANKLIN & BLACKSTONE SQUARES.			
Red Gravel,	809 28		
Labor,	620 00		
Mason and Carpenter Work,	37 00		
Teaming,	11 25		
		1,477 53	
BELMONT SQUARE, East Boston.			
Iron Fence,	6,178 39		
Labor,	187 00		
Trees,	91 25		
Carpenter's Work,	10 00		
		6,466 64	
CENTRAL SQUARE, East Boston.			
Loam,	492 00		
Labor,	293 00		
Teaming,	231 75		
Dirt and Gravel,	77 91		
		1,094 66	
Amounts carried forward,		$28,934 90	$690,418 70

Amounts brought forward,		$28,934 90	$690,418 70
CITY HALL SQUARES.			
Painting Fence,	165 11		
Labor,	156 00		
Trees and Bulbs,	106 77		
Sand,	4 00		
		431 88	
CHESTER SQUARE.			
Labor,	300 00		
Repairing Fountain,	62 03		
Sundry Expenditures,	28 00		
		390 03	
$203.87 *additional, See Public Lands.*			
UNION PARK.			
Repairing Fountain,	141 40		
Repairing Fence,	96 70		
Loam,	39 50		
Labor,	61 00		
Carting,	10 00		
		348 60	
TELEGRAPH HILL, South Boston.			
Labor,	185 37		
Trees, &c.,	22 10		
		207 47	
FORT HILL.			
Labor,	50 00		
Sundry Expenditures,	35 20		
		85 20	
LOWELL SQUARE.			
Labor,		43 00	
STREET TREES, AND SIDEWALKS.			
Carpenter's and Mason's Work and Stock,	701 42		
Trees,	310 00		
New Plank Sidewalk on the Garden side of Boylston and Charles Streets,	941 50		
Am'ts carried forward,	$1,952 92	$30,441 08	$690,418 70

Am'ts brought forward,	$1,952 92	$30,441 08	$600,418 70
Labor,	128 00		
Carting,	46 00		
Loam and Earth,	41 50		
		2,168 42	
			32,609 50
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 8 of his account,		32,618 50	
Transferred by Auditor to Incidentals,		9 00	
		32,609 50	

EXTERNAL HEALTH.

Expenses of maintaining the Schooner QUARANTINE, *which is kept for the purpose of Boarding Vessels and inspecting their cargoes and crews, as they arrive from Foreign ports, with a view of preventing the introduction of contagious diseases and Paupers into the City.*

Captain Berry, for Services of himself, and for Crew, victualling, manning and furnishing the Boat with Fuel, Oil, Washing, Soap, Brooms and sundry other small items, viz:		
Three months at $150, and nine months at $165, per month,	1,935 00	
Repairs and Supplies for Hull and Rigging,	746 01	
Supplies and Refreshments,	861 04	
New Cedar Yawl Boat and Oars,	105 37	
One new Canoe and Oars,	86 00	
Cabin Furniture,	138 19	
Ship Tools and Furniture,	57 02	
Sea Clothing,	51 25	
Dockage at Central Wharf one year,	50 00	
Ensigns and Signals,	23 25	
Ferriage, Towage and Pilotage,	15 60	
One new Chart,	5 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$4,074 23	$723,028 20

Amounts brought forward,		$4,074 23	$723,028 20
Auction Expenses on Sale of Sloop General Warren,		5 00	
			4,079 23
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 10 *of his account*		4,042 57	
Transfers by Auditor from Police,		36 66	
		4.079 23	

ENGINE HOUSES.

Repairs on the various Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses, viz:			
Carpenter's Work,	284 94		
Masons,	105 64		
Painters,	201 91		
Plumbing,	42 04		
Copper Work,	48 49		
Slaters,	5 80		
		688 82	
Purchase Street, New House for No. 7.			
Contract for Construction,	1,600 00		
Extra Work by Contractor,	75 00		
Plans, &c.,	80 00		
Copper Gutters,	29 00		
Drainage,	125 00		
		1,909 00	
Broadway, South Boston. New House for No. 1, viz:			
Repairs and Alterations, per Contract,	490 00		
Plans, &c.,	55 00		
Other Work,	72 42		
		617 42	
Amounts carried forward,		$3,215 24	$727,107 43

Amounts brought forward,	$3,215 24	$727,107 43
EAST BOSTON.		
Plans, &c., for the proposed new house on Sumner Street,	50 00	
Per item No. 11 *of Treasurer's Account,*		3,265 24

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Exclusive of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses, which are charged under their respective heads; and also exclusive of the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and the Clerk to the Board of Engineers, which are charged under the head of Salaries.

Annual compensation to the Assistant Engineers, Officers and Members of the various Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hydrant Companies,	58,637 71	
Repairs of Engines, Hose Carriages, Hook and Ladder Carriages, and other apparatus belonging to the Fire Department, exclusive of Hose and other work in that line,	3,078 96	
New Leading and Suction Hose, Caps, Badges and Buckets,	2,239 38	
Repairs on the Leading and Suction Hose, and other work in that branch,	1,339 88	
Hire of Horses and Riders to draw Engines and Hooks and Ladders to and from fires, and to and from workshops for repairs, &c.,	*1,888 19	
Constables, for attendance at fires,	871 00	
Fuel for the Engine Houses,	695 50	
Leather Preservative for Hose,	72 00	
Oil for the Engine Houses and Torches,	596 28	
*$600 *of this amount is credited to the Internal Health Department.*		
Amounts carried forward,	$69,418 90	$730,372 67

Amounts brought forward,	$69,418 90	$730,372 67
Water for the various Engine Houses,	402 50	
New Ladders, and repairing old ones,	138 70	
Furniture and Utensils for Engine Houses, including apparatus for warming,	120 05	
Keys and Locks for the various Engine Houses, and for the use of Members,	72 60	
Expenses of collecting apparatus after fires, and other miscellaneous expenses of the Department, not charged elsewhere,	106 42	
Printing for the Department,	134 52	
Ringing the alarm bell at East Boston,	25 00	
Engraved Diplomas and Certificates of Membership,	31 94	
Stationery for Engineer's Office,	18 45	
New Reservoir Covers, and examining Reservoirs, and filling two,	93 00	
Care of Reservoirs at East Boston, and repairing the same,	26 00	
Cost of Refreshments furnished Fire Companies from neighboring Cities, who came to our assistance at large fires,	98 00	
Signs to designate location of Hydrants, &c.,	24 67	
Damages, for injury done by the Department,	25 00	
Rent of Rooms for meeting of Company, No. 8,	4 00	
STEAM FIRE ENGINE. Cost of this Machine without Hose, Hose Carriage, or Fuel Carriage,	8,000 00	
This Machine has not yet been put into the service of the Department.		
Amounts carried forward,	$78,739 75	$730,372 67

Amounts brought forward,		$78,739 75	$730,372 67
NEW FIRE ENGINES.			
Nos. 11, 12 and 13, at $775 each,		2,325 00	
NEW HOSE CARRIAGE,		60 00	
TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARMS.			
The following payments have been made on this account, viz:			
Salaries,			
Superintendent,	1,200 00		
Assistants,	3,486 00		
Machinery, Wire, &c.,	2,565 09		
Drugs and Chemicals,	299 03		
Water Metres,	403 50		
Removing and putting up Fire Alarms,	145 50		
Moving Bells, and Repairs,	138 62		
Signal Boxes, Keys &c.,	442 00		
Carting, Omnibus Tickets, Expresses, &c.,	172 18		
Carpentry, Lumber &c.,	94 59		
Plumbing,	148 87		
Painting,	11 50		
Patterns,	12 22		
Building Drain,	42 17		
Washing,	9 75		
Furniture,	103 94		
Gas Fixtures,	72 47		
Incidental Expenses	11 15		
		9,358 58	
			90,483 33
Amount carried forward,			$820,856 00

Amount brought forward,		$820,856 00
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 9 of his account,	90,371 99	
Amount outstanding,	157 80	
	$90,529 79	
Transfers by Auditor,	46 46	
	$90,483 33	

N. B. *On the 30th April, 1855, the Department consisted of one Chief Engineer, nine Assistant Engineers, and twenty-one Companies, including three Hook and Ladder and five Hydrant Companies.*

Each Engine Company has one Foreman, one Assistant Foreman, one Clerk, one Steward, and thirty-six men.

The Hydrant Companies have twenty men, with the same Officers as the Engine Companies.

The pay of the Chief Engineer is $1,200 per annum; that of the Assistant Engineers, $250 each per annum; the Foreman, $150; the Assistant Foreman, $125; the Clerks $125; the Stewards $125; and the Men $100 each per annum, except the three stationary Engine Companies, one Hook and Ladder Company, and one Hydrant Company at East Boston, who receive less pay as they are never required to leave that section of the City.

All the Engines, Hose, Hose Carriages and other Fire Apparatus, belong to the City and are under the control of the Chief Engineer.

Fire Alarms.—*A constant watch is kept at the Central Office, Court Square, night and day. Each Operator is on duty four hours. Two Persons are required to remain about the office at all times for safety in case of accident to any of the Machinery, or sudden illness of the attending Operator.*

No Operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless expressly relieved by some one else.

Amount carried forward,	$820,856 00

Amount brought forward,			$820,856 00

Each Operator is accountable to the Superintendent for any omissions or mistakes that may occur at the Central Office during his hour of duty.

An accurate account is kept of the time of giving each alarm, and of the District and Station from whence it originates.

Alarms are transmitted to the Central Office, from the Signal Stations or Boxes, by turning the crank in the Box. The Police, and a person resident near each Box, have each a key to the Boxes.

Alarms are usually given in less than a minute from the time the crank is turned in any Box, which is done in accordance with certain directions understood by the Operator.

GAS FIXTURES,—*See Lamps.*

For New Fixtures, Lamps, &c., to extend the use of Gas in lighting the City.

New Lamps—279 at $8.50,		2,371 50	
New Lamp Irons and Brackets, and setting the same,		1,807 66	
New Iron Posts,	199 04		
Setting and resetting Posts,	869 02		
		1,068 06	
New Service Pipes, Burners and other Fixtures,		4,097 13	
			9,344 35
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 13 *of his account,*		9,288 94	
Transfer by Auditor from Lamps,		55 41	
		9,344 35	

There has been an increase of 246 *Gas Lamps in the year* 1854–55.

Of the Gas Lamps, 1,869 *are in the City Proper,* 192 *are in East Boston, and* 198 *in South Boston.*

Amount carried forward,	$830,200 35

Amount brought forward, $830,200 35

Fluid was substituted for Oil in January last. There are now in use 1,029 *Fluid Lamps, and the use of Oil for lighting the Streets is entirely dispensed with.*

The cost of Lighting the City this year, independent of the above item, was $114,390.19, *as per account under the head of Lamps.*

GRAMMAR, HIGH, LATIN AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

For General Expenses of all the Schools,—see Schools.

For particular Expenses of the Primary Schools, see that head.

The contingent expenses of the Grammar, Latin, High, and Normal Schools, exclusive of the Salaries of the Instructors, and large repairs or alterations on the School Houses, (which will be found under the heads of Instructors, and of Grammar School Houses) have been as follows, viz:

Ordinary repairs of the School Houses and School Rooms, including the annual white-washing, painting, &c., viz:

Carpenters' Work,	1,105 57		
Masons' "	1,567 87		
Painters' "	497 57		
Drains, &c,	194 83		
Locksmith,	123 36		
Slaters,	89 76		
Ventilating,	53 85		
Iron Work,	10 00		
		3,642 81	
Warming and Ventilating Apparatus,		1,594 71	
Plumber's Bills, for Water Works		114 83	
Fuel, preparing the same for use and housing it,		12,638 19	
Care and cleaning of the Houses, making fires, shoveling snow, &c.,		4,893 22	
Amounts carried forward,		$22,883 76	$830,200 35

Amounts brought forward,		$22,883 76	$830,200 35
Furniture and other Apparatus, viz: chairs, desk, tables, seats, black-boards, crayons, clocks, timepieces, &c., including repairs of old furniture,		3,386 24	
Printing, including the Annual Report of the Committee of Examination,		1,826 73	
Water rates, viz: 21 Schools at $16,		336 00	
Books furnished to indigent Scholars, besides $50 paid annually from the Webb fund for writing books, pens, &c., for the Franklin School,		701 88	
Expenses of the Annual Visitation of the Schools in July, by the City Goverment and School Committee, including the cost of the usual Collation given at Faneuil Hall to all the Instructors, Medal Scholars and invited Guests, viz:			
Collation,	541 08		
Music, Decorations, &c.,	146 62		
Boquets for the Scholars on that occasion,	83 00		
		770 70	
Payment towards the support of four Evening Schools for adults,		1,200 00	
Medals, Diplomas, &c., viz.:			
Cost of 85 silver Franklin Medals for boys, including Ribbons and marking ninety-five Medals,	198 78		
Less—paid out of the Franklin Medal Fund,	50 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$148 78	$31,105 31	$830,200 35

Am'ts brought forward,	$148 78	$31,105 31	$830,200 35
Cost of 75 silver City Medals for Girls, including Ribbons and marking 96 Medals,	177 60		
Taking 570 impressions from the engraved Steel Plate Diplomas for distribution among the Pupils of the second third, and fourth classes in the Grammar Schools,	39 90		
Filling up said Diplomas with the names of each of the Recipients,	67 75		
Total cost of the Medals and Diplomas,	434 03		
		434 03	
Record Books and Stationery, including a supply for Superintendent's Office,		353 43	
Ink for the Writing Schools,		201 38	
Ascertaining the number of Children in the City between 5 and 15 years, agreeably to the requirements of the Statutes of 1846 and 1849,		250 00	
Rent of Room hired for the accommodation of a branch of one of the Schools at East Boston,	120 00		
Rent of Rooms hired for the accommodation of a branch of the Dwight School,	62 50		
Am'ts carried forward,	$182 50	$32,344 15	$830,200 35

Am'ts brought forward,	$182 50	$32,344 15	$832,200 35
Rent of Rooms for the accommodation of the Scholars of the Winthrop, (late Johnson,) School during the building of the new House,	736 11		
		918 61	
Repairing Philosophical apparatus,		151 12	
Maps,		59 00	
Sewing Materials for the use of the Teachers of Sewing in the Schools for Girls,		48 28	
Care of, & cleaning and repairing the Clocks one year, per agreement,		100 00	
Salary of the Superintendent of Schools,		2,500 00	
Salary of the Secretary of the School Committee for ten months and 7 days at $500, and one month and 24 days at $800 per annum,		544 53	
TRUANTS, Salaries of 4 Officers employed to look after truant Children, viz:			
Three at $800 per annum,	2,400 00		
One for 11 months, and 12 days at 800 per annum,	760 00		
Salaries of the three Judges of the Police Court, for their services in disposing of Truants, as *provided for by the Act of* 1850, *chap.* 294, *viz:*			
Am'ts carried forward,	$3,160 00	$36,665 69	$830,200 35

Am'ts brought forward,	$3,160 00	$36,665 69	$830,200 35
Nine months and ten days at $150 each per annum,	349 83		
One man on Fort Hill and neighborhood,	40 00		
		3,549 83	
			40,215 52
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 14 of his account,		39,473 70	
Transfers by Auditor from other accounts,		741 82	
		40,215 52	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSES.

For such alterations, repairs and improvements on the Grammar School Houses as are not charged in the account of Grammar Schools, viz:

CHAPMAN.			
Four new (White's) Furnaces, Complete,	1,200 00		
Iron Work,	71 76		
New Lightning Conductor,	106 56		
		1,378 32	
BIGELOW.			
Repairing Furnaces,	211 78		
New Lightning Conductor,	102 04		
Carpenter and Masons' Work, repairing damage done by fire,	300 34		
		614 16	
POYLSTON.			
Lining up stair-way, relaying floors, Painting, &c.,		398 29	
NORMAL.			
Painting and coloring walls,		252 21	
Amounts carried forward,		$2,642 98	$870,415 87

Amounts brought forward,	$2,642 98	$870,415 87
PHILLIPS.		
Carpenters' and Painters' Work,	227 16	
BOWDOIN.		
Repairing Furnaces, White-washing &c,	138 55	
PLANS.	10 00	
		3,018 69
Amount paid by Treasurer per Item No. 15 *of his account,*	2,460 51	
Transfers by Auditor from other accounts,	558 18	
	3,018 69	

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSES, viz:

EAST BOSTON. *On the corner of Sumner and Lamson Streets.*

Land—Cost of the first lot, called the Crawley Lot, on Sumner and Seaver Street, containing 12,500 feet,	9,375 00	
This Lot was abandoned by order of the City Council in April, and another Lot, (the Girard & Jones Lot) on the corner of Sumner and Lamson Street, was purchased containing 14,000 *feet, the cost of which was*	8,900 00	
Contactor for Mason and Stone Work, on the foundation commenced on the Crawley Lot,	3,000 00	
Contractor for the Wood and other Work,	1,000 00	
Plans and Specifications,	325 00	
		22,600 00
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 27 *of his account,*	22,275 00	
Amount transferred by Auditor from Grammar School Houses,	325 00	
	$22,600 00	

Amount carried forward,	$896,034 56

Amount brought forward,			$896,034 56
SOUTH BOSTON—*On B Street, corner of Third.*			
Land—Cost of 14,544 feet,		12,031 62	
Cost of Plans,		325 00	
Per item No. 28 *of Treasurer's account,*			12,356 62
TREMONT STREET.—*New Winthrop School House on the old Johnson School House Lot. See Winthrop School House.*			
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			
Subsistence and Supplies of the House, exclusive of Clothing and Bedding, Fuel and Furniture,		29,759 33	
Clothing and Bedding,		4,710 56	
Fuel,		2,577 00	
Gas Light,		1,158 15	
Salaries of the Master and his Assistants; Clerk of the Board of Overseers and of the Master; Chaplain, Matrons, Gate Keeper, Watchmen, and all other payments for Salaries, and for hired labor,		10,965 63	
Repairs and alterations, including Warming Apparatus and Lime for Whitewashing, viz:			
Paints,	223 38		
Nails & Hardware,	171 94		
Plumbing,	336 26		
Lime,	60 75		
Steam Apparatus,	289 19		
Paper Hangings,	106 41		
Masons' Work,	132 50		
Warming Apparatus,	42 78		
Lumber,	686 68		
		2,049 89	
Furniture and Household Utensils,		1,095 86	
Hardware, Tools, &c., for Houses and Shops,		314 56	
Whitewash Brushes, and other Brushes,		113 20	
Amounts carried forward,		$52,744 18	$908,391 18

Amounts brought forward,		$52,744 18	$908,391 18
Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, being for cost and keeping of Horses and other live stock; cost and repairs of Wagons, Carts and Harnesses; Agricultural Tools and implements, Trees, Plants, Seeds, Hay, Manure, and all other expenses, excepting labor, of cultivating and improving the Grounds,		849 58	
Stock for Manufacturing, viz:			
Leather and other Shoe Stock,	1,331 84		
Iron and other Metals,	147 10		
Sundries,	27 12		
		1,506 06	
Expense of the Overseers in visiting similar Institutions in other Cities; entertaining the City Government, distinguished Visitors to the Institution, and other invited Guests,		1,107 95	
Carriage Hire,		342 37	
Books, &c., viz:			
For Library,	71 43		
Bibles and Prayer Books,	85 62		
		157 05	
Stationery,		108 36	
Printing,		20 25	
Newspapers and Advertising,		22 00	
Postages,		44 13	
Medical Department, for Drugs, and other contingent expenses of this Department,		323 49	
Grants of Money made by the Master of the House to the inmates on their discharge,		54 75	
Transportation of supplies not charged elsewhere,		5 35	
			57,285 52
Amount carried forward,			$965,676 70

Amount brought forward,		$965,676 70
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 16, *of his account,*	57,243 17	
Amount not yet called for,	42 35	
	$57,285 52	

The Income from this Establishment for this year has been $26,630.01, *per item No.* 73 *of Treasurer's account, being about* 46.48 *per cent. of the Expenditures, and making the net Expenditures of the year* $30,655.51. *The net Cost last year was* $16,355.31. *The Income was* $23,558.08, *being about* 59 *per cent. of the Expenditures.*

The number of Inmates 30*th April,* 1855, *was* 567, *viz:* 412 *Males,* 155 *Females.*

Average number for the year, 593.

No charge is here made for the Services of the Resident Physician at South Boston, who, although he is located at the Lunatic Hospital, has charge of the Medical Department of all the City Institutions at South Boston.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, &c., *at South Boston and at Deer Island.*

The Expenses of the DEER ISLAND BRANCH, amount, as per statement of the Directors in the Appendix annexed, to,	52,791 69
The Expenses of the SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH, being the House of Reformation and Boylston School, amount, as per statement in the Appendix, to,	25,180 22
Making a total of,	$77,971 91

This sum exceeds the amount charged by the Auditor $692.50, which is the cost of 100 tons of Coal, paid for by the Auditor in April, 1854, and not charged in the Directors'

Amount carried forward, $965.676 70

Amount brought forward,		$965,676 70
account of last year, as their accounts closed on the 31st of March, 1854.		
From the Directors' total as above,	77,971 91	
Deduct this item for Coal which was charged by the Auditor in his last year's account, page 43, Report No. 42,	692 50	
We have the amount charged by the Auditor, viz:		77,279 41
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 17, *of his account,*	77,265 74	
Amount not yet called for,	13 67	
	77,279 41	

The details of these Expenditures, and of the Income from these Establishments, as officially reported to the City Council, will be found in the Appendix, under the head of House of Industry.

The Receipts on account of these Establishments were as follows:

South Boston Branch,	982 22
Deer Island Branch,	3,161 11
State Paupers.	
From the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers in these Establishments,	9,905 20
From the Auditor,	33 48
Amount received by Treasurer, per item No. 74 *of his account,*	14,082 01

The Expense of carrying on these Houses, including Ordinary Repairs and care of the Buildings, as per Directors' account, amounted to $77,971.91 *deduct* $5,102.87, *extra items in their accounts, not considered as Current Expenses, leaves* $72,869.04.

Amount carried forward.	$1,042,956 11

Amount brought forward, $1,042,956 11

The Income was $14,082,01, *thus leaving the net Expense at* $58,786.93. *The Income was about* 19.32 *per cent. of the Expenditures.*

The Income last year was about 26.46 *per cent. of the Expenditures.*

There is a fair claim on the State, of about $5,000, *not yet allowed, for the support and nursing of Ship Fever Patients in* 1851–52.

☞ *See Appendix.*

No charge is here made for the Services of the Resident Physician at South Boston, who, although he is located at the Lunatic Hospital, has charge of the Medical Department of all the City Institutions at South Boston.

INSTRUCTORS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

For the Incidental Expenses of these Schools, amounting to $40,215 52, *See Grammar Schools, page* 44.

Salaries paid to the Masters, Ushers and Female Teachers in all the Public Schools except the Primary, viz:

Bowdoin, on Myrtle Street,		6,483 33	
Boylston, on Fort Hill,		7,747 07	
Brimmer, on Common Street,		6,504 37	
Bigelow, on Fourth Street,		5.146 45	
Chapman, on Eutaw Street, East Boston,		7,256 47	
Dwight, on Concord Street,		8,635 73	
Eliot, on North Bennett Street,		7,655 58	
Franklin, on Washington Street,		6,071 88	
High, on Bedford St.	8,500 00		
Drawing Master,	283 80		
French Master,	37 50		
		8,821 30	
Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston,		5,277 38	
Hancock, on Richmond Place,		7,464 68	
Johnson, on Tremont Street, *see Winthrop,*		2,633 33	
Amounts carried forward,		$79,697 57	$1,042,956 11

Amounts brought forward,			$79,697 57	$1,042,956 11
Latin, on Bedford St.	7,991 66			
Drawing Master,	331 50			
French Master,	50 00			
			8,373 16	
Lyman, at East Boston,			7,902 89	
Mayhew, on Hawkins Street,			6,721 02	
Mather, on Broadway, South Boston,			7,207 37	
Normal, on Mason St.	4,876 79			
Drawing Master,	204 00			
French Master,	100 00			
			5,180 79	
Phillips, on Pinckney Street,			6,244 63	
Quincy, on Tyler Street,			8,201 40	
Smith, for Colored Children, on Belknap Street,			*1,933 33	
Wells, on Blossom Street,			6,848 99	
Winthrop, on East Street,			5,579 69	
Music Masters, for all the Schools except the High and Latin,			3,131 25	
				147,022 09
Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 18 *of his account,*			146,990 84	
Amount not yet called for,			31 25	
			147,022 09	

**One quarter's Salary of the Master of the Smith School, being $450, was paid from the Smith Fund, and is in addition to the above charge.*

The Incidental Expenses of this class of Schools for the year, including the ordinary repairs on the Houses, amounted to $40,215 52 and is charged under the head of Grammar Schools, page 44.

☞ *These Salaries are about fifteen per cent higher than those paid last year, the School Committee having voted that increase, which took effect on the* 1st *March,* 1854.

The Salaries of the Masters and Assistants in these Schools are as follows:

Amount carried forward, $1,189,978 20

Amount brought forward, $1,189,978 20

MASTERS,

High, Latin and Normal, $2,400 *per annum.*

Grammar, 1*st year,* $1,500 *with an annual increase of* $100, *until it reaches* $1,800.

SUB-MASTERS,

High, and Latin, 1*st year,* $1,500 *with an annual increase of* $100, *until it reaches* $1,800.

Grammar, 1*st year,* $1,000, *with an annual increase of* $ 100, *until it reaches* $1,200

USHERS,

High, and Latin, 1*st year,* $1,000, *with an annual increase of* $100, *until it reaches* $1,500,

Grammar, $700, *with an annual increase of* $100, *until it reaches* $900.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS,

Normal, Head Assistants $500,
Other Assistants $450.

Grammar, Head Assistants $450,
Other Assistants, $250, *with an annual increase of* $50, *until it reaches* $400.

Vocal Music—*For each School instructed,* $125 *per annum.*

INSTRUCTORS—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The amount paid this year for about 196 Primary Schools Teachers has been 76,002 52

Per item No. 19 *of Treasurer's Account,*

For Incidental Expenses of these Schools, amounting to $22,761.82. *See Primary Schools,*

☞ *The Salaries are about fifteen per cent. higher than those paid last year, the School Committee having allowed the same increase as in the Grammar Schools.*

The Salaries of the Primary School Teachers, including an allowance of $25 *per annum for making fires, cleaning rooms, &c., ranges from* $275 *to* $425 *per annum. The first year being* $275, *with an annual increase of* $50 *per annum until the highest rate is reached.*

Amount carried forward, $1,265,980 72

Amount brought forward,		$1,265,980 72

INTEREST.

Amount paid for Interest on the Funded Debt, and on the usual Temporary Loans, obtained in anticipation of the annual Revenue of the City,		
Per item No. 48 *of Treasurer's Account,*		129,530 00

N. B. *This item does not include any charge for interest on the Water Debt.*

There has been $61,366.58, *received to the credit of this account, per item, No.* 80 *of Treasurer's Accounts.*

INTERNAL HEALTH.

This item includes all the expenses of sweeping the Streets, collecting and depositing, at the General Depot, all the House Offal; also all work connected with the preservation of the Internal Health of the City.

The House Offal, is contracted for by parties living out of the City. It is collected in the City Wagons and deposited at the Depot, in the rear of the South Stables, on Harrison Avenue, and there taken on board of covered Wagons, and carried out of the City every morning at the expense of the Contractors.

Services of Laborers employed in Sweeping the Streets, removing Street Dirt, &c., exclusive of the carting done by other than City teams,	43,317 88	
Services of Laborers employed in collecting the House Offal, Ashes, &c.,	27,116 98	
Services of three Blacksmiths, three Wheelwrights, one Harness Maker, one Painter, one Foreman, of the South yard, one Foreman, of the North yard, two Stablers, and one Watchman, all of whom are constantly employed on these premises,	6,786 79	
Amounts carried forward,	$77,221 65	$1,395,510 72

Amounts brought forward,		$77,221 65	$1,395,510 72
Grain, Hay, Straw, &c., used in the City Stables,		11,113 65	
Shovels, Hoes, Brooms, Watering Pots, & other Tools & Utensils for the Workmen employed in the Department,		1,694 48	
Horses—Paid for eight new ones,	1,757 00		
Exchange of one,	60 00		
		1,817 00	
Extra Carting—Hire of extra teams to assist in cleaning the Streets, carting off Dirt, &c.,		1,164 34	
Stock used for Workshops, viz:			
Iron and Steel,	826 92		
Wood and Lumber,	478 38		
Hardware and Saddlery,	320 80		
Leather,	27 25		
		1,653 35	
Salary of an Assistant to the Superintendent,		720 00	
Salary of the Conductor of the vehicle employed in conveying the inmates of the South Boston, and Deer Island Institutions to and from the City,		560 00	
The House of Industry pays $156 per annum additional for this service.			
Cost of Shoeing part of the Horses kept in the North Stables, and which is necessarily done out of the establishment,		534 67	
Water Rates for Stables, Offal Stations and Watering Streets,		655 00	
Repairs on Stables, viz:			
Lumber and Carpenters' Work,	525 72		
Plumbers' Work,	146 75		
Masons' Work and Cleaning Vaults,	34 50		
		706 97	
Amounts carried forward,		$97,841 11	$1,395,510 72

Amounts brought forward,		$97,841 11	$1,395,510 72
Fuel for Shops and Offices,		284 80	
Paints, Oil and Brushes,		301 36	
Lamp Oil, Lard, &c.,		183 88	
Doctors' Bills, for attending sick and lame Horses; and on one of the Employees who was injured,		61 25	
Medicine for same,		131 28	
Gas Light for both Stables,		91 34	
Lime and Chloride of Lime,		67 60	
Stationery for Superintendent's Offices,		43 61	
Tolls to East Boston Ferry Company,		68 86	
Warming Apparatus and Repairing the same,		28 23	
Extra Blacksmiths' work out of Shops,		21 33	
Washing for the establishment,		54 75	
Nuisances—Repairs & Cleaning of Sewers and Drains to abate Nuisances in various locations,	190 97		
Other expenses for abating nuisances,	208 66		
		*399 63	
**The individual owners are liable for the expense of abating nuisances on their premises.*			
Advertising and Distributing notices,		7 00	
Land Damages and allowance for privilege of Draining through various Estates,		1,110 75	
Cost of Collecting Ashes and House Dirt at East Boston,		1,819 00	
Legal advice in sundry cases,		100 00	
Auction charges, for selling carts, wagons, &c., not needed by the Department,		44 75	
New Omnibus for conveyance of Prisoners and Paupers to and from the Prison,			
Amounts carried forward,		$102,660 53	$1,395,510 72

Amounts brought forward,		$102,660 53	$1,395,510 72
Court House, and Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island,		503 24	
CHOLERA HOSPITAL.			
Cost of fitting up a Building on Fort Hill; and other arrangements for the protection of the public from the Cholera & from Small Pox, viz:			
After the Cholera Season, this Building was transferred to the South Stable lot, and now forms part of that Establishment.			
Repairs & alteration of building,	1,822 20		
Subsistence,	442 54		
Furniture,	784 31		
Warming and Ventilating Apparatus,	147 35		
Gas, and Gas Fixtures,	154 46		
Salaries of Physicians,	1,016 53		
Other Salaries,	1,140 04		
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,	185 36		
Undertakers,	146 00		
Carriage hire, and Incidental Expenses,	53 60		
Plumbing,	12 75		
		5,905 14	
			109,068 91
Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 20, of his account,		109,323 97	
Amount not called for,		45 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$109,368 97	$1,504,579 63

Amounts brought forward,	$109,368 97	$1,504,579 63
Transferred by Auditor to Incidentals,	300 06	
	109,068 91	

The Income of the Internal Health Department for the year, has been $24,438.99, *per item No.* 78, *of Treasurer's account.*

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated, free of expense by the City Physician, at his office, City Building, Court Square, during the year ending 30*th of April,* 1855, *was* 2,386, *last year,* 1,950.

The number of children examined and furnished with the Certificate of Vaccination required to entitle them to enter the Public Schools, was 1,589; *last year* 1,361.

The number of Physicians belonging to Boston, who have been gratuitously supplied with Virus, is 473; *last year* 163.

The various City Institutions have also been supplied at sundry times.

The City Physician is also required to attend to all cases of sickness at the Jail, and to examine into any sources of danger to the Public Health, &c.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Judgments against the City in favor of sundry Individuals, on account of Damages and other claims,	18,862 76	
Fees of Council, in Suits *vs.* City, including two important cases at Washington,	4,429 75	
Am'ts carried forward,	$23,292 51	$1,504,579 63

Am'ts brought forward,	$23,292 51		$1,504,579 63
Damages, settled by compromise with the parties,	2,315 70		
Officers' and Witness Fees, Court expenses, &c.,	1,319 98		
Revising City Charter; and also the City Ordinances, to make them conform to the New Charter,	1,600 00		
		28,528 19	
FOURTH OF JULY.			
Celebration of the 78th Anniversary of American Independence, including the Military Escort by the 1st Regiment of Light Infantry; the Regatta; Fire Works; Music for the day and evening; and five hundred dollars allowed to the Warren Street Chapel Association, towards the cost of their Floral Procession,		10,052 93	
There is about $500 more due on this account.			
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.			
Cost of firing a Salute of 162 Guns on this Anniversary,		125 00	
COMMITTEES, &c.			
Expenses of Committees, including the annual visit of the City Government and invited Guests to the Quarantine Establishment and Islands in the Harbor; entertaining Members of other City Governments & Strangers of distinction; visits of Special Committees to New			
Amounts carried forward,		$38,706 12	$1,504,579 63

Amounts brought forward,		$38,706 12	$1,504,579 63
York, and other Cities, for information and other purposes in regard to City business,		7,252 84	
CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Salary of second Assistant Engineer,	897 00		
Pay of Draftsmen, Chainmen, Rodsmen, &c.,	3,962 13		
Instruments, & repairs of same,	237 93		
Books, Stationery, Maps and Drawing Materials,	171 19		
Omnibus Tickets, Ferry Tolls, &c.,	88 20		
Furniture, and Incidental Expenses for Engineers' Office,	21 99		
		5,378 44	
N. B. The Salary of the Chief Engineer and his Assistant, $4,000, is charged under the head of Salaries.			
FURNITURE.			
Purchase of New, and Repairs of Old, viz:			
For City Hall,	3,250 71		
City Building,	294 78		
Ward Rooms,	181 71		
Faneuil Hall,	5 00		
		3,732 20	
PAUPERS.			
Support of Paupers and others for whom the City is liable, in the State Institutions at Worcester and at Taunton,	2,572 40		
Am'ts carried forward,	$2,572 40	$55,069 60	$1,504,579 63

Am'ts brought forward,	$2,572 40	$55,069 60	$1,504,579 63
Transportation of Paupers to said institutions,	209 20		
		2,781 60	
CARRIAGE HIRE, &c.			
Railroad, Steamboat, & Coach fares, for Committees and officers of the City Government when on duty,		1,484 73	
BURN'S CASE.			
Extra Expenses of maintaining the peace of the City during the trial and surrender of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from Virginia,		2,727 60	
SOUP HOUSES.			
Cost of sustaining three Soup Houses during part of the winter season, viz:			
Stock and materials,	978 30		
Labor,	254 65		
Kettles,	222 85		
Fuel,	104 00		
Rent,	30 00		
Carpenters,	30 33		
Printing Tickets,	20 41		
		1,640 54	
MUSIC ON THE COMMON.			
Expenses attending the employment of Bands of Music on the Common in the evening during the months of July and August,		855 25	
ELECTION EXPENSES, viz:			
Constables for notifying and for attendance on various Ward Meetings,	294 67		
Hire of Ward Room for Ward 8,	96 00		
Am'ts brought forward,	$390 67	$64,559 32	$1,504,579 63

Am'ts brought forward,	$390 67	$64,559 32	$1,504,579 63
Annual Allowance to the Ward Officers of the 12 Wards for Refreshments, &c., at $15 each,	180 00		
Ringing of Bells on Election days,	61 50		
Voting List; examining and checking the same before each election, with a view to exclude all illegal votes,	118 25		
Opening the Ward Rooms, making fires, lighting & cleaning; Stationery and all other incidental expenses,	84 00		
		834 42	
FUEL for the Public Offices, all of which is purchased by contract,	996 28		
Paid the Inspector of Fuel for attending to the weight, measure, and housing of the annual supply for the Public Schools, the County and other Public Buildings, 54 days, at $2,	108 00		
		1,104 28	
Amounts carried forward,		$66,498 02	$1,504,579 63

Amounts brought forward,		$66,498 02	$1,504,579 63
GAS LIGHT.			
For City Building,	505 30		
City Hall,	192 16		
Ward Rooms,	55 13		
Faneuil Hall,	46 92		
House of Reception,	1 50		
		801 01	
TAXES REFUNDED,			
In conformity with the decision of Supreme Court,		823 89	
CARE OF BUILDINGS, viz:			
City Hall.			
Salary of the Porter one year,	700 00		
Extra Work, on account of alterations and repairs; washing Towels, &c.	64 11		
City Building.			
Salary of Keeper 11 months at $200 per annum,	183 33		
1 month at $250	20 83		
Extra Work in consequence of alteration of the building,	51 80		
Old State House.			
Three quarters at $20 and one quarter at $25	85 00		
Faneuil Hall.			
Boy as assistant Superintendent,	76 00		
Receiving House at the County Jail.			
18 months, at $100,	150 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$1,331 07	$68,122 92	$1,504,579 63

Am'ts brought forward,	$1,331 07	$68,122 92	$1,504,579 63
Endicott Building. 6 months at $20, and 1 month at $12,	132 00		
		1,463 07	
CITY SOLICITOR.			
Office expenses of this officer, who cannot be accommodated at City Hall, viz:			
Rent,	200 00		
Care of office,	87 61		
Fuel,	54 90		
Furniture,	15 25		
Gas,	7 50		
		365 26	
CLERK HIRE, viz:			
Clerk to Committee on Claims,	550 00		
Extra Clerk hire in Treasurer's office, in making out a list of delinquent Tax payers, per order of Common Council,	138 00		
		688 00	
EMIGRANT AGENT.			
Paid F. Williston, for services as Swedish Interpreter, Special police officer, and general assist't to Swedish emigrants on their arrival here; and for his aid and assistance in forwarding them to their destination in the Western Country, *per special order of the City Council,*		483 50	
Amounts carried forward,		$71,122 75	$1,504,579 63

Amounts brought forward,		$71,122 75	$1,504,579 63
BOOKS.			
Ninety-four copies of Adams' Massachusetts State Register, 1855, for use of City Council,	74 00		
One hundred and twenty-two Boston Directories,	152 50		
Forty copies Revised Statutes, and Supplements,	135 00		
Fifty Pocket Book lists of the City Government,	50 00		
Other Books,	3 00		
Ink, &c.	13 95		
		428 45	
STREET URINALS.			
Cost of constructing three of these public conveniences,		300 06	
MILITARY.			
Part of the expense of fitting up an Armory in Faneuil hall, for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,	300 97		
Making out Military Enrollment,	200 00		
Two Copper Chests for containing the Gun Powder, furnished to the Boston Light Artillery Company, by order of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,	95 39		
		596 36	
CITY CRIER.			
Paid him for rent			
Am'ts carried forward,		$72,447 62	$1,504,579 63

Am'ts brought forward,		$72,447 62	$1,504,579 63
of a room for receiving and taking care of lost children,	200 00		
For care and sustenance of Poor and Insane people,	19 75		
		219 75	
MAD DOGS.			
Cost of disposing of a certain number of unlicensed Dogs, found at large in the Streets,		125 03	
POSTAGES.			
Telegraphic Expenses and Expresses,		67 00	
REWARD.			
For discovery of the person who assaulted R. H. D., Jr., Esq. *as per vote of City Council,*		200 00	
MEDAL SCHOLARS.			
Ascertaining the number, and making out a roll of all the persons in the City who had received the Franklin Medals,		38 00	
BROAD STREET ACCIDENT.			
Examination of sundry Buildings supposed to be unsafe after the falling of two new Stores in Broad Street; and cost of rendering them secure to the public, including extra Police Services on that occasion,		117 97	
ICE, SAND, SOAP, &c.			
For City Hall,		58 05	
RECORDING DEEDS.			
To the City, at the Register's Office,		91 25	
Amounts carried forward,		$73,364 67	$1,504,579 63

Amounts brought forward,	$73,364 67	$1,504,579 63
POLICE BADGES.		
For 50 Silver Police Badges for the Members of the two branches of the City Council,	62 50	
FLAG STAFFS and National Flags.		
Care of Flag Staffs on the Common, Faneuil Hall and City Hall, and of the National Flags, and displaying the same on all proper occasions,	39 67	
NOTICES.		
Officers' Fees for notifying individuals of their election to State and City Offices, for distributing other Official Notices, &c.,	32 67	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Balance due on a Fire Cap presented last year to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Cincinnati,	20 00	
ADVERTISING.		
Extra Advertising and cost of certified Copies of Legislative Acts and Resolves,	24 90	
		73,544 41
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 21 *of his account,*	74,417 79	
Balance of transfer by Auditor, to and from other accounts,	873 38	
	73,544 41	
JOHNSON SCHOOL HOUSE. *See Winthrop School House.*		
Amount carried forward,		$1,578,124 04

Amount brought forward,			$1,578,124 04

LIBRARY.

Expenses of carrying on the Public Library, which is free to all the Citizens of Boston.

Salaries, viz:			
Librarian, 1 year,	1,000 00		
Two Male Assistants at $500 each per annum,	987 39		
Four Female Assistants at $260 per annum each,	845 00		
Other Assistance occasionally,	90 78		
		2,923 17	
Books,		4,389 62	
Binding and Blank Books,		789 24	
Printing, Engraving & Stereotyping,		629 32	
Stationery,		260 65	
Fuel,		424 95	
Gas,		224 83	
Gas Fixtures,		56 32	
Insurance,		189 50	
Furniture,		130 02	
Postage,		44 98	
Carting, Freight on Books, Expresses, and Custom House Expenses,		38 41	
Porter and Cleaning,		49 70	
Water Rates,		6 00	
Carpenters' Work on Rooms,		143 99	
			10,300 70
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 36 of his account,		10,248 70	
Amount not yet called for,		52 00	
		10,300 70	
The above Expenditure was met by an Appropriation from the annual Taxes, of		7,000 00	
The balance by Interest on Library Trust Funds,		3,300 70	
		10,300 70	
Amount carried forward,			$1,588,424 74

Amount brought forward,			$1,588,424 74

LIBRARY BUILDING.

Amount appropriated by the City Council, and placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for erecting a Building for the Public Library, to defray the cost of Plans and other incidental Expenses of that Board, previous to any appropriation being made for the cost of the Building itself.			
Per item No. 22 *of Treasurer's Account,*			2,000 00
LAMPS. (*See Gas Fixtures,* page 43.)			
GAS FOR LAMPS, viz:			
For the City proper	50,667 58		
South Boston,	4,706 80		
East Boston,	4,670 57		
		60,044 95	
On the 30*th April,* 1855, *there were* 2,259 *Gas Lamps in the City proper, in East Boston, and in South Boston.*			
OIL AND FLUID,			
For the same, including amount delivered to other Departments, for which they are charged at the cost. *See Income Account,* viz:			
8,775 gallons Oil,	12,033 99		
7,613 gallons Fluid,	6,054 09		
		18,088 08	
LAMP LIGHTERS.			
For lighting and cleaning the Lamps, on an average of about 24 3-4 nights per month,		15,503 87	
SALARIES.			
Superintendent of this Department, viz:			
From 1st to 25th April, 1854, at $900 per annum,	59 21		
Am'ts carried forward,	$59 21	$93,636 90	$1,590,424 74

Am'ts brought forward,	$59 21	$93,636 90	$1,590,424 74
From 25th April, 1854, to 1st April, 1855, at $1,000 per annum,	933 10		
For Clerk, from 1st May, 1854, to 1st April, 1855, at $200 per annum,	183 33		
		1,175 64	
Repairs of Lamps, Torches, Cans, &c.,		6,610 32	
GAS APPARATUS.			
Purchase of new and repairs of old,		2,379 95	
LAMP POSTS,			
Iron Brackets, and repairing the same,		1,820 94	
PATENT RIGHT,			
To use Shaw and Parker's Patent Gas Burners in the City,		2,250 00	
Fitting Lamps for the same, at an average cost of about $1.10 per Lamp,		2,529 46	
Cutting out the apertures of these Burners to prevent their clogging up,		401 86	
REPAIRING,			
Setting and resetting Lamp Posts, connecting Gas pipes with the Mains, repairs of Streets and Side-walks,		1,993 64	
NEW GAS LAMPS,			
Torches and Cans, viz:			
58 Gas Lamps, at $8.50,	493 00		
6 Oil Lamps, at $3,	18 00		
2 New Torches,	2 00		
		513 00	
OIL CELLAR.			
Rent and Taxes,	218 68		
Amounts carried forward,	$218 68	$113,311 71	$1,590,424 74

Am'ts brought forward,	$218 68	$113,311 71	$1,590,424 74
Salary of the Keeper one year,	180 00		
Extra work,	31 63		
		430 31	
Stationery for Superintendent's office,		55 17	
Wicking for Oil and Fluid Lamps,		89 05	
Printing,		8 25	
Ladders and repairs,		99 24	
Furniture for Oil Cellar, and for Superintendent's office,		28 23	
Tools and utensils for Oil Cellar, and for Lighters, including Oil Cans,		153 74	
New-Fluid Cans, and painting the same,		157 00	
Carriage of Lamps to and from streets and repair shops,		54 99	
Carriage hire,		2 50	
			114,390 19
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 23 of his account,		114,096 87	
Amount not yet called for		348 73	
		114,445 60	
Transfer by Auditor to Gas Fixtures,		55 41	
		114,390 19	

In addition to this amount, $9,344.35 has been expended for new Lamps, and for new Fixtures to extend the use of Gas. See details, page 43.

N. B. *There has been received to the credit of this Department $762,74, being for Oil and Fluid supplied to other Departments of the City Government during the year, and charged to them at the cost and charges, per item No. 81, of Treasurer's account.*

Amount carried forward,	$1,704,814 93

Amount brought forward, $1,704,814 93

The whole net cost to the City for lighting the Streets the past year, is thus shown to be $122,971 80, *against* $106,536 22, *last year.*

The City is lighted with 2,259 *Gas and* 1,029 *Fluid Lamps.*

They are distributed as follows:—

City proper,	1869	*Gas—*	562	*Fluid.*
South Boston,	198	"	263	"
East Boston,	192	"	204	"

They were lighted during the year on an average 24 3-4 *nights per month.*

The cost for Gas is one cent per hour for each Lamp, and for Fluid 1 *to* 3 *gills to each Lamp, according to the length of time that the lighting is required. Fluid at* 60 *cents per gallon is considered as cheap as Gas at one cent per hour.*

There is one Gas Lighter employed by the City to light and extinguish the Gas Lamps in East Boston, and two in South Boston. They receive $1.43 *per* 100 *Lamps per night, which includes the cleaning, lighting, and extinguishing.*

The Gas Lamps, in the City proper, are cleaned, lighted, and extinguished by the Boston Gas Light Company, who are allowed $1.43 *per night for every* 100 *Lamps.*

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence and Supplies of the House, exclusive of Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, and Fuel,	12,160 25	
Clothing and Bedding,	1,859 63	
Fuel,	2,921 67	
Salary of the Secretary of the Board,	100 00	
Salaries of the Supervisors, Chaplain, Laundress, Seamstress, Attendants and Assistants; and all other payments for Salaries and for hired labor, except the Resident Physician's Salary, $1,500, which		
Amounts carried forward,	$17,041 55	$1,704,814 93

Amounts brought forward,		$17,041 55	$1,704,814 93
is charged under the head of City Salaries,		4,196 14	
Furniture and Household Utensils—cost of new and repairs of old,		1,131 98	
Repairs and alterations of the building, including warming and cooking apparatus, viz:—			
Lumber	114 37		
Nails & Hardware,	69 30		
Warming Apparatus,	188 34		
Plumbing,	93 11		
Lime & Mason's work,	95 63		
Carpenters' work	31 20		
Paper Hangings, Paints, &c.,	68 82		
Moving Gate Keeper's House,	45 00		
Iron Posts,	11 00		
		716 77	
New Gas Fixtures,		727 00	
Agricultural and Horticultural Department, including the cost of keeping a horse and wagon; cost of Trees, Plants, Seeds, Garden Tools and implements; and all other expenses, except labor, for improving and cultivating the grounds,		284 67	
Medical Department,			
Drugs,	280 09		
Galvanic Battery,	10 00		
		290 09	
Printing,		6 57	
Stationery,		21 81	
Postage,		9 29	
Books and Maps,		16 00	
Transportation of supplies,		74 78	
Expense of the Board of Visitors and Committee of the City Council to other institutions,			
Amounts carried forward,		$24,516 65	$1,704,814 93

Amounts brought forward,	$24,516 65	$1,704,814 93
with reference to adopting suggestions or improvements that might be found valuable; entertainment of members of the City Government and other Guests,	783 22	
Carriage hire,	225 00	
Water Rates,	225 00	
		25,749 87
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 24 of his account,	25,705 14	
Amount not yet called for,	44 73	
	$25,749 87	

MARKET HOUSE.

For the Incidental Expenses of the Market House, exclusive of Repairs on the same, which are charged to Public Buildings.

The Salary of the Superintendent, $1,200.00, *is charged to Salaries.*

Salary of the regular Police Officer,	800 00	
Extra Police Services,	110 75	
Salary of the Keeper of Public Scales,	500 00	
Salary of Sweeper and Porter,	373 50	
Salary and pay of the Watchmen,	151 25	
Fuel,	*826 35	
Gas Lights,	446 91	
Oil,	3 20	
Gas Fixtures,	41 30	
New Safe for Superintendent,	65 50	
Warming Apparatus, and repairs,	70 96	
Newspaper for the Clerk,	8 00	
Repairing Clocks,	6 50	
Repairing Scales and Weights,	13 50	
Mats, Brooms, Stationery, &c.,	11 75	
Cleaning Paint,	12 00	
*$351 *of this amount was charged to, and collected from the occupants of Stalls.*		
Amounts carried forward,	$3,441 47	$1,730,564 80

Amounts brought forward,	$3,441 47	$1,730,564 80
Shade, Padlock and small repairs, &c.,	13 92	
Cochituate Water Rates,	76 00	
		3,531 39
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 25 of his account,	3,461 39	
Amount transferred by Auditor from Public Buildings,	70 00	
	3,531 39	

The Income from Rent of the Market House for this financial year has been $47,231.42, *and for the Hall over the Market,* $2,500; *making the Rent from the whole Building* $49,731.42, *against* $49,671.18 *last year.*

This Market House, which is the only one with which the City has any connection, was commenced, with the important improvements connected with it, in the year 1824, *and finished in the year* 1826. *The first income derived from it was in the financial year* 1826–27.

The House covers 27,012 *feet of ground, and the Streets contiguous, which were built at the same time, occupy* 166,935 *feet. The original net cost to the City of the Market House and that portion of the Land, occupied by it, was estimated at* $180,000 *only.*

MILITIA BOUNTY.

Paid to the Members of the City Volunteer Militia, the Bounty allowed by the State, to each individual, in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, of May, 1849, and April, 1853.

Per item No. 49 of Treasurer's Account,	12,876 50
Amount carried forward,	$1,746,972 69

N. B. *This is a nominal expense to the City, as the State furnishes every year, the amount which the City is required to advance for this purpose.*

Amount brought forward, $1,746,972 69

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Paid to the Treasurer of this Board, for the special relief and benefit of those poor persons in the different wards of the City, who, without being paupers, are proper objects of such assistance.

Per item No. 29 *of Treasurer's Account,* $40,000 00

There has been received to the credit of this account, including the amount received from the State, the sum of $2,685.61, *per item No.* 87 *of Treasurer's Account, thus reducing the expense to* $37,314.39 *against* $27,547.56 *last year.*

N. B. *A detailed account of the Expenditures by this Board is published by them, annually, in three of the City Newspapers, in the month of January. Their last account, being to* 31*st December,* 1854, *will be found in the Appendix.*

OLD CLAIMS.

Amount of Bills and accounts against the City, which had been audited and allowed in former years, but which had not before been presented to the Treasury for payment.

Per item No. 30 *of Treasurer's account,* 2,700 42

PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS.

Earth filling—Oyster Shells, &c.		45,034 72	
Cost of Paving Stones, Stone Blocks, Flag Stones, and Edge Stones,		21,537 43	
Paving Gravel,		9,093 61	
Cost of Bricks used for Drains, Cesspools and Sidewalks,		7,047 28	
Cost of Sand, Lime and Cement, used for same,		1,598 51	
Cost of Lumber, exclusive of Carpenters' Bills,		1,436 34	
Master Pavers, & the other Master workmen's bills, viz: Paving,	21,005 25		
Am'ts carried forward,	$21,005 25	$85,747 89	$1,789,673 11

Am'ts brought forward, $21,005 25		$85,747 89	$1,789,673 11
Stone Cutting,	382 67		
Masonry,	791 37		
Drains and Cesspools,	951 94		
Carpenters,	851 56		
		23,982 79	
Laborers employed by Superintendent to work on Streets, &c.		25,882 55	
Hire of extra Teams, and carting materials,		7,863 46	
Internal Health Departments' Bills against this Department for use of Horses, Carts and Drivers, as the whole expense of constructing and of supportting the City teams is chargeable to the Internal Health Department,		7,067 78	
Wages of one Blacksmith and one Wheelwright, who are constantly employed in the yard,		1,069 52	
Assistant.			
Allowance to the Clerk of the Internal Health Department, for his assistance to the Superintendent of this Department,		180 00	
Grading Streets, viz:			
Chelsea, Marginal, Webster, and Bennington Streets, East Boston; Third and F. Streets, South Boston, and Shawmut Avenue,		8,003 67	
Cost of Sea Wall, on Marginal Street, East Boston, viz:			
987 p'ch at $1.62,	1,598 94		
Ballast, for same, viz: 1568 tons, at 80 cts.,	1,254 40		
Guide Piles,	14 00		
		2,867 34	
Amounts carried forward,		$162,665 00	$1,789,673 11

Amounts brought forward,		$162,665 00	$1,789,673 11
Tools and Stock for Shops, viz:			
Tools,	354 93		
Iron and Steel,	61 33		
White Oak Butts,	65 50		
		481 76	
Watering Tremont Street.			
For the use of Watering Cart, Men and horses, furnished by the Internal Health Department,	600 00		
Water for this object,	268 00		
	868 00		
Watering sundry other Streets,	504 00		
		1,372 00	
Nicolson Paving—Cost of paving 1,369 3-9 square yards in Mason Street, with Wooden Blocks, under Nicolson's Patent,		3,560 27	
Wharfage on Paving Stones and Gravel,		1,645 92	
Repairing Picks, Crowbars and other Blacksmith work,		189 07	
Tolls to East Boston Ferry Company,		172 09	
Re-numbering Streets,		154 93	
Estimating value of Real Estate with respect to Grade Damages,		35 00	
New Street Signs,		30 00	
Stationery for Superintendent's office,		20 02	
Grade Damages, viz:			
Broadway, First and Fourth Streets,	10,000 00		
Fourth Street,	2,855 75		
Church Street,	1,430 00		
Arnold Street and Shawmut Avenue,	1,250 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$15,535 75	$170,326 06	$1,789,673 11

Am'ts brought forward,	$15,535 75	$170,326 06	$1,789,673 11
Third and I St's,	342 22		
Border Street,	325 00		
Brookline St. (East)	325 00		
Meridian Street,	300 00		
Commercial Street,	300 00		
Old Harbor,	250 00		
Old Road,	250 00		
Fifth Street,	225 00		
Wall Street,	200 00		
Other Damages,	525 00		
		18,577 97	
			188,904 03
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 31 *of his account,*		188,681 50	
Amount not yet called for,		222 53	
		188,904 03	

POLICE.

Services of the regular Day Police officers, including the Harbor Police, and those Extra men who are employed on Sundays,		45,845 08	
Services of the Police officers who are stationed at the Theatres, and at other licensed places of public amusement, Steamboats, &c.		2,150 25	
These services are charged to the parties benefited; the amounts are collected weekly by the Chief of Police, and are paid by him into the City Treasury.			
Extra Services of officers, being for services rendered to the Department after their regular hours of service,		774 85	
Carriage hire, including Horse and Chaise for Chief of Police,		179 80	
Amounts carried forward,		$48,949 98	$1,978,577 14

Amounts brought forward,		$48,949 98	$1,978,577 14
Medical attendance, by order of Police officers, on persons arrested, and on others needing such assistance,		418 07	
Badges and Incidental Expenses for the day and night Police officers,	127 50		
Engraving Steel Die for Police Badges for the members of the City Government,	50 00		
Striking off 57 Silver Badges from the same,	57 00		
		234 50	
Stationery for the Chief's office and Stations,		178 30	
Printing for the Department,		171 17	
Postages and Telegraphic Despatches,		31 04	
Advertising,		9 50	
Copies of the Revised Statutes for Stations,		78 50	
Removing Nuisances,		124 52	
Cash Disbursements for immediate relief of Sufferers, in various ways; for carrying persons to the Lock-ups, and other Cash Expenditures by the officers,		207 21	
Stewards of the various Station Houses for care and ordinary cleaning of the Houses and Lock-ups,		523 24	
Repairing Harbor Police Boat,		37 37	
Cleaning and care of Chief's office and Police Stations,		532 60	
Furniture for the same,		1,502 94	
Transportation of Prisoners from Station Houses to Prisons,		1,225 63	
Fuel,		878 13	
Amounts carried forward,		$55,102 70	$1,978,577 14

Amounts brought forward,		$55,102 70	$1,978,577 14
Light, viz:			
Gas,	756 64		
Oil and Fluid,	187 19		
		943 83	
Warming apparatus,		28 81	
Damages, Lawsuits and Legal Expenses,		100 00	
Water Rates for the various Station Houses,		87 00	
Posting and Delivering Notices,		11 50	
Painting Signs,		10 00	
Rent of Station Houses Nos. 3 and 4, viz:			
Boylston Market and Leverett Street,		395 00	
			56,678 84
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 32 of his account,		56,409 50	
Amount not yet called for,		218 50	
		56,628 00	
Transfers by Auditor from other accounts,		50 84	
		$56,678 84	

There has been received to the credit of this account, $6,984 61, *per item No.* 89 *of Treasurer's account.*

The Police force now (30*th April,* 1855,) *consists of* 237 *men, including the Superintendent of Coaches, Cabs, &c., and the Superintendent of Trucks, Wagons, &c.*

The Day Police officers go on duty at 8 *A. M., and continue till* 6 *P. M.*

The Night Police go on duty at 6 *P. M., and remain till* 8 *A. M.*

The Police Office, at City Hall, is open every day, including Sundays, from 8 *A. M. to* 7 *in the evening; some one is always there ready to attend to complaints.*

Amount carried forward, $2,035,255 98

Amount brought forward,		$2,035,255 98

The various Station Houses are open at all hours of the day and night.

The services of the Extra Police, employed on the 4th of July, and other like occasions, are charged to Incidental Expenses.

N. B. *All the fees due to the Regular Police Officers as witnesses, in all cases brought before the Courts, are deducted from their regular monthly pay; a return of the same being made by the officers of the Courts to the City Treasurer; so that no Police Officer can derive any pecuniary benefit from complaints made by himself, or others, for violation of any of the Laws of the State, or Ordinances of the City. No Policeman, who is in the regular employ of the City, is permitted to receive any compensation, gratuity, or reward from any person for services rendered, unless by a special vote of the Mayor and Aldermen.*

Since June, 1854, *the Watch and Police Departments have been virtually united under one head, viz:—The Chief of Police, and most of the Incidental Expenses of the Watch Department have been charged under the Police head. The pay of the Watchmen however has been charged to the appropriation originally made for the Watch Department. The united expenses of the two Departments amount to* $173,895 43, *less income* $6,984 61—*say* $166,910 82, *besides the Salary of the Chief,* $1,900, *and two Deputies* $2,000.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.

Additional items for Printing will be found charged under the following heads, viz: County of Suffolk, Schools, and Primary Schools.

Printing City Documents and Blanks of various kinds, Notifications, Tax Bills, &c., including cost of paper,	6,700 78	
Engraving and Lithography,	228 25	
Amounts carried forward,	$6,929 03	$2,035,255 98

Amounts brought forward,	$6,929 03	$2,035,255 98	
Blank Books and Binding,	768 67		
Stationery for Public Offices, and for the members of the City Council,	495 15		
		8,192 85	
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 34 of his account,	8,260 85		
Amount transferred to Incidentals,	68 00		
	8,192 85		

PUBLIC LANDS.

Expenditures for improvement of the Public Lands, including the filling up of the South Bay, and Grading various new Streets and Squares.

GRADING.			
Labor and materials for filling up and grading, viz:			
Lying-in Hospital Lot, between Springfield and Worcester Street,		6,985 70	
Worcester Street, west of Tremont,		864 13	
Camden Street, from Shawmut Avenue westward,		598 52	
Northampton Street, from Shawmut Ave., westward,		890 95	
Lenox Street, filling up,		93 95	
Trees, and setting out on Chester Square,		7 00	
JAIL WHARF.			
Purchase of 1,752 feet of Land adjoining the Jail wharf, on Cambridge Street,		2,000 00	
SOUTH BAY LANDS.			
Payments to Wm. Evans, on the South Bay Contract of 1848, being the 10 per cent. reservation on said Contract, and in final settlement of the same, including interest,	18,287 07		
Am'ts carried forward,	$18,287 07	$11,440 25	$2,043,448 83

Am'ts brought forward,	$18,287 07	$11,440 25	$2,043,448 83
Allowed him for the Railroad Bridge,	5,000 00		
Arbitrators' fees,	1,050 00		
Surveys and Soundings,	91 25		
		24,428 32	
BONUS TO BUILDERS.			
Refunded, *as per agreement,* fifteen per cent. of the purchase money on two lots on Chester Square, on which buildings have been erected,		678 75	
LAND COMMISSIONERS.			
Clerk hire one year,	600 00		
Stationery for office,	82 01		
Carriage hire,	16 50		
		698 51	
SIDEWALKS.			
Between Concord Street and Chester Street, and on Union Park,		362 50	
CHESTER SQUARE.			
Manure and Trees,		203 87	
TAXES.			
On Gravel Farm, in Dedham, and on the Great Brewster Island, in Hull,		36 39	
PLANS, &c.		10 00	
			37,858 59
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 37 of his account,		37,758 59	
Amount not yet called for,		100 00	
		37,858 59	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Expended for alterations and repairs on the Public Buildings, so called, which includes all the Buildings belonging to the City, except the School Houses, and the County Buildings.

Amount carried forward, $2,081,307 42

Amount brought forward,			$2,081,307 42
OLD STATE HOUSE.			
Sundry Jobs,	74 77		
Plumbers' Work, & Cleaning Cupola,	18 46		
		93 23	
CITY HALL.			
Alterations in the Common Council Chamber, Ventilating the same, enlarging the Auditor's Office, and other expenses on this Building, viz:			
Carpenters' Work,	322 24		
Drapery Curtains, &c.,	235 62		
Ventilation,	197 30		
Painting & Papering,	117 17		
Warming Apparatus and Gas Fixtures,	111 72		
Masons' and Plasterers' Work,	42 74		
Water,	50 00		
Sundries,	48 40		
Locks, Keys, &c.,	15 55		
		1,140 74	
CITY BUILDING.			
Alteration of Water Registrar's rooms, with a view to accommodate the Police Department; alteration of the City Physician's and City Registrar's Offices, viz:			
Carpenters' Work,	295 39		
Painting and Papering,	136 58		
Masons' Work,	54 27		
Plumbing,	54 11		
Warming Apparatus,	48 88		
Gas Fixtures,	39 92		
Water,	37 50		
New Drain,	36 90		
Sundries,	8 12		
		711 67	
Amounts carried forward,		$1,945 64	$2,081,307 42

Amounts brought forward,		$1,945 64	$2,081,307 42
FANEUIL HALL.			
Sundry small repairs on Building,	101 67		
Warming Apparatus,	13 40		
Setting Glass, and Cleaning Windows,	16 00		
Plumbers' Bills,	18 44		
		149 51	
MARKET HOUSE, viz:			
Carpenters' Work,	561 29		
Masons' and Stone Work,	117 70		
Plumbing,	102 52		
Painting,	23 67		
Copper Work,	9 50		
		814 68	
POLICE STATION HOUSES.			
Alteration of the Old Watch Houses, and other Buildings, to fit them as Station Houses for the Police Department, under the new organization, viz:			
Masons' and Stone Work,	1,385 73		
Carpenters' Work,	1,358 43		
Painters' Work,	780 72		
Iron Work,	239 72		
Gas Fixtures,	200 33		
Warming Apparatus,	197 80		
Plumbing,	136 75		
Plans, &c.,	65 00		
Ventilating,	56 49		
Locksmithing, &c.,	42 00		
Curtains,	24 00		
		4,486 97	
WATER BOARD AND CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICES.			
Fitting up rooms in the new location, No. 119½ Washington Street, viz:			
Carpenters' Work,	536 70		
Am'ts carried forward	$536 70	$7,396 80	$2,081,307 42

Am'ts brought forward,	$536 70	$7,396 80	$2,081,307 42
Painting,	217 32		
Plumbers' Work,	112 52		
Gas Fixtures,	86 80		
Whitewashing, &c.,	45 00		
		998 34	
WARD ROOMS.			
Gas Fixtures,	76 40		
Sundry Repairs,	67 47		
		143 87	
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Sundry Repairs, Carpentry, and Painting,		36 05	
OLD ALMS HOUSE, South Boston.			
Cleaning and Setting Glass, and Fuel for Keeper,		113 12	
HOUSE OF RECEPTION, in Jail Yard.			
Gas Fixtures,	15 70		
Plumbers' Work,	9 30		
Water,	9 00		
		34 00	
POUND AT EAST BOSTON.			
Raising and Repairs,	22 12		
Rent of Land 1 year,	18 00		
		40 12	
CITY SCALES.			
Warming Apparatus,	17 97		
Water,	9 00		
Repairing Room,	8 43		
Adjusting Scales,	5 00		
		40 40	
SUNDRY BUILDINGS, small repairs,		14 76	
ENDICOTT BUILDING, Cooper Street.			
Gas Fixtures,		2 25	
HORSE AND CHAISE for Superintendent,		234 00	
STATIONERY for the Superintendent's Office,		38 23	
AUCTION CHARGES, for selling sundry old Buildings and old Materials, at various times since April, 1853,		146 25	
			9,238 19
Amount carried forward,			$2,090,545 61

Amount brought forward,		$2,090,545 61
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 33 of his account,	9,303 19	
Transfers by Auditor to other acc'ts,	65 00	
	9.238 19	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

For general expenses of all the Schools—See Schools and School Houses.

For Salaries of Teachers.—See Instructors of Primary Schools, page 56.

The contingent expenses of the Primary School Department, exclusive of the Salaries of Instructors, ($76,002.52) *have been as follows, viz:*

Repairs and alterations of the School Houses, and of hired School Rooms, including the annual Whitewashing, Painting, &c.			
Carpenters' work,	1,701 58		
Mason's work,	1,782 77		
Painting and Papering,	1,104 09		
Slating and Tinning,	80 20		
Locks, Keys, &c.	157 85		
Drains and Cesspools,	618 53		
Iron Work,	2 27		
		5,447 29	
Fuel; preparing the same for use, and housing it,		7,763 06	
Rent of hired School Rooms,		2,472 45	
Furniture, viz: Chairs, Tables, Black-boards, Timepieces, Bells, Thermometers, and other Furniture and apparatus for carrying on the Schools,		1,934 33	
Warming and Ventilating apparatus,		1,694 73	
Plumbers' Bills,		602 68	
Water Rates, viz: 190 Schools, at $6, and three Schools, at $11.00 each,		1,173 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$21,087 54	$2,090,545 61

Amounts brought forward,	$21,087 54	$2,090,545 61
Books for Indigent Children,	42 820	
Annual allowance to the Chairman of the Primary School Committee, of two dollars each, to 197 Schools; which sum is invested by the Committee in rewards of merit, and other modes of encouragement to the Scholars,	394 00	
Printing, by City Printer,	359 93	
Salary of the Secretary of the Primary School Board, and of the Executive Committee of the same, 9 months, at $300 per annum,	225 00	
Annual cleaning and repairing of all the Timepieces, per agreement,	100 00	
Distributing Notifications of the meetings of the Board, and notices to Teachers, &c.	98 25	
Stationery for Secretary,	17 11	
Paid for looking up and providing for Truants,	16 00	
Hire of a Room for meeting of Teachers,	7 00	
Extra cleaning of Rooms,	28 79	
		22,761 82
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 38 *of his account,*	22,595 42	
Add amount not yet called for,	125 00	
	22,720 42	
Add, transfer by Auditor from P. S. Houses,	41 40	
	$22,761 82	
Amount carried forward,		$2,113,307 43

Amount brought forward,			$2,113,307 43

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Cost of new Primary School Houses, erected during the year, with the land for the same; also, the cost of enlarging and improving other Primary School Houses.

SNELLING PLACE—Hull Street.			
Land—Purchase of 4,799 feet on Snelling Place, in the rear of Hull St.,	5,614 83		
Plans, &c.	154 00		
		5,768 83	
N. B. *Contracts have been made for the building to be erected on this Lot, but no payment has as yet been made on them.*			
TYLER STREET.			
Brick, Stone, and Mason work, per contract,	9,250 00		
Carpenters' work, Painting, Hardware, &c., per contract,	5,350 00		
Extra on Carpenters' contract,	146 62		
Extra on Masons' Contract,	150 00		
Right of Drainage,	40 00		
Coppersmiths' Bill,	42 78		
Plans, &c.	105 00		
Other work, and Cleaning,	35 69		
		15,120 09	
The 3,900 *feet of Land occupied by this House, cost* $5,850, *and was charged in last year's account, thus making the cost of this House* $20,970 09.			
CHARTER STREET.			
Alterations and improvements of this House, viz:			
Carpenters' and other work, per Contract,	1,300 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$1,300 00	$20,888 92	$2,113,307 43

Am'ts brought forward,	$1,300 00	$20,888 92	$2,113,307 43
Plans, &c.	30 00		
Extra Carpenters' work and Painting,	212 03		
Paper, and hanging the same,	28 17		
Plumbers' work,	42 61		
Masons' work,	62 45		
Copper Gutters,	36 67		
		1,711 93	
The cost of this House, per Report No. 38, *page* 50, *was*	11,107 79		
Adding to the above item,	1,711 93		
Makes the cost of the House at this time,	12,819 72		

GENESEE STREET.

Last year a purchase of 2,700 *feet of Land was made, at a cost of* $2,362.50, *for the enlargement of the yard to this house.*

New Privies, new Brick wall for enclosure, Grading Yard, &c., as per Contract,	1,330 00		
Cost of one-half the Brick Partition wall between this and the adjoining estate,	50 00		
Driving Piles, and foundation for a Vault,	127 00		
		1,507 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$24,107 85	$2,113,307 43

Amounts brought forward,		$24,107 85	$2,113,307 43
The cost of this House, as stated in Report No. 36, p. 50, was	9,867 25		
Adding the above item,	1,507 00		
Makes the cost of the house, at this time,	11,374 25		
WARREN STREET.			
22 pairs of Blinds,		55 50	
			24,163 35
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 35 of his account,		24,204 75	
Transferred by Auditor to Primary Schools,		41 40	
		$24,163 35	

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Cost of Construction and Contingent Expenses of New Common Sewers, Drains and Cesspools for over and under ground drainage; and for cleaning and repairing of old ones in the following Streets, viz:

CITY PROPER.

Arnold Street, Brattle Street, Clinton Street, Congress Street, Essex Street, Franklin Street, Harrison Avenue, Lenox Street, Merrimac Street, Orange Lane, Perry Street, Pleasant Street, Shawmut Avenue, Temple Street, Worcester Street, and Walnut Street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Dorchester, Gold, National, First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eight; A, B, E, F and K Streets.

EAST BOSTON.

Brooks, Bremen, Cross, Eutaw, London, Lexington, Maverick, Paris, Putnam, and Saratoga.

Amount carried forward, $2,137,470 78

Amount brought forward,		$2,137,470 78
Cost of Materials, viz:		
Brick,	7,590 51	
Lumber,	4,003 88	
Cement,	1,272 51	
Lime,	281 95	
Curb Stones,	121 26	
Sand,	395 03	
Clay, Slate and Gravel,	7 97	
Nails, Spikes, and Iron Work,	169 59	
Piles, and Driving,	369 50	
Master Workmen,	5,390 24	
Laborers,	13,590 44	
Carting Materials and removing earth, &c.,	444 54	
Keeping Horse and Chaise for Superintendent,	176 13	
Water for making mortar,	75 00	
Use of Derricks,	12 00	
Hose for drawing water from Hydrants,	9 60	
Repairing Damages to an Estate in Boylston Street,	121 40	
Tolls to East Boston Ferry Company,	79 00	
Oil and Lanterns for lighting Streets to prevent accidents,	24 25	
Powder and Fuse for Blasting Rocks,	21 15	
		34,155 95
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 39 *of his account,*	34,109 95	
Amount not yet called for,	46 00	
	34,155 95	

There has been received to the Credit of this appropriation the sum of $19,840.86 *per item No.* 95 *of Treasurer's account.*

By the laws of this Commonwealth, three-fourths of the cost of construction of all Common Sewers are assessed upon the estates benefitted, immediately or prospectively; and said assessment

Amount carried forward, $2,171,626 73

Amount brought forward, $2,171,626 73

is made on the value of the Land so to be benefitted; and is made independent of the Buildings, if any, which may be thereon. Repairs on Common Sewers are adjusted by the same rule.

All assessments thus made constitute a lien on the Estates, and are collectable in the same manner as assessments for Taxes, viz: by sale of the Estate.

The above amount was expended in the following proportions, viz:

In the City Proper,	13,055 95
In South Boston,	10,500 00
In East Boston,	10,600 00
	34,155 95

STATE TAX.

Paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the City's proportion of the State Tax of $300,000, for the year 1854.

Per item No. 52 *of Treasurer's account,* 98,691 00

The whole valuation of the State in 1851 (*the last valuation*) *was* $597,936,995.46.

This gave a valuation for the City, of $213,310,-067.00.

The City pays 32.89 *per cent. of the whole State Tax of* $300,000.

SALARIES.

Paid the Salaries of the following City and County Officers, viz:

MAYOR.

J. V. C. Smith, 4,000 00

CHAIRMAN BOARD of Aldermen.

Benson Leavitt, for services as Chairman of Board of Aldermen in the year 1 45,

Amounts carried forward, $4,000 00 $2,270,317 73

Am'ts brought forward,		$4,000 00	$2,270,317 73
between the death of Mayor Davis and the election of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,		493 05	
TREASURER.			
F. U. Tracy,	3,000 00		
Clerk hire for Office, and for paying Clerk to the Paving and the Internal Health Departments,	5,700 00		
Extra, in the Tax season,	650 00		
	9,350 00		
Deduct			
Salary of Water Clerk, transferred to the Water Works,	1,100 00		
		8,250 00	
CITY CLERK.			
S. F. McCleary, Jr.,	2,000 00		
Assistant Clerks,	2,500 00		
		4,500 00	
CITY SOLICITOR.			
G. S. Hillard,	2,600 00		
Clerk hire,	200 00		
		2,800 00	
AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.			
Elisha Copeland,	2,500 00		
Clerk hire,	1,500 00		
		4,000 00	
CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.			
W. P. Gregg,		1,200 00	
ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.			
Geo. E. Head, Assessor,	1.400 00		
Sam'l Norwood, Assessor,	1,400 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$2,800 00	$25,243 05	$2,270,317 73

Am'ts brought forward,	$2,800 00	$25,243 05	$2,270,317 73
Henry Sargent, Assessor,	1,400 00		
Geo. Jackson, Assessor,	1,400 00		
Assistant Principals, At $4 per day, while employed in streets, and $3 when in office as Assistant Assessors, viz:			
Wm. H. Lane, 44 days,	176 00		
Services as Assistant Assessor, 24 days,	72 00		
Jno. G. Davis, 45 days,	180 00		
Services as Assistant, 21 days,	63 00		
Benjamin Dodd, 42 days,	168 00		
Services as Assistant, 26 days	78 00		
Refreshments, Carriage hire and expenses of visiting the Islands,	37 67		
Assistant Assessors. Twenty-four — being 2 from each Ward, at $3.00 per day each, while on on duty,			
Per Pay Roll,	2,565 00		
Clerk hire in the Department,	3,207 86		
Services of the Secretary,	200 00		
		12,347 53	
Amounts carried forward,		$37,590 58	$2,270,317 73

Amounts brought forward,		$37,590 58	$2,270,317 73
CIVIL ENGINEER.			
E. S. Chesborough,	2,800 00		
Assistant Engineer.			
H. S. McKean,	1,200 00		
		4,000 00	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of Police.			
Gilbert Nourse, from 1st April to 25th May,	271 22		
Robert Taylor, f'm 25th May,	1,607 46		
First Deputy.			
W. D. Eaton, one month, 25 days,	182 19		
L. A. Ham, 10 months 7 days	1,023 01		
Second Deputy.			
Hezekiah Earle,	800 00		
		3,883 88	
PORT PHYSICIAN.—J. M. Moriarty,		200 00	
CITY PHYSICIAN.—H. G. Clark,		1,000 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.			
Alfred T. Turner,		1,400 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS AND DRAINS.			
Charles B. Wells,		1,500 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH,			
Ezra Forristall, one month,	100 00		
Joseph Colburn, 11 mos. 25 days,	1,182 19		
		1,282 19	
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOLPITAL.			
C. A. Walker,		1,500 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Samuel C. Nottage,		1,200 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$53,556 65	$2,270,317 73

Amounts brought forward,		$53,556 65	$2,270,317 73
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.			
Stephen Tucker, three months,	300 00		
Robert W. Hall, eleven months,	1,100 00		
		1,400 00	
CITY REGISTRAR AND SUP'T OF BURIAL GROUNDS.			
N. A. Apollonio, One year 10 days	1,232 88		
Clerk to do.	700 00		
Assistant Registrar.			
Fees for collecting the number of Births, as required by the Statute of 1849, ch. 202,	568 80		
Extra Clerk hire,	154 50		
		2,656 18	
HARBOR MASTER.—G. P. Tewksbury,		1,200 00	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—*Chief Engineer.*			
Wm. Barnicoat, 1st to 24th April,	78 90		
Chas. S. Clark, acting Chief, from 24th April to 19th December,	782 18		
Elisha Smith, 19th December to 1st April,	346 03		
Clerk.			
Henry Hart,	800 00		
		2,007 11	
Amounts carried forward,		$60,819 94	$2,270,317 73

Amounts brought forward,		$60,819 94	$2,270,317 73
The salaries of the Assistant Engineers are charged to the appropriation for the Fire Department.			
MARKET HOUSE.—Clerk and Superintendent,			
Charles B. Rice,		1,200 00	
The Salaries of the Police Officer, Weigher, &c., are charged to the appropriation for the Market House.			
SECRETARY TO COMMITTEES, &c.			
Cyrus Gould,	205 69		
Pelham Bonney, Jr.	189 55		
C. W. Slack,	58 33		
J. L. Swift,	350 00		
		803 57	
MESSENGER TO THE CITY COUNCIL.			
O. H. Spurr,	1,100 00		
Assistant Messenger.			
J. E. Hunt,	250 00		
		1,350 00	
SUPERINTENDENTS OF BRIDGES.			
North Bridge.			
Sam'l Jenkins,	900 00		
South Bridge.			
A. J. Gaffield,	500 00		
East Boston and Chelsea.			
E. T. Stowers,	200 00		
		1,600 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF FANEUIL HALL.			
Henry Taylor,		300 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$66,073 51	$2,270,317 73

Amounts brought forward,		$66,073 51	$2,270,317 73
COUNTY OFFICERS.			
Judges of the Police Court.			
John G. Rogers,	1,800 00		
Abel Cushing,	1,800 00		
Thomas Russell,	1,800 00		
Clerk.			
Thomas Power,	1,800 00		
First Assistant Clerk,			
Wm. Knapp,	1,500 00		
Second Assistant Cl'k.			
Seth Tobey,	1,200 00		
Third Assistant Cl'k.			
Samuel E. Ireson, from 1st Sept.	466 66		
		10,366 66	
			76,440 17
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 40 *of his account,*		76,043 71	
Amount not yet called for,		350 00	
Transferred by Auditor from Fire Department,		46 46	
		$76,440 17	

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The net Expenditures by the City during the year, for carrying on the Public Schools, viz: One High, one Latin, one Normal, 18 *Grammar, and* 196 *Primary; including the Repairs of the Houses, Salaries, Furniture, Fuel, and all Incidental Expenses of the same, amounted to* $389,135 64.

The details comprising this item will be found under the following heads, viz:

GRAMMAR, HIGH, LATIN AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
Incidental Expenses of this class of Schools, as per details on page 48,	40,215 52	
Am'ts carried forward, $40,215 52		$2,346,757 90

Am'ts brought forward, $40,215 52			$2,346,757 90
Instructors.			
Being for the Salaries of the male & female Teachers, employed in these Schools, including Music & Drawing Masters, per details on page 55,	147,022 09		
	187,237 61		
Less Credit in Income account,	447 40		
		186,790 21	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.			
Incidental Expenses, as per details on page 92,	22,761 82		
Instructors, per details p. 56,	76,002 52		
	98,764 34		
Less Credit,	233 64		
		98,530 70	
Total current expenses of carrying on all the Public Schools for the year,		285,320 91	
In addition to which there has been expended as follows:			
GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSES.			
New Winthrop, on Tremont Street. *See page* 111.			
East Boston, now building.			
Expenditures, per details on p. 50,	22,600 00		
South Boston, details p. 50,	12,356 62		
Am'ts carried forward, $76,695 19		$285,320 45	$2,346,757 90

Am'ts brought forward,	$76,695 19	$285,320 91	$2,346,757 90
Extra Repairs, per details on p. 40,	3,018 69		
		79,713 88	
PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.			
New Houses and Extra Repairs, as per details on page 121,	24,163 35		
Less *Credits,*	62 50		
		24,100 85	
Making a total of		$389,135 64	

RECAPITULATION.

Incidental Expenses, viz:		
Grammar Schools,	186,790 21	
Primary Schools.	98,530 70	
		285,320 91
Houses, viz:		
Grammar,	79,713 88	
Primary,	24,100 85	
		103,814 73
		$389,135 64

The cost of School Houses, including Land and Expenditures for extensive alterations and repairs, to the 1st of May, 1855, is estimated as follows:

Grammar & High,	961,000 00
Primary,	491,300 00
	$1,452,300 00

Amount carried forward,	$2,346,757 90

Amount brought forward, $2,346,757 90

The number of Pupils in the Public Schools on the last day of April, was as follows:

High,	198
Latin,	162
Normal,	180
Grammar,	11,124
Primary,	13,163
Total,	24,827

TEMPORARY WATER LOANS.

Payment of City Notes given for money borrowed to pay for the Water Works, in anticipation of the issue of Boston Water Scrip as provided for in the act authorizing the Construction of the Water Works, viz:

Amount due in this financial year,		19,300 00
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 41 *of his account,*	21,300 00	
Deduct—part of the $17,000, *due in* 1852–53, *not then called for but paid this year,*	2,000 00	
	19,300 00	

TEMPORARY CITY LOANS.

Paid off the amount borrowed this year, temporarily, for City purposes, in anticipation of the annual Taxes, in conformity with an order of the City Council of 19th June, 1854.

Per item No. 50 *of Treasurer's Account,* 320,500 00

UNLIQUIDATED CLAIMS, for Widening and Extending Streets.

The following payments have been made this year, in settlement for Land and other Damages on account of Widening and Extending Streets, made prior to the commencement of this financial year, and which claims were not settled at the time the improvements were made, viz:

Amount carried forward, $2,686,557 90

Amount brought forward,		$2,686,557 90
Atkinson Street,—Fleet's heirs,	975 00	
Beverly Street,—Sundry persons,	2,766 69	
Church Street, do.	*1,348 00	
Court Street,—Appleton,	104 00	
Franklin and Federal Streets,—Pierce,	9,750 00	
Leverett and Causeway Streets—Fleet's heirs,	550 00	
North Street,—Page, Howard, Flagg, and others,	4,573 00	
South Street,—Worcester R. Road,	10,500 00	
Sixth Street,—Ropewalk,	4,239 68	
Salem Street,—Snelling,	800 00	
Tremont St.,—between Warren and Pleasant,—taken in 1831,	3,300 00	
Washington Street,—Moseley—Williams Market,	2,420 04	
West Street,—Marsh,	1,810 35	
*N. B. $22,971.91 *was charged on this account in* 1852–53, *and* 9,509.64 *in* 1853–54, *making a total of* $33,829.55.		
		43,136 76
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 42 *of his account,*	37,742 43	
Amount not yet called for,	3,475 00	
	41,217 43	
Transfers by Auditor from Widening Streets,	1,919 33	
	43,136 76	

WIDENING STREETS.

The following payments have been made in settlement of Land Damages, and other claims on account of Widening and Improvements made in the Streets, the present financial year; say between the 30*th April,* 1854, *and* 1*st May,* 1855, *viz:*

Beach Street,—Carleton,	275 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$275,00	$2,729,694 66

Amounts brought forward,	$275 00	$2,729,694 66
Commercial Street, — People's Ferry—Revere,	9,890 00	
Clinton Street,—Mercantile Wharf,	5,000 00	
Commerce Street,—*New Street,*	4,000 00	
Clark Street,—Church,	2,511 04	
Greenough Lane,—Chadbourne,	200 00	
High, corner Pearl,	3,639 36	
Hanover,—Turner,	123 60	
North, late Ann St.—Pratt & Wilkinson; James; Dorety; Rand,	8,185 00	
Pearl Street,—Loring,	3,454 00	
Salem Street,—Gaut,	300 00	
Town of Winthrop,—Point Shirley,	250 00	
Union Street, corner of Hanover,	20,042 50	
Secretary to Committee,	225 00	
Plans and Estimates,	37 50	
		58,133 00
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 43 *of his account,*	60,052 33	
Transfer by Auditor to Unliquidated Claims,	1,919 33	
	$58,133 00	

WATCH DEPARTMENT.

Services of the regular Watchmen and Constables of the Watch,	115,892 02	
Salary of the Captain of the Watch one month,	100 00	
Rent of Watch Houses, at the Boylston Market, and on Leverett Street,	285 00	
Care, Sweeping, and Cleaning of the Houses and Lock-ups,	147 92	
Bedding,	347 13	
Repairing Rattles and Buckets,	29 95	
Furniture,	85 99	
Fuel for the Watch Houses,	73 76	
Gas for the Watch Houses,	102 09	
Amounts carried forward,	$117,063 86	$2,787,827 66

Amounts brought forward,	$117,063, 86	$2,787,827 66	
Medical attendance on sick and wounded persons taken into the Watch Houses,	42 62		
Stationery,	82 26		
New Signs and small repairs,	27 85		
			117,216 59
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 44 of his account,	117,246 59		
Amount not yet called for	70 00		
	117,316 59		
Transferred by Auditor to Police,	100 00		
	$117,216 50		

In June, 1854, the office of Captain of the Watch was abolished, and the Watchmen were placed under the control of the Chief of Police.

The pay of the Watchmen I have continued to charge to this appropriation, but most of the Incidental Expenses of this Department have been charged under Police Head. See page 82.

The united Expenditures of the two Departments have been $173,895.43, *against which there has been an income of* $6,984.61.

WATER WORKS.

The payments on account of the Water Works, for the present year, have been as follows, viz:

Payments on Drafts drawn by the Cochituate Water Board,		77,490 74	
Salary of Water Registrar one year,	1,500 00		
Salary of the Treasurer's water Clerk one year,	1,100 00		
Am'ts carried forward,	$2,600 00	$77,490 74	$2,905,044 25

Am'ts brought forward,	$2,600 00	$77,490 74	$2,905,044 25
Cost of the annual visit of City Government to view the whole line of the works,	562 36		
Judgment recovered against the City for Damages said to have been sustained by an individual from laying Water Pipes near his premises,	1,303 18		
		4,465 54	
		81,956 28	
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 45 *of his account,*	82,061 02		
Transfers by Auditor,	179 74		
	81,881 28		
Amount not yet called for,	75 00		
	81,956 28		
Interest and Discount paid by the Treasurer this year on Loans obtained on account of the Water Works, per item No. 51 *of his account,*		262,519 38	
			344,475 66

The Amount received to the credit of the Water Works this year, from all sources, was $263,-158.63.

For details of payments on account of the Water Works, from the commencement of the Work, See Appendix.

Amount carried forward,	$3,249,519 91

Amount brought forward,		$3,249,519 91

WATER SCRIP.

Payments of Boston Water Scrip, being notes of the City, with coupons attached, given for money borrowed to construct the Water Works, and considered as the *Permanent Water Loan.*

Of this Loan there became due in this financial year, the sum of		9,000 00
Amount paid as above,	9,000 00	
Add payment by Treasurer of an outstanding note, due last year,	1,000 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 46 *of his account,*	10,000 00	

WINTHROP SCHOOL HOUSE,

Built on the old Johnson School House Lot, Tremont Street, containing 11,706 1-2 *feet.*

Mason work, Stone work & Plastering, per Contract,	20,441 00	
Wood work, Painting, Hardware, &c., per Contract,	11,300 00	
Extra Carpenters' work to Contractor,	1,249 69	
Extra Masons' work to Contractor,	244 45	
Other Carpenters' work,	20 50	
Iron Fence and Gates,	303 50	
Lightning Conductors—729 feet Iron, and 102 feet galvanized Iron,	102 78	
Snow Guards, 280 feet,	168 00	
Plan for Stucco Cornice,	10 00	
Furnaces—four of L. Herman's No. 6, put up complete,	2,390 56	
Amounts carried forward,	$36,230 48	$3,258,519 91

Amounts brought forward,		$36,230 48	$3,258,519 91
Furniture, viz:			
Desks—939 of various kinds,	4,455 00		
Settees–559 feet,	512 42		
Black Boards—2,357 feet,	213 17		
Wardrobes—14,	228 00		
Timepieces—ten of various sizes,	99 50		
		5,508 09	
			41,738 57
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 26 *of his account,*		41,728 57	
Transfer by Auditor from Grammar School Houses,		10 00	
		41,728 57	
Amount paid this year as above,		41,728 57	
Plans and Specifications paid for last year,		220 00	
Total Cost of this House and Furniture, exclusive of the Lot, which contains 11,706 1-2 *feet,*		$41,948 57	
Total Expenditures on CITY ACCOUNT for the year 1854–55,			$3,300,258 48

☞ *For Expenditures on account of the County of Suffolk. See* COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Auditor's Office, 21*st June,* 1855.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

CITY INCOME

STATEMENT of the INCOME received on account of the CITY OF BOSTON during the financial year 1854–55.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1854, *and ending with the last day of April,* 1855.

N. B. *The Income on account of the County of Suffolk, which comprises the City of Boston and the towns of Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop, are contained in another statement.*

The City of Boston pays all the County Expenses; owns all the County Buildings and receives all the County Income.

ARMORIES.

Received from the State in reimbursement, in part, of the amount paid by the City, to Military Companies for rent of their Armories.

Per item No. 60 *of Treasurer's Account,*	5,500 00

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Received from him in reimbursement of the amount charged on page 28 of Expenditures.

Per item No. 101 *of Treasurer's Account,*	900 00
Amount carried forward,	$6,400 00

Amount brought forward,		$6,400 00
BURIAL GROUNDS.		
Received from the City Registrar, who is now the acting Superintendent of Burial Grounds, for Fees, &c., viz:		
Burial Fees and use of Cars,	1,106 75	
Deposit of Bodies in Receiving Tombs,	516 50	
Sale of Grass,	21 50	
Per item No. 62 *of Treasurer's Account,*		1,644 75
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.		
Received in Cash as follows,—being for first cash payment on Bonds received for sales of Lands made this year, and for payments on Bonds and Mortgages which were on hand on the first day of May, 1854, viz:		
On account of City Wharf,	26,942 92	
Neck Lands,	112,366 03	
Jail Lands,	8,135 13	
Arsenal Lot,	2,275 00	
Moon St. Primary School House lot,	1,130 00	
Providence Street,	705 00	
The old Otis School House, Lancaster Street,	3,300 00	
Faneuil Hall Market, last Mortgage Note,	5,000 00	
Per item No. 61 *of Treasurer's Account,*		159,854 08
BRIDGES.		
Received for old Materials sold.		
Per item No. 63 *of Treasurer's Account,*		107 73
COMMON, &c.		
Received for rent of Public Garden for Equestrian and other Exhibitions,	680 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$680 00	$168,006 56

Amounts brought forward,	$680 00	$168,006 56
Received for sale of Grass,	100 00	
Received from Auditor,	11 76	
Per item No. 64 *of Treasurer's Account,*		791 76

CITY DEBT.

Amount obtained on City Notes issued this year, for Loans authorized by the City Government, for the following objects, viz:		
Public Lands, including filling up the South Bay,	39,000 00	
On orders passed in the last financial year, being for additional Appropriations for service of the year 1853–54,	233,500 00	
On order of March, 1853, for purchase of Library Lot on Somerset Street,	34,000 00	
Per item No. 65 *of Treasurer's Account,*		306,500 00

CITY REGISTRAR.

Received from this Officer for Certificates of Intentions of Marriage issued by him.		
Per item No. 66 *of Treasurer's Account,*		1,666 50

CITY CLERK.

Received from the City Clerk, for the following Fees, &c., collected by him, viz:		
Recording Mortages of Personal Property,	889 39	
Licenses for sale of Camphene,	16 00	
For use of Faneuil Hall,	79 00	
Licenses for Intelligence Offices,	14 00	
Certificates under the City Seal,	19 00	
Recording, by the City Clerk, Notices of articles or cattle found, as required by Law,	00 25	
Per item No. 67 *of Treasurer's Account,*		1,017 64
Amount carried forward,		$477,982 46

Amount brought forward,		$477,982 46
ENGINE HOUSES.		
Received for sale of a lot of Land on Purchase Street, formerly occupied by Engine House, No. 7.		
Per item No. 69 *of Treasurer's Account,*		1,050 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH.		
Amount received from the Port Physician, being the legal fees collected by him from vessels boarded and inspected, on their arrival here from foreign ports,	322 00	
Received for sale of the Sloop Gen'l Warren,	95 00	
Per item No. 68 *of Treasurer's Account,*		417 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Received from the Chief Engineer for old Hose, &c., sold by him,	52 20	
For old No. 6 Engine sold,	225 00	
Per item No. 71 *of Treasurer's account,*		277 20
FEES, &c.		
See City Clerk, City Registrar, and Police.		
FINES.		
Received from the Sheriff of the County, and the Clerk of the Police Court, for fines collected under the Liquor Law of 1852, and paid into the City Treasury, under the 8th Section of that Law,		
Per item No. 70 *of Treasurer's account.*		9,090 00
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		
Received for Coal furnished by the Normal School to the Public Library,	424 95	
From Auditor,	2 59	
Per item No. 72 *of Treasurer's account,*		427 54
Amount carried forward,		$489,244 20

Amount brought forward,		$489,244 20

HAY SCALES.

Received from the Keeper of the Northern Hay Scales, being for the City's half of Fees collected by him for weighing Hay and other merchandise.

Per item No. 75 *of Treasurer's account,*		1,632 93

N. B. *The southern Scales, on Harrison Avenue, near the City Stables, are under the care of one of the employees in said Stables.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Received from the Overseers, being the proceeds of labor of the inmates, including sales of Fruit, &c.

Per item No. 73 *of Treasurer's account,*		26,630 01

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, AND DEER ISLAND ESTABLISHMENT.

Received from the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers in the Establishment, at South Boston and at Deer Island,	*9,905 20	
Received from the Directors, for proceeds of the labor of the inmates in those establishments, including the sale of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., *as per details in the Appendix,*	4,143 33	
Received from Auditor,	33 48	
Per item No. 74 *of Treasurer's account.*		14,082 01

* *There is a further claim against the State of* $1,413.29, *for support of Ship Fever Patients, which is yet unsettled, most of which it is believed will be allowed.*

INTERNAL HEALTH.

Received from the Contractors for the House Offal, for one year,	8,505 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$8,505 00	$531,589 15

Amounts brought forward,	$8,505 00	$531,589 15
Received from the Superintendent of Paving Department, for use of teams, employed by that Department,	7,667 78	
N. B. *All the teams owned by the City are kept at the Expense of the Internal Health Department.*		
Received from individuals, in reimbursement of Expenditures by the City, for abating nuisances on their premises,	3,711 56	
Sales of House Ashes, Dirt, &c., for filling,	3,472 87	
From Fire Department for use of Horses in drawing Hook and Ladder Carriage No. 3, to fires,	600 00	
Received for sale of Manure from Stables,	204 50	
Received for sale of sundry articles of Furniture, &c., from Cholera Hospital,	181 43	
Making Reservoir Covers for the Fire Department	85 00	
Received from Auditor,	10 85	
Per item No. 78 *of Treasurer's account,*		24,438 99

INTEREST.

Received for Interest on Bonds and Mortgages due the City, and on over due Taxes.

Per item No. 80 *of Treasurer's Account,*		61,366 58

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Received from Auditor and others, being for reimbursement by Individuals for expenses paid by the City for support of their relatives in the Insane Hospital at Worcester; and for other items belonging to this appropriation,	767 52	
Received in reimbursement of sundry Extra Expenditures incurred in maintaining the peace of the City during the trial and rendition of Anthony Burns,	1,050 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,817 52	$617,394 72

Amounts brought forward,		$1,817 52	$617,394 72
Received for sales of Old Furniture from City Hall and elsewhere,		142 50	
Per item No. 79 *of Treasurer's account,*			1,960 02
INSTRUCTORS GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			
Received from Auditor,			
Per item No. 76 *of Treasurer's account,*			19 86
INSTRUCTORS PRIMARY SCHOOLS.			
Received from Auditor,			
Per item No. 77 *of Treasurer's account,*			34 34
LAMPS.			
Received from the Superintendent of Lamps, being payments for Oil supplied by his Department, from the City Oil Cellar, to sundry other Departments of the City Government,		754 39	
Received from Auditor,		8 35	
Per item No. 81 *of Treasurer's account,*			762 74
LANDS.			
See Public Lands.			
LIBRARY.			
Received from Treasurer for Interest in part on Trust Funds,		3,300 70	
Received from Librarian, viz:			
Sale of Catalogues,	269 43		
Fines collected,	173 71		
Sale of Boxes, &c.	7 34		
		450 48	
Per item No. 91 *of Treasurer's account,*			3,751 18
LIBRARY LOT.			
Received for Rent of old Buildings standing on the Library Lot, on Boylston Street,			
Per item No. 83 *of Treasurer's account,*			896 94
Amount carried forward,			$624,819 80

Amount brought forward,		$624,819 80
LUNATIC HOSPITAL.		
Received from the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers in this institution,	21,059 64	
Received from the Board of Visitors,	82 50	
Received from Auditor,	37 80	
Per item No. 82 *of Treasurer's account.*		21,179 94
MILITIA BOUNTY.		
Received from the Commonwealth in reimbursement of what the City had to advance in 1854 to its Volunteer Militia, in conformity with the requirements of the Act of 24th of March, 1840.		
Per item No. 85 *of Treasurer's account*		12,926 00
MARKET.		
Amount received from Superintendent of Market for sale of Coal supplied to occupants.		
Per item No. 84 *of Treasurer's account,*		351 00
The Rents of the Market House are included under the head of Rents.		
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.		
Received from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement of payments made by this Board for Burial of State Paupers,	1,754 00	
Received from Overseers, for collections by them from other Towns, and Cities for the support of their Poor,	931 61	
Per item No. 87 *of Treasurer's account,*		2,685 61
POLICE.		
For Licenses for Theatres and other places of public amusement, including the service of Police Officers, placed there at the City's expense,	1,990 50	
Am'ts carried forward,	$1,990 50	$661,962 35

Amounts brought forward,	$1,990 50	$661,962 35
Other services of Police Officers,	1,585 75	
For Licenses for Trucks, Wagons, and other vehicles,	2,460 00	
Dog Licenses,	866 00	
For sale of sundry useless articles belonging to the Department,	55 90	
For advertising for owners of lost articles,	13 00	
From Auditor,	13 46	
Per item No. 89 *of Treasurer's, account,*		6,984,61
PAVING, &c.,		
From sundry persons for assessments on them for Paving and repairing Side-walks, &c.,	14,394 05	
From Auditor,	2 40	
From individuals for giving grades of Streets,	57 00	
Per item No. 88 *of Treasurer's account*		14,453 45
PUBLIC LANDS.		
Received in cash, for sales of Lands made by Superintendent, this year,	1,026 62	
Received for sale of part of the Franklin School House Lot,	2,056 00	
Received for assessments on individuals, for the right of entry into Drains and Sewers on the Neck Lands, the construction of which Sewers was originally charged to Public Lands,	324 62	
Received for Rent of vacant lots, and for sale of Grass,	127 00	
Per item No. 92 *of Treasurer's account,*		3,534 24
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		
Received for Rent of part of a Building, hired for accommo-		
Amount carried forward,		$686,934 65

Amount brought forward,			$686,934 65
dation of Primary Schools, on Myrtle Street,		146 67	
Received from Auditor,		52 63	
Per items Nos. 90 *&* 93 *of Treasurer's account.*			199 30

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Received from Superintendent of Public Buildings, for sales of old Buildings from off new Primary School House Sites.			
Per items Nos. 90 *&* 93 *of Treasurer's account,*			62 50

PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.

Amount received from Auditor,			
Per item No. 89 1-2 *of Treasurer's account.*			7 50

RENTS.

The Income from Rents during the year has been as follows:

MARKET HOUSE.			
Stalls,	35,571 72		
Cellars,	9,561 84		
Outside Stands,	1,236 25		
Public Scales	861 61		
		47,231 42	
Hall over the Market House,		2,500 00	
Total for the Market House,		49,731 42	
FANEUIL HALL.			
Stores, Cellars and Chambers,		6,553 02	
OLD STATE HOUSE.			
Lower Floor,	4,425 00		
Basement,	*1,800 00		
Chambers,	2,011 25		
		8,236 25	
**One quarter's rent* $600, *not paid untill* 11*th May.* (*See next years' account.*)			
WHARF PROPERTY.			
Jail Wharf—Cambridge Street,		1,200 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$65,720 69	$687,203 95

Amounts brought forward,		$65,720 69	$687,203 95
BRIDGE ESTATE, At the junction of Court and Tremont Streets; purchased in 1849, with others which were removed, for the purpose of widening those Streets,		1,200 00	
CITY BUILDING—Court Square. One Attic,		10 00	
All this Building, except a portion of the Attic, is now occupied for City purposes, viz: Water Registrar, City Registrar, Superintendent of Burial Grounds, City Physician, Chief Engineer of Fire Department; Office of the Electric Telegraph, Superintendent of Lamps, and Office of House of Correction.			
HERSEY HALL, Over the old Hancock School House, in Hanover Street,		300 00	
CELLARS. Two under the City Hall,		312 50	
LANDS, viz:			
The Gravel Farm, in Dedham,	60 00		
Land at the junction of Ann and Commercial Sts,	100 00		
Land on Brookline Street,	95 50		
On Harrison Avenue,	48 50		
		304 00	
TOWN SLIP. Foot of Belcher's Lane, between Rowe's Wharf and Foster's Wharf,		50 00	
Am'ts carried forward,		$67,897 19	$687,203 95

Am'ts brought forward,		$67,897 19	$687,203 95
COURT HOUSE.			
U. S. Court Room, and U. S. Marshal's Office,	3,000 00		
Occupants under the Court House,	400 00		
		3,400 00	
Per item No. 94 *of Treasurer's account,*			71,297 19

REGISTRAR. *See City Registrar.*

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Received for assessments on sundry persons for proportion of the cost of new Sewers, and for the right to enter old ones,	18,457 26	
Received from Superintendent of Sewers, for collections made by him,	1,383 60	
Per item No. 95 *of Treasurer's account,*		19,840 86

SCHOOL FUND.

From Commonwealth for the City's proportion of the Income from the State School Fund.	
Per item No. 96 *of Treasurer's account,*	5,808 96

TEMPORARY CITY LOANS.

Received on Loans negotiated under an order of the City Council, of 19th June, 1854, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow, temporarily, such money as might be wanted, not exceeding $600,000, in anticipation of the income of the financial year 1854–55; said Loan to be repaid before the close of the financial year.	
Per item No. 98 *of Treasurer's account,*	320,500 00
Amount carried forward,	$1,104,650 96

Amount brought forward,				$1,104,650 96
TAXES.				
Received for Taxes collected during the year, viz:				
On Tax for year 1854,		1,907,692 76		
1853,		48,297 13		
1852,		2,095 12		
1851,		101 30		
1850,		31 36		
1849,		56 45		
1848,		52 25		
1847,		49 80		
1846,		10 50		
1845,		12 42		
1844 to 1841,		37 10		
Per item No. 97 of Treasurer's account,				1,958,436 19
WIDENING STREETS.				
Amount received on this account, viz;				
Sale of part of a lot of Land purchased for said purposes,		2,229 72		
Rent of Houses purchased for the purpose of Widening and Extending Church Street,		431 75		
Per item No. 99 of Treasurer's account,				2,661 47
WATER WORKS.				
WATER RENTS.*				
Amount received for Water Rents, viz:				
Due in 1855,	199,394 45			
1854,	50,625 19			
1853,	189 34			
1852,	81 17			
1851,	139 67			
		250,429 82		
SHUTTING OFF, and letting on Water, in cases of non-payment of Water Rates,		626 00		
MORTGAGE NOTES due and paid this year,	1,240 00			
Am'ts carried forward	$1,240 00	$251,055 82		$3,065,748 62

Am'ts brought forward,	$1,240 00	$251,055 82	$3,065,748 62
Interest on Mortgage Notes,	318 94		
		1,558 94	
WATER BOARD, viz:			
Sales of Real Estate,	1,097 70		
Rent of Land and Buildings,	401 00		
Laying and repairing service pipes; shutting off and letting on Water for the repair of pipes, at the request of Individuals; filling cisterns, &c.,	5,258 47		
Sales of old Materials and Machinery,	594 96		
Grass,	55 50		
Discount on Taxes,	32 36		
Labor and Materials furnished to others,	3,103 88		
		10,543 87	
Per item No. 100 *of Treasurer's account.*			263,158 63
**The total amount received for Water Rents up to 30th April,* 1855, *is*		$1,130,033.62	
The amount assessed for Water Rates in 1854, *was*		220,838 40	
The estimated assessment for 1855, *is*		256,000 00	
Total Income on CITY ACCOUNT for the year 1854–55			$3,328,907 25

☞ For Income on County Account, see COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Auditor's Office, 21*st June,* 1855.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1854–55.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1854, *and ending with the last day of April,* 1855.

ON THE MAYOR'S DRAFTS.

For amounts drawn by the Mayor, and paid through the Auditor's office,

For sundry alterations and improvements, on the County Buildings, viz:

COURT HOUSE,		
Carpenter's Work,	387 07	
Mason's and Stone Work,	94 28	
Painting,	446 32	
Warming apparatus,	333 56	
Plumber's Work,	484 89	
Ventilation,	12 58	
Gas fixtures,	73 39	
Water Rates,	95 00	
Locksmith,	89 25	
Iron and Brass Work,	198 75	
		2,215 09
Amount carried forward,		$2,215 09

Amount brought forward,		$2,215 09
PROBATE OFFICE AND REGISTRY OF DEEDS.		
Carpentry,	308 06	
Plumbing,	9 85	
Gas Fixtures,	9 50	
Iron Work,	1 20	
Warming Apparatus,	7 25	
Water Rates,	10 00	
		345 86
NEW JAIL.		
Sundry Repairs and Improvements, viz:		
Loam,	973 50	
Trees,	186 77	
Repairing Drain,	245 44	
Warming Apparatus,	227 78	
Painting,	150 00	
Iron Work,	40 45	
Labor,	23 62	
Gas Fixtures,	20 66	
Clay and Carting,	51 50	
Repairing Clock,	35 00	
Water,	225 00	
		2,179,72
SALARIES, viz:		
To W. Esterbrook, keeper and Superintendent of the Court House,	700 00	
To Jonas Stratton, keeper of the Police and Justices' Court, and Lock-up Rooms,	400 00	
To keeper of the Registry of Deeds, and Probate Offices, viz: 6 months at $250 and 6 months at $350,	300 00	
To Special Clerk employed by Treasurer at the Court House, to pay Witness fees as soon as due, *per order of Mayor and Aldermen,* 31*st Dec.*, 1853,	500 00	
		1,900 00
Amount carried forward,		$6,640 67

Amount brought forward,		$6,640 67
FUEL, viz:		
For Court House,	1,363 08	
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	309 52	
		1,672 60
GAS LIGHT.		
Gas for Court House,	473 41	
One Box Sperm Candles,	18 00	
Gas for Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	28 47	
		519 88
FURNITURE.		
Purchase of new and repairs of old, viz:		
For the Court House,	1,686 06	
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	48 49	
New Safe for Municipal Court,	122 00	
		1,856 55
PRINTING, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.,		
Printing for Probate Office,	236 89	
Blank Books and Binding,	277 75	
Stationery,	4 50	
		519 14
NEW INDICES, for the Registry of Deeds.		
Cost of transcribing ten original volumes of "*Grantor*" Indices on Parchment, and examining the same,	500 00	
Parchment for the same,	139 17	
	639 17	
Less, charged last year,	333 50	
	305 67	
Arranging old County Papers for preservation,	50 00	
		355 67
Amount carried forward,		$11,564 51

Amount brought forward,		$11,564 51
CLEANING WINDOWS, FLOORS, &c., including whitewashing and Care of Lock-ups in the Court House and Registry of Deeds, viz:		
Court House,	142 81	
Registry of Deeds & Probate Offices,	34 00	
		176 81
STONE BOUNDARIES.		
Paid the Town of Chelsea for 74 Stone Posts for establishing Boundary Line on the old County Road, and cost of setting the same,		76 81
PRISONERS.		
Refreshments for the Prisoners while waiting trial, in the lock-up at the Court House,		108 56
CORONER'S FEES, in case of a Foreigner,		19 38
		11,946 07
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 105 *of his account,*	12,066 07	
Transfers by Auditor to other accounts,	120 00	
	11,946 07	

COUNTY DRAFTS.

The following payments are on requisitions by County authorities, made directly on the County Treasurer, and are not drawn for by the Mayor; nor are they, in any way, under the control or supervision of the City authorities, viz:

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Sheriff,	1,000 14	
Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Jailor,	1,322 53	
Clerk,	6,774 49	
Crier,	1,665 38	
Constables,	13,001 86	
Witnesses,	22,077 68	
Hackmen,	1,003 35	
Am'ts carried forward,	$46,845 43	$11,946 07

Am'ts brought forward,	$46,845 43		$11,946 07
Chelsea Justices,	153 40		
Officers,	238 39		
Incidental Expenses,	1,013 01		
Assistant District Attorney,	1,320 00		
		49,570 23	
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.			
Sheriff,	587 60		
Deputy Sheriff,	6 00		
Clerk,	283 60		
Messenger,	350 00		
Crier,	342 00		
Constables,	1,315 80		
Witnesses,	93 16		
Incidental Expenses,	459 77		
Medical Examination,	50 00		
Hackmen,	13 00		
		3,500 93	
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
Sheriff,	406 00		
Deputy Sheriff,	433 25		
Clerk,	408 65		
Messenger,	507 17		
Crier,	432 00		
Constables,	1,357 08		
Witnesses,	81 36		
Chelsea Justices,	456 06		
Officers,	411 96		
Incidental Expenses, Printing, Stationery and Refreshments,	1,716 04		
		6,209 57	
POLICE COURT.			
Constables,	12,222 94		
Witnesses,	8,274 48		
		20,497 42	
JURIES OF INQUEST,			
Jurors,	3,900 30		
Witnesses,	475 44		
Amt's carried forward,	$4,375 74	$79,778 15	$11,946 07

Am'ts brought forward,	$4,375 74	$79,778 15	$11,946 07
Coroners,	1,382 73		
Constables,	661 43		
Scribes,	537 50		
Medical Examinations,	919 50		
Incidental Expenses,	57 04		
		7,933 94	
Of this amount $1,757.93 *was for Fire Inquests.*			
JURORS, for all the Courts,		27,524 86	
BOARD OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.*			
Allowance to the members of of this Board for their services,	294 00		
Salary to the Clerk of the Board, one year,	150 00		
Criers and Officers of the Police and Justices' Courts,	368 63		
Printing for Police & Justices' Courts,	304 00		
Stationery & Blank Books,	419 01		
Salary of the Messenger of the Police and Justices' Courts,	475 00		
Carriage hire for the Board of Accounts,	42 80		
Sheriff, for keeping prisoners,	187 50		
		2,240 94	
Per item No. 106 *of County Treasurer's account,*			
** This Board is composed of the Judge of Probate and the three Justices of the Police Court. They receive* $3.00 *each, per day, when on duty.*			
Amounts carried forward,		$117,477 89	$11,946 07

Amounts brought forward,	$117,477 89	$11,946 07
JAIL ACCOUNTS.		
Balance of Jail Accounts, being for expense of keeping Prisoners,&c., in County Jail,		
Per item No. 108 *of County Treasurer's account,*	30,500 98	
		147,978 87
Total expenditure on County account, exclusive of $10,366,66, paid for salaries to the Justices and Clerks of the Police Court, *as per details on page* 103.		$159,924 94
The payments by the Treasurer on County Account, amounted to		160,044 94
That amount is reduced by transfers by the Auditor to the City account of		120 00
		$159,924 94

By adding the $10,366.66, *paid for Salaries, to the above amount the whole Expenditure on County Account is shown to be* $170,291.60, *against which should be placed* $9,090 *received for Fines, under the Liquor Law, and credited in the City Income account on page* 116.

Auditor's Office, 21*st June,* 1855,

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

COUNTY INCOME.

Statement of the RECEIPTS on account of the COUNTY of SUFFOLK.

During the financial year 1854–55.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1854, *and ending with the last day of April*, 1855.

COUNTY BALANCES.		
Received from the Commonwealth for the proportion which the State allows, (being two-thirds) of the net cost of Criminal prosecutions.		
Per item No. 118 *of County Treasurer's acc't*		$48,858 02
MUNICIPAL COURT.		
Received from the Sheriff of the County for Fines and Costs taxed in the Municipal Court.		
Per item No. 109 *of County Treasurer's account*	5,781 81	
Received from the Deputy Jailor for the same,		
Per item No. 110 *of County Treasurer's account,*	4,023 61	
Received from the Clerk of the Municipal Court, for half surplus fees,		
Per item No. 115 *of County Treasurer's account,*	1,873 41	
		11,678 83
Amount carried forward,		$60,536 85

Amount brought forward,		$60,536 85
SUPREME AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS.		
Received from the Clerk for half surplus fees, *Per Item No.* 116 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*		2,461 08
POLICE COURT.		
Received from the Clerk for Fines and Costs, *Per item No.* 113 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*		23,760 36
JUSTICES' COURT.		
Received from Clerk for Fees, *Per item No.* 113 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*		4,420 90
FINES.		
Received from a Justice in Chelsea, for Fines, *Per item No.* 112 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*	222 53	
Received from Master of the House of Correction, for Fines collected by him, *Per item No.* 114 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*	1,257 90	
		1,480 43
JAIL RENT.		
Received from Deputy Jailor for use of Jail to confine United States Prisoners, *Per item No.* 111 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*		165 64
LICENSES.		
Received from Pedlars for Licenses, *Per item No.* 117 *of County Treasurer's acc't,*		33 00
Total Income on COUNTY ACCOUNT for the year 1854–55.		$92,858 26

* *This amount includes* $16,080.58, *due in the years* 1852–53 *and* 1853–54, *not allowed in those years by the State Auditor, but since allowed by a special Resolve, as well as* $41,584.95 *on the same account not yet received.*

Auditor's Office, 21*st June,* 1855.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts

COUNTY AGGREGATES.

The amount of Expenditures on County Account, as per details on page 133, is		159,924 94
The Income on this Account, as per details on page 135, is		92,858 26
Balance against the County,		67,066 68
To the above amount,		67,066 68
Should be added the amount paid for Salaries to the County Officers, as stated on page 103, viz:	10,366 66	
And deducted, the amount received for fines, and credited in City Income Account, page 116,	9,090 00	
		1,276 66
Making a total balance against the County, of		$68,343 34
Balance as above,	68,343 34	
Balance last year,	96,416 89	

AGGREGATES.

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FROM THE

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1854–55.

According to the Treasurer's accounts, the gross amount of actual Receipts into the General Treasury,—(*City and County*)—between the last day of April, 1854, and the first day of May, 1855, was as follows:

On City Account,	3,328,907 25
On County Account,	92,858 26
The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year was	426,727 24
	$3,848,492 75

The gross amount of actual payments from the General Treasury, (*City and County*,) during the same period, was as follows:

On City Account,	3,301,786 31	
On County Account,	160,044 94	
Total Payments,		3,461,831 25
Balance on the 30th of April, 1855, per Treasurer's account,		$386,661 50

GENERAL AGGREGATES

Of the whole amount of Expenditures for the year, there was drawn for by the Mayor, through the Auditor's Office, after the same had been previously authorized and approved by the Committee on accounts, the sum of $2,485 387 25

The following sums were paid by the Treasurer, on accounts and requisitions which do not pass through the Auditor's office, and are not drawn for by the Mayor, viz:

TEMPORARY CITY LOANS.		
Amount of Loans obtained for City purposes, in anticipation of Taxes, during this financial year, and which were repaid before the close of the same,	320,500 00	
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.		
Paid on orders and requisitions from the Board of County Accounts, and other County authorities,	147,978 87	
INTEREST.		
Payments of interest on the City Debt, as it became due,	129,530 00	
MILITARY BOUNTY MONEY.		
Payments on Roll and requisitions from the Adjutant General of the State, approved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,	12,876 50	
OLD CLAIMS,		
Audited and allowed in previous years, but paid this year,	2,700 42	
Amounts carried forward,	$613,585 79	$2,485,387 25

Amounts brought forward,		$613,585 79	$2,485,387 25
OUTSTANDING NOTES.			
Amount of Drafts drawn by the Auditor for notes due in previous years, but not presented at the Treasury for payment till this year, viz:			
On account of City Debt due 1852–53,	2,000 00		
1853–54,	6,700 00		
		8,700 00	
On account of Temporary Water Loans, due in 1852–53,		2,000 00	
On account of Water Scrip,		1,000 00	
WATER WORKS.			
Interest on the Temporary and on the Permanent Water Loans, as they became due, all of which are chargeable to the Water Works,		262,519 38	
STATE TAX for the year 1854,		98,691 00	
			986,496 17
			3,471,883 42
Deduct—Amount of Drafts drawn by the Auditor this year, but not presented at the Treasury for payment at the time of closing up these accounts, viz:			
Bills and accounts		5,552 17	
City Debt, Due in 1854–55,		4,500 00	
			10,052 17
			$3,461,831 25

Which is the amount of the payments by the Treasurer, as per his accounts, viz:

On City Account,	3,301,786 31
On County Account,	160,044 94
	$3,461,831 25

TREASURER'S BALANCE.

The Treasurer's balance at the close of the year 1854–55, which amounts to $386,661.50, is made up of the following items, viz;

CASH BALANCE on hand 1st May, 1854, *Per Report No.* 42, *page* 121,		426,727 24
BALANCE due from Public Land account last year, collected this year,		898 37
LOANS.		
Amount obtained on Loans during the year,	306,500 00	
Deduct—Amount obtained on account of Public Lands,	39,000 00	
		267,500 00
PUBLIC LANDS.		
Loans on account of the Public Lands, as above,	39,000 00	
Less—Balance due by this account last year,	898 37	
	38,101 63	
Payments on said account, *per details on page* 87,	37,858 59	
		243 04
SINKING FUND.		
Amount received to credit of the Sinking Fund, viz:		
On Bonds & Mortgages, paid in, including first cash payment on each Land purchase,	159,854 08	
Cash sales of Lands,	3,534 24	
Amount appropriated from City Taxes for reduction of the City Debt,	60,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$223,388 32	$695,368 65

Amounts brought forward,			$223,388 32	$695,368 65
Excess of *actual* income over the *estimated* income, *as per details on page* 20,			127,038 36	
Excess of the actual appropriations over the actual Expenditures, *as per details on page* 18,			34,629 17	
WATER WORKS.				
Received amount due to this account from last year's Treasury balance,		31,966 34		
Less—Payments on this account, viz:				
On Water Loans due this year, and for which no appropriation was made,	19,300 00			
Water Scrip due this year and for which there was no other appropriation.	9,000 00			
		28,300 00		
			3,666 34	
				388,722 19
Against which are charged the following payments, viz:				
CITY DEBT.				
Total amount due in this financial year,		658,263 00		
Deduct—amount uncalled for		4,500 00		
Am'ts carried forward		$653,763 00		$1,084,090 84

Am'ts brought forward, $653,763 00			$1,084,090 84
Amount outstanding last year, and paid this year,	8,700 00		
		662,463 00	
WATER WORKS.			
Paid the balance due to this account last year,		31,966 34	
TEMPORARY WATER LOAN.			
Paid Note outstanding last year.		2,000 00	
WATER SCRIP.			
Paid Note outstanding last year,		1,000 00	
			697,429 34
Balance as on page 137,			$386,661 50

This Balance is applicable to the following payments, viz:

CITY DEBT—For notes over due; not called for, and interest stopped,	4,500 00
PUBLIC LANDS. Balance due to this account,	243 04
SINKING FUND. Balance due to the Committee, on Reduction of the City Debt, *as per details on page* 16,	381,918 46
	$386,661 50

CITY DEBT.

The existing City Debt, *Exclusive of the Water Loans*, amounts to $1,737,188 66, and it will be due and payable as follows:

Trust funds for the benefit of the Public Library, the Overseers of the Poor, and the Public Schools,		67,150 00
At the decease of a certain individual,		20,000 00
In the financial year,	1855–56,	10,000 00
	1856–57,	26,750 00
	1857–58,	2,000 00
	1859–60,	63,800 00
	1860–61,	123,800 00
	1861–62,	181,592 00
	1862–63,	4,500 00
	1863–64,	20,625 00
	1864–65,	203,500 00
	1865–66,	5,166 66
	1872–73,	6,000 00
	1873–74,	9,000 00
	1877–78,	70,000 00
	1878–79,	583,205 00
	1882–83,	150,000 00
	1883–84,	100,000 00
	1884–85,	100,000 00
Total Funded Debt,		$1,747,188 66

The average annual Interest on the above debt, is a little less than 4 7-8 per cent, viz:

On	1,095,483 66	at 5 per cent.,	54,774 18
	583,205 00	at 4 1-2 per cent.,	26,244 23
	68,500 00	at 6 per cent.,	4,110 00
	$1,747,188 66	at 4.872 is	$85,128 41

Against this amount there is to the Credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, $381,918 46, which is exclusively applicable to the reduction of the same.

CHARACTER OF THE CITY DEBT.

Exclusive of the WATER DEBT, as it stood at the close of the financial year 1854–55, viz: *on the* 30th *day of April*, 1855.

Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 25th December, 1825, for the purchase of an Estate for the improvement of Court Street.	
Payable at the decease of a person having a life interest in the Estate,	20,000 00
Balance of five per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 3d January, 1835, authorizing a loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations.	
School Fund held in trust,	2,050 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 6th June, 1839, authorizing a loan for the purchase of certain Estates on School Street, in front of the City Hall.	
Payable in the financial year 1859–60,	48,500 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 28th April, 1840, authorizing a loan to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1840–41.	
Payable in the financial year 1860–61,	5,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 15th April, 1844, authorizing a loan of $30,000, to defray the expense of widening Fleet Street.	
Payable in the financial year 1865–66,	5,166 66
Amount carried forward,	$80,716 66

Amounts brought forward,		$80,716 66
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 29th December, 1845, authorizing a loan of $40,000 to defray the expense of widening Richmond Street.		
Payable in the financial year 1856–57,		500 00
Balance of Stock, issued under the Order of 3d of November, 1848, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $275,000, to meet the cost of building the New Jail.		
Payable in the financial year 1859–60,		3,300 00
Balance of Stock, issued under the Order of 15th of October, 1849, authorizing a loan of $50,000, for the improvement of the Neck Lands, and filling up the Flats.		
Payable as follows: in the financial years,		
1859–60, at 6 per cent.,	10,000 00	
1862–63, at 5 per cent.,	3,000 00	
		13,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th of April, 1850, authorizing an additional loan of $207,000, for the purpose of building the New Jail.		
Payable as follows: in the financial years,		
1856–57,	7,000 00	
1860–61,	114,800 00	
1855–56,	1,100 00	
		122,900 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of July 1, 1850, authorizing a loan of $50,000, for improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay.		
Payable in the financial year, 1860–61,		4,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 11th of July, 1850, authorizing a loan		
Amount carried forward,		$224,416 66

Amount brought forward,		$224,416 66
of $105,000, for completing the New Alms House at Deer Island.		
Payable as follows: in the financial years,		
1855–56,	2,000	
1856–57,	2,000	
1861–62,	750	
		4,750 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 3d of January, 1851, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for the improvement of the Public Lands and filling up the South Bay.		
Payable in the financial year 1855–56,		3,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 6th February, 1851, authorizing a loan of $12,000, for furnishing the New Alms House at Deer Island.		
Payable in the financial year 1856–57,		2,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 7th of July, 1851, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for filling up the South Bay and improvement of the Public Lands.		
Payable as follows: in the financial years,		
1861–62,	6,300 00	
1863–64,	5,625 00	
		11,925 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 8th of December, 1851, authorizing a loan to meet, in part, the amount of Debt ($344,384.45) maturing in that financial year.		
Payable as follows: in the financial years,		
1855–56,	1,000 00	
1856–57,	15,250 00	
1859–60,	1,000 00	
1861–62,	84,542 00	
		101,792 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 19th February, 1852, authorizing the		
Amount carried forward,		$347,883 66

Amount brought forward,		$347,883 66
investment of the Bigelow Donation of $1,000 to the Public Library.		
Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library for the time being,		1,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 1st March, 1852, authorizing a loan not exceeding $71,500 to be added to the appropriations for that financial year.		
Payable in the financial year 1861–62		40,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 1st of March, 1852, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for the purpose of filling up the South Bay, and other improvement of the Public Lands.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1855–56,	3,000 00	
1861–62,	34,000 00	
		37,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 26th of April, 1852, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $16,700, to be added to the appropriations for the financial year 1851–52.		
Payable in the financial year, 1861–62,		16,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 26th September, 1852, authorizing a loan for the purpose of re-building the Boylston School House.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1862–63, at 6 per cent.	1,500 00	
1863–64, at 5 per cent.	1,000 00	
1882–83, at 5 per cent.	20,000 00	
On demand 6 per cent.	1,500 00	
		24,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 4th of October, 1852, authorizing an		
Amount carried forward,		$465,883 66

Amount brought forward,	$465,883 66
additional loan to complete the improvements on the Public Lands and South Bay.	
The BATES *Donation of* $50,000 *to the Public Library, was invested under this order.*	
Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being,	50,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 8th November, 1852, authorizing a loan for $3,150, for building a wharf on the City Water Lot on Condor Street, East Boston.	
Payable in the financial year 1863–64,	3,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 12th November, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Paving.	
Payable in the financial year 1882–83,	40,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 14th of February, 1853, for the purpose of building a new Workshop and Chapel at the House of Correction.	
The PHILLIPS *Donation, of* $10,000 *to the Public Library, was invested under this order.*	
Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being,	10,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 13th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Internal Health.	
Payable in the financial year, 1882–83,	22,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 17th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for the Common.	
Payable in the financial year 1882–83,	5,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 27th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Paving.	
Amount carried forward,	$595,883 66

Amount brought forward,		$595,883 66
Payable in the financial years,		
1857–58,	1,000 00	
1882–83,	33,000 00	
		34,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 27th December, 1852, authorizing a loan for paying off, in part, the City Debt becoming due in the financial year 1852–53.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1863–64,	6,000 00	
1877–78,	20,000 00	
1882–83,	10,000 00	
		36,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 7th February, 1853, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Incidental Expenses.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1857–58,	1,000 00	
1872–73,	6,000 00	
1877–78,	10,000 00	
		17,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 28th February, 1853, authorizing a loan of $48,500, to be added to the annual appropriations for 1852–53.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1863–64,	2,000 00	
1882–83,	20,000 00	
		22,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 3d March, 1853, authorizing a loan to meet in part the amount of $810,900 of City Debt due in the financial year 1854–55.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1878–79, at 4 1-2 per cent.	583,205 00	
1883–84. at 5 per cent.	17,000 00	
		600,205 00
Amount carried forward,		$1,305,088 66

Amount brought forward,		$1,305,088 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of April 1st, 1853, authorizing a loan to be added to the annual appropriation for 1852–53.		
Payable in the financial year, 1877–78,		40,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th July, 1853, authorizing a loan for the improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1873–74,	3,000 00	
1883–84,	10,000 00	
		13,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 25th July, 1853, authorizing a loan for the erection of a new Primary School House, Ward Room and Engine House in Warren Street, Ward 9.		
Payable in the financial years,		
1863–64, at 5 per cent.	3,000 00	
1873–74, at 5 per cent.	3,000 00	
On demand at 6 per cent.	600 00	
		6,600 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 10th October, 1853, authorizing a loan for the purchase of a Lot on Boylston Street, for the Public Library.		
Payable in the financial year, 1883–84,		73,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 10th October, 1853, for an addition to the appropriation for New Gas Fixtures for the Street Lamps.		
Payable in the financial year, 1873–74,		3,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 28th of February, 1853, authorizing a loan of $48,500, to be added to the annual appropriations for the financial year, 1852–53.		
Payable in the financial year, 1864–65,		27,000 00
Amount carried forward,		$1,467,688 66

Amount brought forward,		$,1,467,688 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 21st March, 1853, authorizing a loan of $34,700, for the purchase of a lot of land on Somerset Street, as a Site for the Public Library.		
Payable in the financial year, 1864–65,		34,000 00
Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of 15th December, 1853, authorizing a loan of $100,000, towards the appropriations for the financial year 1853–54.		
Payable in the financial year, 1864–65,		
1859–60 at 5 per cent.	1,000	
1864–65 at 5 per cent.,	96,500	
at 6 per cent.,	2,000	
		99,500 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 31st December, 1853, authorizing a loan of $12,000, to be added to the appropriation for Public Lands.		
Payable in the financial year, 1864–65,		12,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 31st Dec,, 1853, authorizing a loan of $10,000, to be added to the appropriation for the Police Department.		
Payable in the financial year, 1884–85,		10,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 17th February, 1854, authorizing a loan of 46,000, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year.		
Payable in the financial year 1884–85,		46,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 20th February, 1854, authorizing a loan of $19,000, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year.		
Payable in the financial year, 1884–85,		19,000 00
Amount carried forward,		$1,688,188 66

Amount brought forward,		$1,688,188 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 13th March, 1854, authorizing a loan of $20,000, to be added to the appropriation for the House of Industry, &c.		
Payable in the financial year 1884–85,		20,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 10th April, 1854, authorizing a loan for the purpose of filling up the South Bay Lands.		
Payable in the financial years		
1864–65	1,000	
1884–85	5,000	
		6,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 23d January, 1855, authorizing a loan of $50,000, on account of the improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay.		
Payable in the financial year 1864–65		33,000 00
Total amount of the City Debt, *exclusive of the Water Debt,* as it stood on the 30th April, 1855,		$1,747,188 66

CITY DEBT PAID OFF IN 1854–55.

The following Statement shows the amount of
CITY DEBT PAID OFF,

During the financial year 1854–55, and the character of the same, (*exclusive of the Water Debt;*) being all the City Debt that became due in that year,—per Statement in Report No. 42, p. 138, *plus Eleven Hundred Dollars,* due in the financial year 1855–56.

Balance of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 11th March, 1824, on account of the erection of Faneuil Hall Market House, and the improvements connected therewith,	40,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 19th May, 1834, authorizing a loan for the purposes of that financial year,	70,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 6th October, 1834, authorizing a loan for the erection of a House of Reformation at South Boston,	18,000 00
Part of the 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 3d January, 1835, authorizing a loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations,	6,050 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 26th January, 1835, authorizing a loan to redeem other portions of the City Debt,	394,000 00
Amount carried forward,	$528,050 00

Amount brought forward,		$528 050 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 23d February, 1835, authorizing a loan for the erection of a New Court House,		16,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 27th April, 1835, authorizing a loan on account of the expense of the laying out Blackstone Street, and extending Commercial and Broad Streets,		48,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 27th April, 1835, authorizing a loan to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1835–36,		9,000 00
Part of Stock issued under the Order of the 3d Nov., 1848, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $275,000, to meet the cost of building the New Jail,		1,000 00
Part of Stock issued under the Order of the 18th April, 1850, authorizing an additional loan of $207,000, for the purpose of building the New Jail,		
Due in the financial year, 1855–56,		1,100 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 11th July, 1850, authorizing a loan of $105,000, for completing the New Alms House at Deer Island,		2,000 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of 7th July, 1851, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for filling up the South Bay, and improvement of the Public Lands, viz:		
At 6 per cent.	5,000 00	
At 5 per cent.	500 00	
		5,500 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 8th December, 1851, authorizing a loan to meet in part the amount of Debt ($344,384 45) maturing in that financial year,		9,600 00
Amount carried forward,		$620,250 00

Amount brought forward,	$620,250 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st March, 1852, authorizing a loan not exceeding $71,500, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year,	30,700 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st March, 1852, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for the purpose of filling up the South Bay, and other improvements of the public Lands,	2,000 00
Amount of 4 1-2 per cent. Stock issued under the Order of 19th September, 1853, authorizing a loan to pay for land purchased for a New Primary School House, Engine House and Ward Room on Warren Street, Ward 9,	5,313 00
	$658,263 00

OBJECTS OF THE CITY DEBT,

As it stood 30*th of April,* 1855.

The present City Debt, (*exclusive of the Water Debt,*) appears to have been contracted on orders for the following purposes, viz:

Old Debts—Renewal of,	$738,269 55
Ordinary Expenditures,	458,407 45
New Jail,	126,200 00
Public Lands,	182,925 00
Library—Sites for a new Building, one of which has been re-sold,	107,720 00
Street Widenings,	33,666 66
Squares in School Street, front of City Hall,	48,500 00
Boylston School House,	24,000 00
Ward Room and Engine House, in New Primary School House, Ward 9,	6,600 00
House of Correction—New Work Shop and Chapel,	10,000 00
New Alms House, Deer Island,	6,750 00
Wharf Lot at East Boston,	3,150 00
Bigelow Library Trust Fund,*	1,000 00
	$1,747,188 66

* The Bates Library Fund, $50,000, and the Phillips Library Fund, $10,000, were invested under orders authorizing loans for City purposes, while the Bigelow Fund was invested under a special order.

WATER DEBT.

In addition to the City Debt, as herein stated, there has been borrowed on account of the WATER WORKS, the following sums of money, viz:

On the issue of BOSTON WATER SCRIP, authorized by Legislative acts of 30th March, 1846, and 1st of May, 1849, as follows:—

On Bonds of *One Thousand Dollars* each, payable in Boston, to the amount of	3,267,000 00
On Sterling Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. to the amount of £400,000, in sums of £100, £200 and £500 each, payable in London, for which we have realized here, including exchange,	1,949,711 11
Total on Water Scrip,	$5,216,711 11
Balance due on TEMPORARY WATER LOANS, being amounts borrowed, temporarily, on City Notes in the usual form, payable at various times, in anticipation of the issue of Water Scrip on terms satisfactory to the City,	187,250 00
Making the total Debt, permanent and temporary, incurred on account of the Water Works, up to the 1st of May, 1855,	$5,403,961 11

The PERMANENT LOANS, or those on Boston Water Scrip, become due as follows:

In the financial year	1855–56	75,000 00	
	1856–57	198,000 00	
	1857–58	316,000 00	
	1858–59	200,000 00	
	1859–60	808,000 00	
	1860–61	420,000 00	
	1861–62	449,000 00	
	1862–63	20,000 00	
	1867–68	51,000 00	
	1870–71	730,000 00	
Sterling Bonds	1872–73	1,949,711 11	
			5,216,711 11
Amount carried forward,			$5,216,711 11

Amount brought forward, $5,216,711 11

The average annual Interest on the above amount, being the WATER SCRIP, is about 4 9-10 per cent., viz:

On	$2,759,000 00	at 5 per cent.,	137,950 00
	14,000 00	at 5 1-2 per cent.,	770 00
	494,000 00	at 6 per cent.,	29,640 00
	1,949,711 11	at 4 1-2 per cent.,	87,737 00
Total,	$5,216,711 11,	at 4.907, is	$256,097 00

The TEMPORARY WATER LOANS become due as follows:

In the financial year

1854–55,	1,000 00	
1855–56,	5,000 00	
1856–57,	1,000 00	
1858–59,	170,500 00	
1859–60,	2,250 00	
1860–61,	6,000 00	
1861–62,	1,500 00	
		187,250 00

The average Annual Interest on which is nearly six per cent., viz:

On $181,500	at 6 per cent.,	$10,890 00
4,750	at 5 per cent.,	237 50
$186,250	at 5.974 is	$11,127 50

No interest being allowed on the $1,000 uncalled for.

Total amount of Permanent and Temporary Water Debt, as above, } $5,403,961 11

The average annual Interest on which is 4.945 *per cent.*

SINKING FUND.

The following amounts were received during the year, on account of the Sinking Fund. These items, by the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, are required to be placed, every year, to the credit of the Committee on Reduction of the City Debt, viz:

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.		
Amount paid in on this account, including the first cash payment on Land Sales, *as per details on page* 114,		159,854 08
LAND SALES.		
Amount of Cash received this year, on this account, *per details on page* 121,		3,534 24
ANNUAL APPROPRIATION		
From the City Taxes, as required by ordinance,		60,000 00
SURPLUS.		
Being the Cash Balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of this year, arising from the excess of the *actual* income over the *estimated* income; and of the Cash *appropriations* over the Cash *payments* on account of the *Ordinary* Expenditures of the year for City purposes, viz:		
Excess of Income over Estimates,	127,038 36	
Less—Excess of Appropriations over payments,	34,629 17	
Balance per Statement on page 20,		161,667 53
WATER WORKS.		
Excess of Loans received on account of the Water Works over the Debts thus far due and paid on that account, as all payments of the Water Loans hereafter will be charged to the City Debt, unless otherwise provided for,		3,666 34
		$388,722 19

INCREASE OF THE CITY DEBT.

The amount borrowed this year has been $306,500 00

Of this amount, $223,500 was for purposes of the financial year 1853–54;—$39,000 for the improvement of the Public Lands, and $34,000 for the purchase of the Library Lot, on Somerset Street, which was afterwards resold.

CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Of the City on the 30th of April, 1855.

The Net Amount of the CONSOLIDATED DEBT of the City on the 30th April, 1855, amounted to $6,769,231 31

And is made up of the following items, viz:

Funded Debt,		
On account of the City, *as per Statement on p.* 143	1,747,188 66	
Water Debt,		
As per Statement on p, 157,	5,403,961 11	
	$7,151,149 77	
To meet which there is a Cash Balance in the Treasury, exclusively applicable to this purpose, *as per Statement on page* 165, *amounting to*	381,918 46	
		69,231 31

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY.

Relative Condition of the Indebtedness of the City, on the first day of May, 1854, and the first day of May, 1855.

The amount of the City Debt on the first day of May, 1854, exclusive of the Water Debt,		
Per Report No. 42, *page* 127, *was*		2,367,594 21
To meet which there was a Balance to the Credit of the Sinking Fund, or Committee on the Reduction of the Debt, as stated on page 149 of that Report, amounting to		652,601 82
Net indebtedness 1st May, 1854,		1,714,992 39
The Amount of the Debt 1st May, 1855, as per Statement on page 143, was	1,747,188 66	
The amount to the Credit of the Sinking Fund, as stated on page 165, was	381,918 46	
Net indebtedness 1st May, 1855,		1,365,270 20
Net Reduction of the City Debt,		349,722 19
The Net Reduction of the Water Debt has been as follows:		
On Water Scrip,	9,000 00	
Temporary Water Loans,	19,300 00	
		28,300 00
Reduction of Indebtedness in the financial year 1854–55,		$378,022 19

REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

By the Eighth Section of the Ordinance on Finance (*R. O. page* 122,) the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance, on the part of the Common Council, are constituted THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT, whose duty it is to cause all money passed to their credit in the Books of the Auditor of Accounts, to be applied to the purchase or payment of the Capital of the Debt of the City, in the manner they may, from time to time, deem expedient; and it is the duty of the Auditor and of the Treasurer of the City, to conform to all orders in writing, in this respect, which shall be made and signed by all the members of said Committee.

The *Ninth* Section of said Ordinance requires that "all balances of money remaining in the Treasury at the end of any financial year; all receipts in money on account of the sale of real estate of any description, now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the City; all receipts on account of the principal sum of any bond or note now owned, or which may hereafter be owned by the City; and also of the Annual City Tax, in every future year, a sum that shall not be less than three per centum of the amount of the principal of the City Debt, (and never less than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in each year) shall be appropriated to the payment, or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt."

The *Tenth* Section of the said Ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor, annually to pass to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, all receipts in money, the proceeds of either of the sources before mentioned, and the

said amount out of the *Annual Tax;* and provides that the sums so passed to the credit of said Committee shall be drawn from the Treasury of the City for the payment, or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt, in the manner before mentioned, *and in no other mode, and for no other purpose whatsoever.*

The annexed statement of the account with the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, will show what payments have been made on that account this year, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance; and what amount remained to the credit of the Committee at the close of the financial year 1854–55.

Dr. *The Committee on the Reduction of the*

1855. April 30.	To amount of Drafts drawn on the City Treasurer for the whole amount of the City Debt which became due in this financial year, *as per details on page* 33,	657,263 00
	To amount of Drafts drawn on the City Treasurer to take up notes due in the next financial year, *as per details on page* 33,	1,000 00
	To Balance of sundry Loans authorized in the financial years 1852--53 and 1853 54; and which were calculated on as part of the Sinking Fund of last year, but which have not been obtained; and it being decided not to obtain them, their amount is here charged off,	1,142 55
	To Balance to credit of this Committee,	381,918 46
		$1,041,324 01

City Debt, for the financial year 1854–55, CR.

1855. April 30.	By Balance per last year's account, Report 42, p. 149,	652,601 82
	By this amount of the Annual Taxes specifically appropriated to the reduction of the City Debt, in conformity with the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, which requires that not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the City Debt, and never less than $50,000, shall be annually appropriated to this object,	60,000 00
	By amount of Cash received on account of Sales of Real Estate, *as per details on page* 121,	3,534 24
	By amount of Cash received for first instalment on lands sold this year, and for payments made on the principal of the Bonds and Mortgages which were on hand at the commencement of the year, *as per details on page* 144,	159,854 08
	By excess of the Cash Income this year, over the *estimated* Income, from the ordinary sources of City Revenue, *as per statement on page* 20,	127,038 36
	By excess of Cash appropriations over actual payments, *as per statement on page* 18,	34,629 17
	By Balance received on account of the Water Works, and passed to this account, as the Water Debts are hereafter to be charged to this account, unless otherwise provided for,	3,666 34
		$1,041,324 01
1855. April 30.	By Balance as above,	$381,918 46

Which amount is exclusively appropriated to the redemption of the City Debt—as is also the amount of Bonds and Mortgages on hand, amounting to $661,059-44; and all the Public Lands.

APPENDIX.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, &c., AT DEER ISLAND AND AT SOUTH BOSTON.

These Establishments are all under the care of the same Board, viz:—The *Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation.*

The House of Industry is located at Deer Island, and the House of Reformation and the Boylston Asylum for Boys, at South Boston.

The House of Reformation is for the reception, care and instruction of such Boys as have been found guilty in our Courts, of some offence against the Laws, and who are sent to this house for *Reformation*, instead of being sent to the House of Correction, or State Prison, as their offences would require, were no such institution in existence.

These institutions, as well as the Jail and House of Correction, are visited semi-annually by the "INSPECTORS OF PRISONS," a board composed of the three Judges of the Police Court, and the Judge of Probate, who make a *written* report to the City Council of the result of their visits, giving in detail the causes for which the inmates were confined; the Inspectors' views of the state of the various institutions; the manner in which they are conducted, and their opinion, based on inquiry and consultation with the prisoners themselves, of the manner in which they are treated.

These reports have generally given great credit to the managers for the faithful manner in which they have performed the responsible trusts confided to them.

The following Extract from the Report of the *Inspectors* on their last visit to the House of Correction, will give an idea of the *manner* of their examination, and their views as to the treatment of the prisoners in that institution:

"The prisoners were individually examined, and though some, and many, made complaints of wants and ailments, nothing was elicited showing neglect or omission, or want of care of the pris-

oners' comfort and well being; and that which was the subject of complaint, with one, or a few, was found a matter of commendation with others, and the evidence of all, as a body, left no doubt on the minds of the Inspectors that the care and discipline before commended in the institution were steadily and habitually maintained."

The Boylston Asylum, which is included in the South Boston branch of the Establishment, is an institution for the Support and Education of Poor Boys, mostly orphans in whole or part, who are placed there by their friends or relations, with a view of having them taken care of, and prepared for some useful trade or occupation. The average number thus supported the past year was eighty-one, whose ages varied from seven to fourteen. This School is, to a considerable extent, self-supporting, the Teachers being paid from a fund given for that object; while the productive labor of the boys is an item worthy of estimation.

The Expenditures of these various Establishments for the financial year ending 31st March, 1855, have been as follows: — According to the Report of the Board of Directors made to the City Council, in April, 1855.

DEER ISLAND DEPARTMENT.—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence.

Flour,	6,076 57	
Beef and Mutton,	4,637 10	
Provisions and Family Stores,	1,701 50	
Meal and Oats,	1,616 74	
Milk,	1,530 21	
Potatoes and Beans,	1,342 73	
Salt and Fresh Fish,	1,077 18	
Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate,	1,062 35	
Sugar,	950 29	
Butter, Eggs, and Cheese,	908 80	
Oil,	729 18	
Soap, and Soap Stocks,	709 18	
Molasses,	681 10	
Rice,	535 13	
Bread,	353 18	
Tobacco,	185 41	
Salt,	65 15	
Ice,	36 90	
		24,198 70
Amount carried forward,		$24,198 70

Amount brought forward,		$24,198 70
Clothing and Bedding.		
Dry Goods, Clothing and Bedding, not enumerated	3,120 45	
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools,	1,820 51	
		4,940 96
Fuel.		
Wood and Coal,	6,844 07	
Smiths' Coal,	61 50	
		6,905 57
Salaries, &c.		
Salaries of Officers and Assistants in the houses,		6,201 15
Furniture and Household Utensils.		
Furniture, not enumerated,	485 34	
Hardware, Nails and Iron,	789 47	
Tin Ware, Ranges and Stoves,	391 33	
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brooms and Combs,	173 37	
Glass and Crockery Ware,	123 66	
Removing Organ to South Boston,	15 00	
		1,978 17
Sloop Expenses.		
Wages and Board of Sloop's Crew,	1,852 30	
Ship Chandlery and Repairs on Sloop,	169 18	
Dockage of Sloop at Long Wharf,	100 00	
		2,121 48
Repairs and Alterations.		
Building Materials,—Lumber for Coffins, &c.	675 66	
Paints, Oils, and Whitewash Brushes,	392 61	
Repairing Wharves,	338 61	
Tools and Repairing, for Steam Engine,	259 17	
Repairing Drying Room,	163 12	
Pumps and Plumbing,	18 04	
Old Sails, for lining Cells,	15 00	
Repairing Clock, on new Building,	11 00	
		1,873 21
Amount carried forward,		$48,219 24

Amount brought forward,		$48,219 24
Carriage Hire and Traveling Expenses.		
Railroad Fares, for Paupers sent to the State Alms House,	757 50	
Carriage Hire to Point Shirley,	208 67	
Steamboat three days, for removing Inmates from Deer Island to State Institutions,	150 00	
Ferriages,	77 20	
Conveying Small Pox Patients,	51 00	
Superintendent's Expense in the City,	24 40	
		1,268 77
Agricultural Department.		
Nine Cows,	444 29	
Horse keeping, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, and Harness Work,	375 42	
Straw, Trees, Seeds and Tools,	237 18	
One yoke of Oxen,	135 00	
Live Fowls,	29 75	
		1,221 64
Medical Department.		
Medicines, Hospital Stores, and Instruments,	968 61	
Extra Medical attendance, on Opthalmics,	315 00	
		1,283 61
Miscellaneous Expenses.		
Board and Lodging, and Fares of Paupers from the City,	333 09	
Hoops, Ropes, Carting and Labor,	118 19	
Smiths' Bellows,	16 18	
		467 46
Books, Printing, Postages, and Newspapers,		277 17
Gratuities to Inmates, on leaving,		53 80
		$52,791 69

Expenditures.—South Boston Department.

House of Reformation and Boylston Asylum.

Subsistence.

Flour,	4,075 75	
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	1,675 38	
Provisions for Officers, Groceries, and Family Stores,	1,264 01	
Milk,	700 40	
Baking,	663 25	
Potatoes and Beans,	558 51	
Molasses,	358 70	
Oil,	397 20	
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Eggs,	343 77	
Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate,	338 42	
Fish,	148 32	
Bread and Meal,	131 41	
Soap,	132 47	
Sugar,	105 86	
City of Boston, for Cochituate Water,	50 00	
		10,943 45

Clothing and Bedding.

Clothing and Bedding, not enumerated,	1,966 63	
Shoes, and Shoe Stock,	656 98	
Hats and Caps,	85 22	
		2,708 83

Fuel.

Wood and Coal,	1,759 17

Salaries.

Officers and Assistants, in the houses,	3,036 66

Furniture and Household Utensils.

Furniture, and Repairing the same,	233 91	
Stoves and Repairing the same,	262 39	
Tin, Hard, and Crockery Ware,	245 32	
Wooden Ware, Brooms, Lines & Combs,	91 79	
Hose, Pipe, and Plumbing,	44 53	
Cooperage,	12 03	
		889 97
Amount carried forward,		$19,338 08

Amount brought forward,		$19,338 08
Repairs and Alterations.		
Alteration rendered necessary by the Extension of Broadway,	3,841 76	
Lumber, Masons and Carpenters' Work, including new windows for Reformation Department,	647 21	
Glass, Paints, Oil and Brushes,	72 41	
		4,561 38
Miscellaneous Expenses.		
Carting and Labor,	222 59	
Excursion of Boys and Singing Master at House of Reformation,	91 82	
Fire Works on the 4th of July,	56 35	
Arresting Deserters, and Expenses of Shipping Boys,	8 75	
		379 51
Carriage Hire and Travelling Expenses.		
Carriage hire and Omnibus Fares, for Directors, and Sunday School Teachers,		421 12
Books, Printing, &c.		
School Books, Printing, Postages, and Newspapers,		305 13
Gratuities, &c.		
Gratuities, Boarding, and Fares for Paupers in and from the City,		115 24
Medical Department.		
Medicine and Hospital Stores,		39 89
Agricultural Department.		
Seeds, Tools, and Manure,		19 87
		$25,180 22

INCOME.

From the Deer Island Branch of the Establishment.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:

For support of Inmates, from Ship owners, Towns and Individuals,	1,643 12
Pasturing,	225 99
Timber picked up,	5 00
Sales of Sundries, viz:	
Barrels, Rags, Grease and Bones,	380 35
Goods from Store,	8 29
Skins,	18 02
Hay,	535 35
Pigs,	121 72
Oakum,	42 85
Barley,	121 82
Old Sails, Anchor and Chains,	58 60
	$3,161 11

INCOME.

From the South Boston Branch of the Establishment.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:

For support of Paupers, from Towns,	48 65
Labor of Boylston Boys,	27 84
Reformation Boys,	563 31
Sales of Casks, Rags and Iron,	73 96
Grass and Fruits,	260 46
Wood,	8 00
	$982 22

RECAPITULATION.

EXPENDITURES, viz:		
Deer Island Branch,	$52,791 69	
South Boston Branch,	25,180 22	
	$77,971 91	
Deduct—Amount paid for fuel in April, 1854, and included in Auditor's account of 1853–54, but not in Directors' account of that year,	692 50	
Total Expenditures, per Auditor's account,		77,279 41
INCOME, viz:		
Deer Island Branch,	3,161 11	
South Boston Branch,	982 22	
Auditor,	33 48	
		4,176 81
		73,102 60
Amount received from the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers		9,905 20
Net cost to the City,		$63,197 40

NET ANNUAL COST OF EACH DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH.		
Expenditures,	25,180 22	
Income,	982 22	
		24 198 00
DEER ISLAND BRANCH.		
Expenditures by Directors' account,	52,791 69	
Deduct—Fuel as above stated,	692 50	
	52,099 19	
INCOME—by Directors, 3,161 11		
by Auditor, 33 48		
	3,194 59	48,904 60
		73,102 60
Income from Commonwealth as above,		9,905 20
		$63,197 40

Net Expense as on page 173—exclusive of payments by the Commonwealth,	73,102 60
Deduct items not considered as belonging to the ordinary Expenditures of the Establishment,	4,827 58
We have the net cost of supporting the Establishment for the year,	$68,275 02

Which sum divided by 617—the average number of Inmates during the year, gives $110.65 per annum, or about $2.13 per week.

INMATES.

The number of Inmates remaining at DEER ISLAND, on the 31st March, 1855, was as follows:

Male adults,	151	158
Children at School,	4	
at Nurse,	3	
Female adults,	143	157
at School,	8	
at Nurse,	6	
		315

PARENTAGE.

Boston—of Natives,	65	
of Irish,	24	
of other foreign,	0	
Massachusetts—of Natives,	29	
Other New England States,	29	
Ireland,	128	
Other foreign,	40	
		315

The number of Inmates at SOUTH BOSTON, including Help, was as follows:

House of Reformation,	165	
Boylston Asylum,	103	
		268

Average number in House of Reformation for this year, was 87 1-2—last year, 77.

Age when committed, 8 to 18 years—Average age, 12 years.

Apprenticed during the year, 20 Boys—of which 15 went to Trades and 5 on Farms—five went to Sea.

PARENTAGE.

Of the Inmates of the South Boston Institutions.

Birth Place.	Boylston Asylum.	House of Reformation.
Boston—of Natives,	27	26
of Irish,	18	125
of other foreign,	9	14
Massachusetts, out of Boston,	7	
Other New England States,	9	
Ireland,	21	
Other Foreign,	12	
	103	165

RESULT OF LABOR.

On the Farm at Deer Island for the years 1854–55, viz:

Carrots, - - - - -	500	Bushels.
Beets, - - - - -	700	"
Turnips. - - - - -	50	"
Onions, - - - - -	50	"
Parsnips - - - - -	35	"
Barley, - - - - -	73	"
English Hay, - - - -	55	Tons.
Straw, - - - - -	2	"
Pigs raised, - - - -	111	
Ice cut from Pond, and stored, about -	370	Tons.

Trees set out—32 Balsam Fir, 28 Apple, 14 Elm. (Removed from South Boston,) Currant Bushes, 1,000, Grape Vines, 100, Pear Trees, six, weighing 1,000 lbs. each, Plum Trees, 90.

Stock on Farm, March 31, 1855.

Cows, 14; Working Oxen, 6; Horses, 4; and 1 Bull.

Stock remaining in the Store, March 31, 1855.

Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, made up Clothing, Shoes and Shoe Stock, Caps, &c.

About 56 Cords of Wood and 40 Tons of Coal. Amount, per estimate, $2,839.11.

Result of Labor.

On the Farm, at South Boston, from April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855.

Land made, and prepared for cultivation, One acre.	
Building Stone Wall on Avenue, and Cellar under Barn, 269 perch or 4,438 feet, as per estimate,	$511 25
Stone Paving, 527 square yards—Stock and Labor,	527 00
Five Stone Gate Posts, Cost and Labor,	31 50
Stone Steps at Barn, 73 feet, at 37 1-2 c. per foot,	27 37
Laying Brick Wall under Barn,	16 00
	$1,113 12

In addition to the above, 250 Suits of Clothes have been made for the House of Reformation and Boylston School at South Boston.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

BY THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF BOSTON.

From January 1*st to December* 30*th*, 1854.

This Board was incorporated on the 25*th April*, 1772, *as the "Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston," and in February*, 1803, *they were also incorporated as "Trustees of John Boylston's charitable donations for the benefit and support of aged poor persons, and of Orphans and deserted children."*

The Overseers are allowed an annual sum from the City Treasury, which they expend according to their discretion, and for which they render an account similar to the one below.

For the other trust funds under their control they render no account to any one.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1st, 1854,	2,120 09
Amount of Drafts on the City Treasurer, to pay disbursements in the several wards,	35,500 00
Amount received from Towns in the Commonwealth for relief of their Poor,	931 61
	$38,551 70

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for Burials of City, State and other Paupers,	829 00
Amount paid for Coffins for the same,	875 87
Amount paid Towns for Relief of City Poor,	1,097 76
Paid City Treasurer, amounts received from other Towns,	1,239 94
Amount Pensions, Grants, Postage and Stationery,	776 62
Amount Secretary's Salary,	1,000 00

Out-door Relief, supplied on application to the Overseers, and distributed by the members of the Board, at their discretion, in their respective Wards, viz:

Ward.	Wood and Coal.	Cash.	
No. 1	2,967 09	1,286 52	4,253 61
2	1,111 45	812 00	1,923 45
3	1,871 32	469 73	2,341 05
4	1,249 25	930 74	2,179 99
5	1,414 12	985 39	2,399 51
6	2,275 50	556 48	2,831 98
7	2,300 00	815 90	3,115 90
8	2,276 99	840 99	3,117 98
9	1,229 42	875 57	2,104 99
10	2,465 36	687 50	3,152 86
11	1,674 70	457 69	2,132 39
12	1,895 50	832 90	2,728 40
	$22,730 70	$9,551 41	$38,101 30

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, December 30th, 1854.	450 40
	$38,551 70

(Signed,) CALVIN WHITING, THOMAS HILL, Jr., ISAAC EMERY, } *Committee on Accounts.*

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Expenses of all the Public Schools, for the last fourteen years.

Financial year	Number of Scholars.	Salaries of Teachers.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total rate per Scholar.
1841–42	12,401	$97,193 67	7.84	$23,194 81	1.89	9.73
1842–43	13,178	101,099 47	7.67	27,637 36	2.10	9.77
1843–44	15,073	109,216 82	7.25	26,454 80	1.76	9.00
1844–45	16,108	118,444 95	7.35	32,102 12	1.99	9.34
1845–46	16,910	129,946 75	7.63	35,311 15	2.09	9.72
1846–47	17,516	149,351 03	8.53	43,015 32	2.46	10.99
1847–48	18,896	161,378 12	8.54	57,408 30	3.04	11.58
1848–49	19,771	172,107 83	8.70	60,929 65	3.08	11.78
1849–50	20,589	177,731 54	8.63	57,999 87	2.82	11.45
1850–51	21,643	184,253 68	8.51	61,035 21	2.82	11.33
1851–52	21,951	190,708 91	8.69	45,518 15	2.07	10.76
1852–53	22,337	193,039 51	8.64	58,081 28	2.60	11.24
1853–54	22,528	192,704 32	8.55	54,912 58	2.44	10.99
1854–55	23,739	223,024 *61	9.39	67,977 34	2.86	12.25

**The Salaries of the Teachers were about fifteen per cent. higher in* 1854–55, *than formerly, having been raised by a vote of the School Committee, which took effect on the* 1st *of March,* 1854.

VALUATION OF BOSTON.

Satement showing the Assessors' Valuation *of the Real and Personal Property of the* City of Boston, *on the first day of May for twenty one years,* (1834 *to* 1854. Inclusive).

Also the amount and rate per cent. of increase in each period of ten years.

Years.	Valuation first Term.	Valuation second Term.	Amount of Increase in the 10 years.	Rate per cent. of Increase in 10 years.
1834 and 1844	$74,805, 800	$118,450,300	$43,644,500	58.3
1835 and 1845	79,302, 600	135,948,700	56,646,600	71.4
1836 and 1846	88,265, 000	148,839,600	60,574,600	68.6
1837 and 1847	89,583, 800	162,360,400	72,776,600	81.2
1838 and 1848	90,231, 600	167,728,000	77,496,400	85.9
1839 and 1849	91,826, 400	174,180,200	82,353,800	89.7
1840 and 1850	*94,581, 600	*180,000,500	85,418,900	90.3
1841 and 1851	98,006, 600	187,947,000	89,940,400	91.8
1842 and 1852	106,722, 800	187,660,000	80,937,200	75.8
1843 and 1853	110,046, 000	206,514,200	96,468,200	87.6
1844 and 1854	118,450, 300	227,013,200	108,562,900	91.7

This valuation is exclusive of all the property *owned* by the City, which is never estimated by the City Assessors.

In the State valuation, this property is all estimated and taxed.

* The State valuation for Boston in 1840, was $109,304,218, and in 1850 it was $213,310,067—being an increase of over 15 1-2 per cent. on the first term, and 18 1-2 on the second term.

The following items are not estimated in either valuation, viz:—

All Houses of Religious Worship, and the pews and furniture in the same. All tombs and rights of burial.

The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, incorporated by this State, and all the Real Estate belonging to such institutions, which is actually occupied by them, or by their officers for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

United States Stock owned by individuals.

All property belonging to the United States Government, or to the Commonwealth.

Household furniture of every person not exceeding $1,000 in value. His wearing apparel and the tools necessary for carrying on his business.

WATER WORKS.

The WHOLE COST OF THE WATER WORKS, to the City up to the 1st day of May, 1855, is as follows:

Net payments by the WATER COMMISSIONERS, from June, 1846, to 4th January, 1850, *as per statement on page* 185,		3,996,069 83
Net payments by the WATER BOARD of 1850, (5th January, 1850, to 4th January, 1851,) *as per statement on page* 185,		358,010 47
Net payments by the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD, 5th January, 1851, to 30th April, 1855, *as per details on page* 185,		378,031 59
Net payments by the Water Commissioners and by the two Water Boards, all of which were paid by their Drafts on the City Treasurer,		4,732,111 89
To which is to be added the payments by the City, which were not drawn for by either of the Water Boards, viz:		
In 1847–48, per Report 36, p. 62,	3,377 13	
1848–49, per Report 37, p. 58,	13,457 81	
1849–50, per Report 38, p. 69,	1,736 23	
1850–51, per Report 39, p. 85,	10,242 47	
1851–52, per Report 40, p. 85,	2,775 03	
1852–53, per Report 41, p. 91,	6,516 00	
1853–54, per Report 42, p. 94,	2,959 83	
1854–55, per this Report, p. 110,	4,465 54	
		45,530 04
To which is to be added the payments for Interest, (including discounts and premiums on Water Scrip thus far negotiated,) viz:		
In 1846–47, per Report 35, p. 66,	6,011 50	
1847–48, per Report 36, p. 62,	127,412 01	
1848–49, per Report 37, p. 59,	182,095 10	
1849–50, per Report 38, p. 69,	234,173 52	
Amounts carried forward,	$549,692 13	$4,777,641 93

Amounts brought forward,	$549,692 13	$4,777,641 93
1850–51, per Report 39, p. 86, $282,192 79, less credit on page 101, $1,487 50,	280,705 29	
1851–52, per Report 40, p. 85 $310,421 05, less credit on page 99, $8,323 89,	302,097 16	
1852–53, per No. 41 Report, page 91,	303,984 30	
1853–54, per Report, No. 42, page 95,	268,714 62	
1854–55, per this Report, page 110,	262,519 38	
		1,967,712 88
Gross Cost to 30th April, 1855, including Interest,		$6,745,354 81

The INCOME collected by the City has been as follows, viz:

WATER RENTS.

In 1848–49 per Report 37, p. 71,	15,933 01	
1849–50 per Report 38, p. 83,	142,704 65	
1850–51 per Report 39, p. 100,	136,290 75	
1851–52 per Report 40, p. 99,	183,987 56	
1852–53 per Report 41, p. 104,	193,941 81	
1853–54 per Report 42, p. 110,	206,736 22	
1854–55 this Report, p. 125,	250,429 82	
		1,130,023 82
		5,615,330 99

OTHER REVENUE.

In 1852–53 Report 41, p. 104,	1,003 00	
1853–54 Report 42, p. 110,	2,295 12	
1854–55 this Report, pp. 125–26,	2,184 94	
		5,483 06
COST to the City on the 30th of April, 1855, including the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, all revenue being deducted,		$5,609,847 93

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

From 5th of January, 1851, *to 30th of April,* 1855.

Land and Water Rights, - - -		$40,649 92
Land and other Damages, - - -		12,188 93
Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, - - -		45,696 91
Reservoirs, viz:		
Beacon Hill, - -	7,051 25	
South Boston, - -	1,007 09	
East Boston, - -	3,241 43	
Brookline, - -	7,138 25	
Marlborough, - -	1,423 26	
Whitehall, - -	219 59	
		20,080 87
Salaries, - - - - -		35,159 45
Water Works, - - - - -		6,820 03
Covering Water Pipes, East Boston, - -		4,015 49
Proving Yard, - - - -		8,253 45
Water Pipes, - - - - -		51,802 92
Office Expenses, Rent, Furniture, &c., - -		8,795 41
Service Pipe, - - - - -		21,499 60
Stop Cocks, - - - - -		8,083 33
Laying Service Pipes, - - - -		10,956 69
Water Pipes, - - - -		13,794 03
Water Meters, - - - -		10,753 50
Taxes, - - - -		5,544 78
Printing, - - - -		2,339 47
Carting, - - - -		2,458 95
Wagon hire for Superintendent, - -		1,473 50
Travelling Expenses, - - - -		2,508 16
Miscellaneous Expenses, - - -		2,896 32
Fountains, - - - -		1,658 84
Tools, - - - - -		3,639 52
Oil and Wicking, - - - -		346 73
Lanterns, - - - -		87 97
Amount carried forward,		$321,504 77

Amount brought forward,	$321,504 77
Fuel,	61 87
Advertising,	111 08
Recording Deeds, &c.,	45 76
Postages,	102 58
Expresses,	74 14
Brick Aqueduct, Repairs,	15,629 98
Lake Cochituate,	1,623 41
Tolls and Ferriage,	536 20
Hydrants,	4,469 31
Hydrant Boxes,	762 99
Stop Cock Boxes,	688 47
Packing,	175 34
Engine Hose,	158 40
Repairing Streets,	2,973 39
Water Pipes,	3,399 80
Service Pipes,	4,047 94
Stop Cocks,	3,527 28
Stop Cock Boxes,	378 01
Hydrants,	3,439 77
Hydrant Boxes,	338 85
Engine, Boiler, &c.,	229 48
Mason Work,	16 00
Letting on and shutting off Water,	7,519 00
Blowing off Hydrants,	3,133 54
Blowing off Water Pipes,	85 00
Blacksmith Shop, for Stock, &c.,	3,825 54
Plumbing,	2,458 11
Samuel Holbrook, *Clerk*, (to pay small Bills,)	300 00
New Pipe Yard and Repair Shop,	25,466 51
Shutting off Water for Waste,	845 87
Repair Shop,	366 40
Stable,	1,758 20
	$410,052 99

RECEIPTS FROM COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

The Receipts from the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD, from 5th January, 1851, to the close of April, 1855, have been as follows: all of which have been paid into the City Treasury.

N. B. *This is exclusive of Water Rents, none of which have been collected by this Board; but have all been collected by the City Treasurer.*

Sales, viz: of Real Estate, - - -	$2,532 70
Old Materials and Machinery, - -	5,942 09
Old Steam Engines and Boilers, -	1,294 88
Iron Pipes, - - - -	493 83
Old Building, - - - -	378 80
Grass, - - - -	177 87
Broken Stone, - - -	250 00
Engineering Instruments, - -	28 00
Laying and Repairing Service Pipes, Shutting off and letting on Water for repairs of Pipes, and at the request of individuals; filling Cisterns, &c., - - - - - -	15,283 98
Rents of Land and Buildings, - - -	2,241 22
Discount on Taxes, &c., - - -	294 15
Labor and Materials, - - -	3,103 88
Amount paid into the City Treasury,	$32,021 40

Expenditures by the Cochituate Water Board,	410,052 99
Receipts from do	32,021 40
Net Expenditures by the Cochituate Water Board,	$378,031 59

The payments in detail by the original Water Commissioners and by the Water Board of 1850, during their administrations, will be found in Report No. 40, pages 154 to 157—they are as follows:

Payments by the Commissioners,	4,043,718 21	
Income, - - -	47,648 38	
		3,996,069 83
Payments by the Water Board of 1850,	366,163 89	
Income, - - -	8,153 52	
		358,010 37
		$4,354,080 20

WATER WORKS.

THE whole care and management of the City Water Works is entrusted, by ordinance, to the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD, who are chosen annually in the month of March, or April, by concurrent vote of the two Branches of the City Council. They must consist of one Alderman, one member of the Common Council, and five citizens at large. They are removable at the pleasure of the City Council. They may be re-elected annually, but cannot be chosen more than five consecutive years. They receive no compensation, and are required to report to the City Council, annually in the month of January, a statement of the condition of the Water Works, and of the lands and other property connected therewith; with an account of all Receipts and and Expenditures, together with a Report from the City Engineer and the Water Registrar; and any information or suggestions they may deem important.

In November, 1854, Hon. JOHN H. WILKINS, who had been an active member of the Board since its organization in 1851, resigned his trust, and his place was filled by CHARLES STODDARD, ESQ., of Ward Six. This left the Board of 1854–55 composed of the following gentlemen, viz:

THOMAS WETMORE, Esq., *President.*
Alderman, WILLIAM WASHBURN.
Common Councilman, SAM'L HATCH.
Citizens, HENRY B. ROGERS,
ADAM W. THAXTER, Jr.
THOMAS SPRAGUE,
CHARLES STODDARD.

An effort having been made this year (1855) to abolish the Water Board entirely, and to place the whole business in the hands of a *Joint Committee of the City Council*, there has been no election this year, consequently the old Board hold over.

It will be seen that the Board as now constituted, consists of *two* Aldermen, *one* member of the Common Council, and four citizens at large. This deviation from the requirement of the ordinance is owing to the fact that *Citizen* Thomas Sprague, chosen in 1854, was elected Alderman from 1st of January last, and holds over as Water Commissioner till a new election is made.

In compliance with that part of the Ordinance on Finance which requires the City Auditor to give, in his Annual Report, an account in detail of the property of the City, the following abstract from the Report of the Commissioners, dated 1st February, 1855, has been made.

The Water Board feel gratified in being able to state that the general condition of all the Works, comprehending the structures at the Lake, the aqueduct, reservoirs and distributing mains and pipes, is quite satisfactory.

The supply of water from the Lake has been amply sufficient for all the public, domestic, and manufacturing uses to which it has been applied, notwithstanding a greatly increased consumption, of *more than a million and a half gallons daily*, and also the long and severe drought which prevailed during the summer and part of the fall, by which the Lake was deprived of the supply usually received during that period.

The gates at the outlet dam were closed on the 30th of May, the water then being 7 feet three and a half inches deep above the flume. The water was gradually drawn off for consumption in the City, and also lost by evaporation, with scarcely any compensating supply from rain, until the 10th day of November, when it stood at two feet one and a half inches above the flume, or five feet one inch below the point where it was when the gates were closed, and nearly two feet lower than it

had been before since the construction of the works. Since that time it has been rising, and on the 1st of January it was six feet above the flume.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The Water Board have at last the pleasure of being able to state that the only outstanding claims for damages, occasioned by the original construction of the Water Works, have been finally settled by the adjustment which has been effected during the past year of those made by the Mill owners on Concord River, and by the Middlesex Canal Corporation, for being deprived of the water of Lake Cochituate. These claims were originally ten in number, and the aggregate amount of damages sued for was nearly *half a million of dollars.* Two of them were tried; in one the jury could not agree on a verdict; and in the other, where the damage laid was *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,* they awarded *five hundred dollars.* A proposition was then made for the discharge of all the claims, and they were finally settled and discontinued by the payment of the sum of *six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents,* on the part of the City.

Taking into consideration the large amount claimed by the several parties, the uncertainty as to what would be the views which different juries might entertain of the law and evidence in the various suits, and the expense and trouble which would necessarily attend the trial and defence of them, it is very confidently believed that the arrangement which has been made is eminently advantageous to the City. And, in addition, it may be also stated that the City has now the power of disposing of the Compensating Reservoirs in Hopkinton and Marlborough, and Boon and Ramshorn ponds, near the latter, which were originally purchased and improved at an expense of upwards of *seventy-two thousand dollars,* for the purpose of supplying Concord River with water during the dry season, and thereby lessening the damages which it was feared might be occasioned by depriv-

ing it of the water of the Lake. It will be the endeavor of the Board to effect a sale of the above property as soon as a purchaser at any reasonable price can be found.

The Water Board confidently trust that the present state and future prospects of the Water Works, as far as they are dependent on the subjects already referred to in this Report, must be the source of satisfaction to all who feel in any way interested in their success. The supply of water in the Lake is ascertained, more especially by our experience during the drought of the past season, to be far greater than was originally calculated; as is also the capacity of the aqueduct; various imperfections which existed in parts of the works from the beginning have been remedied, and their permanency and durability more certainly ascertained or established; the annual cost of carrying on the works has been much diminished, and there is a probability of its being hereafter still more so; and the income is gradually increasing, the receipts for the past year being $53,407, and the estimate for the next year, under the new water tariff, being upwards of $95,000 greater than those of 1851; and a great variety of claims for compensation and damages, to a vast amount, and quite uncertain as to their results, have been settled and got rid of, and on terms, in the aggregate, far more favorable to the City than had been originally anticipated.

Brick Aqueduct, &c.

The interior of the aqueduct is believed to be in a better condition than it has ever been in before. It was thoroughly cleansed at the close of the year. The repairs spoken of in the last annual report were prosecuted until the 1st of July, when all that was thought to be of immediate importance was completed.

All the structures along the line of the aqueduct, whether of stone, wood, or earth, are in good order.

Brookline Reservoir.

This Reservoir, together with the grounds and structures around it, is in excellent order. Some annoyance has been felt from occasional leakage through the masonry of the principal gate-house, the effect of which has been to stain the plastering by the stairways, which will have to be renewed in order to look well.

In order to cleanse out this Reservoir, (which was supposed necessary) to get rid of the immense numbers of fish it contained, which had annoyed us a great deal whenever the screens happened to get out of order, and to examine the large gates, it was thought best, last spring, to draw off the water from it. Accordingly, about the middle of April, the City began to be supplied through the small aqueduct around the Reservoir, and a commencement was made in drawing off the water within; but owing to the difficulty caused by air getting into the thirty-six-inch pipe, when large quantities were wasted from it, and to the objections made to overflowing the brook leading from the Reservoir by the owners of land along its course, it was not drawn down entirely till the 7th of May. * * *

The examinations made after the Reservoir was empty, showed that it was much cleaner than any one expected to find it; much more so than the annual deposits in the Newton and Brookline tunnels led us to suppose. Judging from the result of this examination, it will not be necessary, as far as cleanliness is concerned, to draw off this Reservoir again for twenty years, as at the end of that time there could be but a few inches of deposit.

City Reservoirs.

Nothing of importance has been done to these during the year, except keeping them in order. In consequence of the water's having occasionally been very low in the one on Beacon Hill, both in cold and hot weather, an increased leakage has shown itself on the Derne Street front. This generally lasts but a short time, yet it is an annoyance while it remains. It seems

difficult, if not impossible, to prevent its recurrence, without going to more expense than the importance of the evil would justify.

The South and East Boston reservoirs are very nearly in the same condition that they were in a year ago. The former is likely to be improved a little, soon, by a new fence across Telegraph Hill instead of the old wooden one.

Compensating Reservoirs.

These have been maintained in their usual order during the year. A statement of the amount of water discharged from them, as heretofore made, is not considered important now, since the law suits against the City, connected with these Reservoirs and Concord River, have been finally settled.

Jamaica Aqueduct.

This continued to supply all the old Roxbury customers, and some new ones, during the year. It also gave less trouble than ever, and caused fewer complaints.

Complaints of Bad Water.

Until about the middle of October, nothing unusual in this respect was known. Occasionally, persons living in courts, or other places where the circulation is imperfect, complained that the men employed in "blowing off" did not get round often enough; while in one instance, at least, the blowing off was considered a nuisance. Towards the latter part of October, complaints of bad water, pronounced by many to have a fishy taste, became very general. The usual remedy for getting rid of fish, when known to be in the pipes, was resorted to. The large "blow offs" around the City were opened twice; and the pipes in neighborhoods where the water was most complained of flush-out; but, with one exception (near the foot of Summer Street,) the complaints were greater after the flushing than before. This led to an examination of the water at the Lake, itself, which was found to possess the precise taste complained of so much in the City. In consequence of this discovery, the attempt to re-

move the evil in the City by flushing was considered not only useless, but pernicious. It is a remarkable fact, that as a general thing, where there is the poorest circulation, the water, for two or three months past, has had the best taste. Take, for instance, the end of the pipe on the Mill Dam, and the one at the foot of Marion Street.

The cause of this unexpected and disagreeable change in the taste of the water, and its probable duration are yet unexplained to the satisfaction of most persons. The analysis and the observations of Dr. Jackson and Prof. Horsford render any speculation here useless. As a practical illustration of the difficulties attending the solution of this question, four specimens, drawn yesterday from the three divisions of the Lake, and from Dug Pond, are presented. They show a most unexpected similarity of taste between the water of the northern division of the Lake, and that of Dug Pond; and also a similarity between the water of the middle division of the Lake and that of the southern, which is much pleasanter than the water of the northern division, or that of Dug Pond. The specimen from Dug Pond, as will be seen marked on the bottle, was taken from a depth of about twenty-five feet below the surface. The water at the surface of this pond was perfectly free from any unpleasant taste at the time the specimen presented was pumped up.

For the purpose of a thorough investigation of the subject, it was then deemed expedient to have the water in the City and the Lake analyzed by scientific chemists, in whom the public would have confidence, and whose opinion as to the nature and origin of the evil, and the prospect and mode of relief from it, would have due weight and authority.

Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, and Dr. C. T. Jackson, of this City, were accordingly appointed for this purpose. They proceeded to the Lake and carefully examined the water in different parts of it, and at different depths; and also some part of the surrounding water-shed; and made a careful analysis of the water at the Lake and also in different parts of the City, without any disclosure being made to either of them of the

places whence the several specimens of water had been taken. The result of their inquiries is contained in their respective reports which were made to the Water Board, and published by its direction in the public prints, in order to relieve, as soon as possible, the anxiety on the subject which very generally prevailed. The reports were made and the investigation conducted by their respective authors *independent of each other, and without mutual consultation, and they did not, indeed, see each other's reports until they were printed.*

Dr. Jackson, *in closing his report, says:*—"I regret as much as any one, that we have not been able to settle all the interesting questions that have arisen as to the origin of the impurity complained of. Thus much we have done. We have proved that the peculiar taste of the water does not originate within the pipes, but exists at the fountain head, and that it is not the result of animal putrefaction, but of vegetable fermentation, and that there is nothing deleterious in the water. These are some points gained. In time we may search out the other matters, should the evil ever again recur."

As far as the Board have been able to institute any inquiries, they have found that the difficulty has by no means been confined to the Lake. Among others, *Round Pond*, near Haverhill, and which supplies that town, was examined by the City Engineer, and some of the water brought to this City. It was precisely similar in taste to the Cochituate water. There was also sufficient evidence that *Jamaica Pond* had been in the same state recently.

There is also proof that *several wells* near the Lake and in other places, have had their water affected in a similar way; and also that the water in the *Chicopee River* was for a time quite offensive.

Mr. Carpenter, the Superintendent of the Albany City Water Works, has kindly consented that any part, or the whole of his letters to the City Engineer, relative to a similar bad taste in the water of that City in 1853, may be published.

From all the evidence therefore which has thus far been obtained on this subject, the Board are of opinion that the recent impurity in the water, from whatever source it may have arisen, *has been by no means peculiar to Lake Cochituate*, but has infected other ponds and collections of water in the same manner and to the same extent. They are not without proof also, that the same thing has been observed in the Lake in past years, though at a distant period of time.

The remote cause of the impurity, the Board are still disposed to attribute to the long drought and hot weather which prevailed during the past season, by which the water was unusually reduced in the Lake, and a large extent of marsh and peat land, connected with the Lake and over the water-shed, was either entirely exposed, or but slightly covered with water; by which animal and vegetable decomposition must have been greatly promoted, and the products washed or carried into the Lake by the rains which began to fall about the time when the offensive condition of the water was first perceived.

Waste of Water.

The quantity delivered at the Brookline Reservoir, and brought into the City, was over *thirty-six hundred and fourteen millions of gallons* (3,614,243,335,) gallons, being a daily average for the year of *nine million and nine hundred thousand gallons.*

Deducting from this amount a large estimate of the quantity probably lost by leakage in Roxbury, as stated in the City Engineer's report, the consumption in the City appears to have been more than SIXTY GALLONS *for each inhabitant.** The greatest daily

* *The original estimate, as will be seen by the following extract from the Commissioner's report of January*, 1852, *was* 7 1-4 *millions per day for* 250,000 *inhabitants, or a daily supply of* 28 1-2 *gallons to each inhabitant instead of* 60 *gallons as is now required.*

In calculating the future wants of the City the conclusion had been adopted that 7,125,000 gallons a day would be an ample supply for all the public, domestic, and manufacturing uses of the inhabitants, when their number should amount to two hundred and fifty thousand. This calculation was based on the

average consumption took place in the month of June, the least in November; and there was an increase in the consumption every month over that of the corresponding months of last year, except in the months of October and November, when it was less.

For the purpose of discovering the places where the water was suffered to run to waste unnecessarily, two persons were appointed early in the year as Inspectors, whose duty it was to visit the different parts of the city in the night time, and to report to the Water Registrar's Office the cases where any inordinate waste could be detected, *and notice was thereupon given to the parties that their supply would at once be cut off.* In most cases this was not done, the parties agreeing to prevent the occurrence in future, and *paying the amount prescribed in the ordinance.* The number of cases of waste reported was 731, the amount paid on account of the same was $1,462. In many of the cases the waste detected was apparently reckless and entirely useless; in others it was caused for the purpose of preventing freezing in the pipes, but the quantity wasted was exorbitant, and altogether beyond what was necessary for the purpose required.

It is believed that the measures thus adopted were the means of preventing much waste in certain places. It is obvious, however, that the Inspectors could only detect it in cases where it could be actually seen, as for instance, from hydrants; or where the discharge was so large that it could be heard in the adjoining streets. The quantity used at the time in the City very clearly proves, however, that there must have been as profuse wastefulness prevailing in other places, not exposed to the inspection of the City officers, and which at one time produced so great a loss of head as to threaten somewhat serious consequences. During the month of January the daily average was 10,800,-

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supposition that a supply of 28 1-2 gallons a day to each individual would be sufficient—a supposition which the experience of other cities at the time fully justified, and which our own experience would confirm were the water only applied to the legitimate and useful purposes for which it was intended, without the excessive waste which now takes place.

000 gallons; on the 25th of that month it was 11,000,000, on the 26th 13,100,000, and on the 28th and 29th upwards of 14,000,000. The reservoirs at South Boston and on Beacon Hill, were entirely drained, and there was only 3 1-2 feet of water left in that of East Boston, and there was a failure of supply in many houses on Mount Vernon, Fort Hill, and the higher parts of Broadway. Had a fire occurred at the time, it would have been difficult to foresee the extent of the damage which might have been caused.

Extension of the Works.

The extension of the works, by laying distributing and service pipes in new streets, &c., has been continued during the year, wherever it was called for, *and when the rule originally adopted by the Board, requiring the assessment of a water rate equal to six per cent. on the cost, was complied with.*

The operations chargeable to this head have been much diminished, the amount of distributing pipe laid having been 3,976 feet less than the previous year.

The length of Distributing Pipes of 4, 6, and 12 inches diameter laid during the year is 9,014 feet, and 19 stop-cocks were affixed. The whole length of pipes of 4 inches and upwards now laid, including hydrant branches and bends, is nearly *one hundred and eleven miles.*

The whole number of Stop Cocks is 960.

The Number of Service Pipes laid during the year is 659, the length of which is 24,893 feet. The whole number is 17,999.

The number of Hydrants established during the year is 25. The whole number is 1,210.

The whole number of leaks repaired in pipes of 4 inches and upwards was 74. The last year it was 85.

The whole number in those of less than 4 inches was 280. The last year it was 260.

Water Tenants and Water Rents.

By the Annual Report of the Water Registrar, it appears that the total number of Water Takers now entered for the year 1855, is 19,193, being an increase since January 1st, 1854, of 1,023.

The total number of cases where the water had been shut off during the past year, is 2,325. Of these, 1,545 were for repairs; 437 were for non-payment of water rates; and 343 were for unnecessary waste of water.

The whole number of cases where the water has been let on during the year, is 2,741. Of these, 1,350 were cases which had been previously shut off for repairs; 358 were those which had been shut off for non-payment of water rates; 314 were those which had been shut off for unnecessary waste of water; and 719 were let on for the first time.

The amount received on account of Water Rates during the year 1854, including those for Jamaica Pond, and also for shutting off and letting on water for non-payment of water rates, for repairs, and for unnecessary waste; and also for laying service pipes, has been $222,924.70, being $25,734.38 more than the amount received from the same sources the last year. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $256,000. The Report of the Water Registrar contains a statement in detail of the particular amounts received from the different sources, and also of the several tenants to whom the water has been supplied, of which the following abstract has been prepared and collated with a similar statement of the last year.

1853.	1854.		1853.	1854.
13,632	14,073	Dwelling houses - - - -	$119,891.18	$124,977.06
2,845	3,031	Stores, shops, offices, cellars, &c. -	16,006.93	18,242.25
283	299	Hotels, restaurants, and saloons -	6,459.57	10,302.09
480	518	Stables - - - - - -	6,515.38	6,869.14
8	7	Railroads - - - - -	6,527.20	5,912.28
2	3	Ferry Companies - - - -	1,006.53	2,115.64
16	21	Steamboats - - - - -	3,055.81	3,211.85
932	811	Hose - - - - - -	2,829.00	2,452.00
1	1	Motive power - - - - -	535.51	783.44
63	67	Sugar refineries, distilleries, breweries, and bakeries - -	6,635.93	7,303.49
3	4	Gas Companies - - - -	514.47	508.76
		Other manufacturing purposes -	16,247.23	18,738.22
		City buildings and other City uses -		3,733.50
		Public buildings, charitable institutions, &c. - - - -	1,053.83	1,627.92
		Shipping contract with watermen -	3,900.06	4,647.08
		Street waterers - - - -	655.88	532.45
		Building purposes - - - -	609.93	917.40
		Other purposes - - - -	1,544.00	1,479.50
			$193,988.44	$214,354.07

To the above must be added one railroad, where the amount due is not as yet precisely adjusted, and a sugar refinery, in which a question has been raised by the proprietors as to the accuracy of the water meter, in consequence of the very large quantity of water which it indicates to have been used.

Pipe Yard and Repair Shop.

This has proved, thus far, a great convenience in carrying on the operations of the Pipe department. During a part of last year, the orders for work at the different machine shops throughout the City were so great, that it would have been quite impossible for us to have got many jobs done when wanted. Much of the work done out of the shop the year before was so poor that it had to be done over.

The land occupied by the Pipe Yard and buildings is 9,192 feet—the cost of which, including the buildings, is about $24,400.

The cost of the machinery and tools is about $2,500.

Lands belonging to the Water Works.

These are in about the same condition they were in two years ago. (*See Report No.* 40, *page* 173.)

Pipes, &c.

Statement of Pipes and other Stock on hand, exclusive of Tools, January 1, 1855.

Number of	Diameter in Inches.										Jamaica Aqueduct.
	36	30	24	20	16	12	6	4	2	1½	10
Pipes,	9	71	9	38	23	40	70	114	2	21	5
Blow off Branches,	2	4									
Y Branches,		1			1	2	1				
3-Way Branches,	6	4		2	4	7	11	7	20		
4-Way "		2	1		1	3	3				
Flange Pipes,	10	13	2	2							
Sleeves,	4	4	7	2	5	10	11	10			4
Clamp Sleeves,	3	4	2	2	3	6	16	15			
Caps,		2			3	4	13	8			
Reducers,	1	2	1			3	3	5			
Bevel Hubs,				2				5			
Curved Pipes,	4	9	1	1	2	3	4				
Quarter Turns,				2		7	9	4			2
Double Hubs,				5	9						
Offset Pipes,							1	11			
Yoke Pipes,							1				
Stopcocks,	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	6	6		2
Pieces of pipe,	5	3	1				15	26			

Hydrants.

9 Kingston,	in good order.	
9 Lowell,	"	"
5 Wilmarth,	"	"
6 Ballardvale,	"	"
4 long, New York pattern,	"	"
15 Kingston (old),	need repairs.	

For Hydrants. Six bends, 20 lengtheners, 20 clasps, 34 nipples, 35 Hooper nipples, 29 wastes, 6 valve seats, 13 Lowell composition screws, 60 Kingston screws (old), 100 valve rods (old), 50 caps (old), 75 plug straps (old), 570 lbs. eyes, rings

and straps;—50 lbs. chains for caps;—50 lbs. washers, 4 heads (for the Common), 1 New York wharf hydrant, 30 wharf bottoms, 26 wharf cocks, 12 wharf frames and covers.

For Stopcocks. Twenty 4-inch cast iron caps;—3 3-4 inch spare sides;—1-4 inch valve and screw, 2-4 inch composition screws, 3-6 inch composition screws, 1-6 inch valve and screw, 2-12 inch copper caps, 1-12 inch valve and screw, 2-16 inch copper caps, 2-20 inch nuts, 1-24 inch nut, 1-30 inch composition nut, 5 sets 36 inch rollers, 11-36 inch stands, 8 sets 36 inch gearing, 300 lbs. bolts, various sizes.

For Service Pipes. 425 square boxes; 70 long boxes; 15 Y boxes; 100 caps; 6 2 1-2-inch connection couplings, 4-1 inch flanges, tubes and caps; 20 uprights, 15-1 inch air cocks, 35-1 inch connection couplings, 18-1 inch union cocks, 17-1 inch T cocks, 8 1-inch flange cocks, 38 3-4-inch Union cocks, 50 3-4-inch flange cocks, 17 3-4-inch T Cocks, 27 3-4-inch connection couplings, 97 5-8-inch Union cocks, 20 5-8-inch extra large Union cocks, for repairs, 29 5-8-inch T cocks, 44 5-8-inch straight cocks, 12 5-8-inch Y cocks, 310 5-8-inch flange cocks, 41 5-8-inch connection couplings, 50 lbs. old couplings, various kinds.

Water Meters. 25 large size, 51 small size, 2 (small size) out of order, 1 large size power meter, 24 composition locks, three 2 1-2 inch double couplings, 2 1 1-4 inch check valves, 21 couplings, 18 connections, 210 lbs. lead pipe and couplings.

Lead Pipe. 1,000 lbs. of 2 1-2 inch, 1,000 lbs. of 1 1-4 inch, 2,250 lbs. of 1-inch, 2,025 lbs. of 3-4-inch, 2,000 lbs. of 5-8-inch.

Block Tin Pipe. 250 lbs. of 3-4-inch, 125 lbs. of 5-8-inch.

Pig Lead, 1,344 lbs. *Scrap Lead,* 325 lbs. *Sheet Lead,* 175 lbs. *Block Tin,* 25 lbs. *Solder,* 16 lbs. *Gasket,* 650 lbs.

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1855-56,

AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF MEETING THE SAME.

By the fifteenth Section of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts is required to lay before the City Council, in the month of February annually, an Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditures of the then ensuing Financial year, under the respective heads of Appropriation; together with an Estimate of the Ways and Means of paying the same.

Such Estimates were duly made and laid before the Council in February last; they were referred to a Special Committee, by whom an order was reported, which finally passed the City Council.

That order was as follows:

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the EXPENDITURES of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1855, and end with the last day of April, 1856, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimates, hereto annexed :—that is to say—

ANNUITIES.

For payment of Annuities granted by the City Government, at sundry times, to various individuals, in settlement of Claims for damages on account of Street widenings, and on other accounts, 400 00

ARMORIES.

For Rent, Light, &c., of Armories provided for the City Volunteer Militia, as required by Act of April 26, 1853, 6,500 00

N. B. The State refunds to the City all the Rent they pay for Armories, not exceeding $300 *per annum for each Company.*

ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS.

For subscription to 16 Daily Newspapers, and for advertising in the same, 4,500 00

BELLS AND CLOCKS.

For repairs, winding up, regulating and care of seventeen public clocks, and for ringing eight church bells in different parts of the City, to denote the hours of the day, 1,500 00

BURIAL GROUNDS.

For care and improvement of the several Burial Grounds belonging to the City; care, housing and repairs of Funeral Cars and Harnesses, and other contingent expenses of the Burial Ground Department, 3,000 00

BRIDGES.

For repairs of the North and South Bridges leading to South Boston, and the Free Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea, 8,500 00

BOSTON HARBOR.

For cost of manning, supplies and repairs of the Harbor Master's Boat, and the other contingent expenses of that Department, which includes the preservation of the Islands and

Amount carried forward, $24,400 00

Amount brought forward,	$24,400 00
keeping the channels in Boston Harbor free from Ice and other incumbrances,	2,500 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.	
For the usual gross expenditures on County Account, such as Witness Fees, Jurors' Fees, and other Court Expenses; for keeping in repair and furnishing the Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds and Probate Office, including, Fuel, Lights, Printing, Stationery and Salaries of the Keeper of the Court House, Registry of Deeds and Probate Office,	150,000 00
COMMON, &c.	
For Care and Improvement of the Common, Malls and Public Squares in the City proper, and South and East Boston, including care of the Trees on the Streets; Salary of the City Forester, and cost of a New Iron Fence on Telegraph Hill, South Boston,	30,000 00
CITY DEBT.	
For the Annual Appropriation for the reduction of the City Debt, *as required by the 9th Section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. page* 122,	60,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
For the expense of manning, supplying and keeping in repair the Boat Quarantine, now employed as the Boarding Boat for the Quarantine Establishment at Deer Island, including cost of re-coppering,	4,000 00
ENGINE HOUSES.	
For Rent and Repairs of Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Carriage Houses, including a New House for Engine No. 13, at East Boston,	4,500 00
Amount carried forward,	$275,400 00

Amount brought forward,		$275,400 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
For payment of the Assistant Engineers, Officers and Members of the Fire Department; and all other incidental expenses of the same, excepting the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and Clerk of the Department, and the expense of the Telegraphic Alarm system—*Per annexed estimate,*	79,600 00	
For the Salary of the Superintendent of the Electric Fire Alarms, and his Assistants, and all other expenses of operating and keeping it in order,	7,500 00	
		87,100 00
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.		
For the gross expenditures of this Establishment, *as per annexed Estimate of the Board of Overseers,* all the income accruing from the labor of the inmates, and from collections from other towns and cities, being paid into the City Treasury,		54,500 00
HOUSES OF INDUSTRY & REFORMATION, At Deer Island and at South Boston.		
For the gross expenditures of these establishments, *as per annexed estimates of the Board of Directors,* all the income from the same, including the amount receivable from the Commonwealth, for the support of State Paupers, and that for the support of bonded Passengers, labor of inmates, &c., being paid into the City Treasury,		70,000 00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
For expense of sweeping and cleaning the streets, lanes and squares; collecting the house offal, abating nuisances, care and keeping of horses, construction and keeping in re-		
Amount carried forward,		$487,000 00

Amount brought forward,	$487,000 00
pair the Carts, Wagons, Harnesses, &c., required by this Department, and by that for Paving and Repairs of Streets,	107,000 00

INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

For payment of the Interest on the City Debt, (*exclusive of the Water Loans,*) and on such temporary loans as may be needed during the year, in anticipation of the Taxes,	110,000 00

N. B. *The interest on the Water Loans is provided for under the head of Water Works.*

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For Fuel, Light, Furniture, &c., for the Public Offices; payment of Rewards; Cost of Public Celebrations, including 4th of July; expenses of Committees; expenses of the Civil Engineer's Department; Municipal Elections; Legal Expenses and Judgments against the City; support of Paupers in the State Lunatic Hospitals and elsewhere; Carriage Hire; care and cleaning of the Public Offices, and all Expenditures not provided for under some other head,	45,000 00

LAMPS.

For the cost of Oil, Fluid, Gas, New Gas Fixtures, Wicking, Lanterns, Lighting, Ladders, Torches, and all other incidental expenses of this Department, including the Salary of the Superintendent of the Department and his Clerk,	125,000 00

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

For the gross expenditure of this Institution, *as per annexed estimates of the Board of Visitors,* all the income from the same, including its claims on the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, and its collections from other city and towns, for support of their citizens, being paid into the City Treasury,	27,800 00
Amount carried forward,	$901,800 00

Amount brought forward, $901,800 00

N. B. *The pay of the Superintendent of this Establishment, who has charge of the Medical Department of the other Institutions at South Boston, is provided for in the Salary Bill*

MARKET HOUSE.

For the contingent expenses of the Market Establishment, such as Fuel, Light, Police, Night Watch, Public Scales and Weigher, and all other incidental expenses of the establishment, except the salary of the Superintendent and the expense of keeping the building in repair, 3,500 00

MILITIA BOUNTY.

For compensation to the Volunteer Militia for services, as provided for by the acts of May, 1849 and April, 1853, 13,000 00

N. B. *Whatever is advanced by the City on this account is reimbursed by the State.*

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

For the gross expenditures of this Board, *as per their estimates annexed,* all their income for the support of the poor of other towns and cities, and for the burial of the State's Poor, being paid into the City Treasury, 40,000 00

OLD CLAIMS.

For payment of such bills and accounts against the City as have been audited and allowed in former years; but which, not having been called for in those years, must be provided for in this appropriation bill, 5,000 00

N. B. *This amount is offset by the item of Unclaimed Drafts in the Estimates of Income.*

At the close of every financial year, all unexpended appropriations, and all other balances remaining in the Treasury, are absorbed by the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the require-

Amount carried forward, $963,300 00

Amount brought forward,	$963,300 00
ments of the ninth section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. p. 122. *The necessity of this appropriation will be apparent when it is considered that, in consequence of the above requirement, there will be, virtually, no money at the control of the Treasurer at the commencement of the year, except what is appropriated by the present order.*	
PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS.	
For the usual expenses of Paving, Repairing and Grading Streets, exclusive of the salary of the Superintendent,	140,000 00
POLICE.	
For the General expense of the Police Department, including the Night Police, but exclusive of the salaries of the Chief and his Deputies, *as per estimates of the Chief of Police;* all the income from the Department, for extra services, attendance on Theatres, &c., to be paid into the City Treasury,	199,400 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
For repairs, &c., of the Public Buildings and Wharves belonging to the City, exclusive of the School Houses and the County Buildings, which are otherwise provided for,	7,500 00
PRINTING AND STATIONERY.	
For the Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c., required by the City Council and in the Public Offices,	9,000 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
For Salaries of the Librarian and Assistants, the purchase of Books, Furniture, Fuel, Light, and other expenditures for carrying on the Public Library,	9,000 00
Amount carried forward,	$1,328,200 00

Amount brought forward,			$1,328,200 00

RESERVED FUND.

For this amount to be reserved for such purposes as the City Council may hereafter decide to appropriate it,			30,000 00

SCHOOLS.

For expenses of all the Schools, such as Salaries, Fuel, apparatus for warming and ventilating, ordinary repairs of School Rooms and School houses, Furniture, Books, Printing, Stationery, Maps, Philosophical and other Apparatus, care and cleaning the Houses and other incidental expenses, including cost of aiding four Evening Schools for adults, *as per estimates of the School Committee, annexed,* viz:

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:			
Instructors,	150,700 00		
Salary of Superintendent,	2,500 00		
Salary of the Secretary of School Committee,	800 00		
Incidental expenses as above stated,	38,000 00		
Extra repairs, alterations and improvements of the Houses,	20,000 00		
		212,000 00	
PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:			
Instructors,	78,200 00		
Incidental expenses and ordinary repairs on Houses,	24,000 00		
Extra repairs, alterations & improvement of Houses,	18,000 00		
		120,200 00	
			332,200 00
Amount carried forward,			$1,690,400 00

Amount brought forward,		$1,690 400 00
SCHOOL HOUSES.		
Balance required to complete and furnish the Houses now in construction, viz.:		
GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE at East Boston,	47,000 00	
GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE at South Boston, exclusive of the $18,000 Loan authorized 16 October, '54,	29,000 00	
PRIMARY S. HOUSE, Hull Street,	13,500 00	
		89,500 00
STATE TAX.		
For the City's proportion of the State Tax, for 1855–56, say		100,000 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.		
For constructing new Common Sewers and Drains, and repairing old ones; new Culverts for Street Drainage, and all other expenses of this Department; all the income from assessments on those bound to contribute to the cost of these works, being paid into the City Treasury,		30,000 00
STEAM BOAT.		
For the use of the House of Industry, House of Correction, &c.,		17,000 00
SALARIES.		
For payment of the Salaries of the City Officers; Permanent and Assistant Assessors; Justices and Clerks of the Police Court; permanent and temporary Clerk hire in the Offices of the Treasurer, Auditor, City Clerk, City Registrar, Assessors, &c.,		80,000 00
Amount carried forward,		$2,006,900 00

Amount brought forward,		$2,006 900

UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS.

For payment of outstanding demands against the City, on account of widening and extending Streets, being for claims which have accrued *for work done under the direction of Committees of previous years, but not yet liquidated,*		40,000 00

WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS.

For the expenses attending such Widenings and Extensions as it may be necessary *to make, and to pay for, during this financial year,*		50,000 00

WATER WORKS.

For the necessary expenditures on the Water Works, including the Salaries of all those connected with the Works, *as per annexed estimate of the Water Board,*	80,000 00	
For interest on the Water Loan,	269,000 00	
		349,000 00
		$2,445,900 00

And it is further ordered, That no expenditures of money for any purpose not contemplated in the present appropriation bill; or which may not fairly be considered as provided for in some one of its specific appropriations, shall be allowed until special provision is made therefor by a vote of the City Council: *provided however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed, or contributed by individuals to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the City, shall be strictly applied, according to the intention of the Contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly.

From the amount thus appropriated, viz:	2,445,900 00
Deduct—Amount of Income, per Auditor's Estimates on page 216,	617,900 00
We have a Balance of	1,828,000 00
To meet which a Loan was authorized to the amount of	150,000 00
Leaving a Balance to be raised by Taxation of	$1,678,000 00
To meet this requisition a Gross Tax was ordered to the amount of	1,780,000 00
Deduct—Allowance for delinquents, losses and abatements,	102,000 00
We have the required amount,	$1,678,000 00

Subsequently to the passage of the above order for assessing the Tax of $1,780,000, another order was passed to assess $50,000 in addition, which became necessary in consequence of the State Tax being fixed at $450,000 instead of $300,000, as was supposed would be the case, when the Auditor's Estimates were made up. The Auditor's Estimates made in February, provided $100,000 as the City's proportion of a State Tax of $300,000; but the State having ordered $450,000 to be levied, the City's proportion will be about $150,000, or $50,000 more than was provided for in the Auditor's Estimates.

WAYS AND MEANS.

An Estimate of the WAYS and MEANS of meeting the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1855-56.

☞ *Commencing with the first day of May,* 1855, *and ending with the last day of April,* 1856.

ARMORIES.	
Amount receivable from the State for Rent of Armories, furnished by the City for the Volunteer Militia, as required by law,	$6,500 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.	
For Fines, Costs, Fees, &c., payable into the City Treasury by the officers of the various Courts, by the Sheriff of the County, and by the Commonwealth,	50,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH.	
Estimated amount to be received from the Port Physician, being the legal fees collectable by him from vessels boarded and inspected, on their arrival here from foreign ports,	300 00
FEES, &c.	
From the City Clerk for Fees for Recording Mortgages of Personal Property; for the use of Faneuil Hall, including the cost of lighting and warming it; Certificates under City Seal, and for other items from the City	
Amount carried forward,	$56,800 00

Amount brought forward,		$56,800 00
Clerk's Department,	1,000 00	
From City Registrar, for Certificates of Marriage Intentions,	1,600 00	
		2,600 00

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Estimated Amount receivable into the City Treasury from the Overseers of this House, derived from labor of prisoners and collections from other Towns and Cities, for Support of prisoners for which they are liable, *Per estimate of Overseers, annexed,*	20,000 00

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, &c.

Amount which will probably be realized by the Treasury as income from these Institutions, including what may be received from the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers, *Per estimate annexed,*	1,500 00

HAY SCALES.

For the City's half of the Fees receivable at the Public Scales for weighing Hay and other merchandise,	1,400 00

INTEREST.

Amount receivable for interest on Bonds and Mortgages, due to the City, and on outstanding Taxes, &c.,	50,000 00

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Amount receivable from this Department, accruing from the sale of House Offal, Street Manure, use of teams employed by, and charged to, the Paving Department; abating nuisances, &c.	20,100 00

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Amount receivable from this Institution, including its claims against the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, and collections for the support of the Poor belonging to

Amount carried forward,	$152,400 00

Amount brought forward,	$152,400 00
other Cities and Towns in this State, *per annexed estimate of the Board of Visitors,*	21,400 00

LAMPS.

For collections from the Police and Fire Departments, for supplies of Oil or Fluid, furnished to them by the Lamp Department,	500 00

LICENSES.

Estimated Income from Licenses, viz:

Carriages, Trucks, Wagons, &c.,	*See Police.*
Dogs,	*See Police.*
Public Exhibitions,	*See Police.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Sale of second-hand articles, &c., *See Fees.*

MILITIA BOUNTY.

Amount receivable from the Commonwealth in reimbursement of what the City may be called upon to advance to its Volunteer Militia, under the requirements of the Laws of 1849 and 1853.	13,000 00

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

Estimated amount receivable for outstanding Taxes,	50,000 00

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Estimated amount receivable from this Board, for proceeds of collections by them for the support of the Poor of other Cities and Towns in this State; and from the State for expenses of burying State Paupers, *per Estimate of Overseers,*	2,500 00

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

Amount receivable from this Department for sale of old materials; assessments on indi-	
Amount carried forward,	$239,800 00

Amount brought forward,		$239,800 00
viduals for proportion of the cost of laying Sidewalks, &c.,		9,000 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
From the Chief of Police in reimbursement of the expense of Police Officers stationed at places of public amusement and other places, at the expense of the City,	5,900	
Licenses for Trucks, Wagons, Carriages,	2,400	
Dog Licenses,	1,100	
		9,400 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY.		
Estimated Income from Sales of Catalogues; from Fines, &c.,		500 00
RENTS.		
Amounts receivable for Rents of the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Market House, Jail Wharf, and other City Property,		71,000 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.		
Amounts receivable from individuals for Assessments on them for a portion of the cost of new Common Sewers, and for the right to enter old ones; for abatement of nuisances, &c.,		15,000 00
SCHOOL FUND.		
Estimated amount receivable from the State for the City's proportion of the Commonwealth's School Fund,		5,500 00
UNCLAIMED DRAFTS.		
Amount of Bills and Accounts against the City which will have been allowed, audited, and charged by the Auditor to their respective appropriations; but which, not being called for at the Treasury Office before the 1st of May, 1856, will have to be re-provided for in the Appropriation Bill of the following year, under the head of "OLD CLAIMS,"		5,000 00
Amount carried forward,		$355,200 00

Amount brought forward,		$355,200 00

WATER WORKS.

For Revenue from the Water Rates, and all other sources of Revenue, from this Department, *per estimate of the C. W. Board*, viz :—

Water Rates,	256,000	
Waste, Repairs, &c.,	3,700	
Service Pipes and relaying,	2,000	
Rents and Sundries,	1,000	
		262,700 00
Estimated Income,		$617,900 00

Estimated Expenditure,	$2,445,900 00
Estimated Income,	617,900 00
Balance,	$1,828,000 00

Which is provided for as stated on page 211.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1855.

BONDS, NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

Bonds and Mortgages on account of Sales of Public Lands, viz:

Neck Lands,		$386,051 60
City Wharf,		204,101 39
Jail Lands,		41,608 45
Old Otis School House,		3,300 00
Providence Street Lots,		6,366 00
Old Moon Street Primary School House,		1,130 00
Arsenal Lots,		18,502 00
Total 30th of April, 1855,		$661,059 44

Amount of Bonds, &c., on hand last year,		$759,256 18
Amount cancelled by agreement with purchasers who had built on Neck Lands—being for discount allowed on their purchases, as per terms of sale,	9,538 43	
Amount of Bonds cancelled, the lands reverting to the City,	25,479 37	
Instalments collected this year,	159,854 08	
		194,871 88
		564,384 30
Amount received this year,		96,675 14
Total as above,		$661,059 44

LANDS, BUILDINGS, &c.

On the 30th of April, 1855.

THE COMMON and MALLS, containing forty-eight and one quarter a cres, exclusive of the Cemetery, which contains one and one quarter acres. The length of the fence round the Common is one mile and one eighth.

FORT HILL, containing feet, enclosed for a public walk.

PUBLIC GARDEN, on the west side of Charles Street, containing about 1,000,000 feet. (Contiguous to the above is 230,000 feet of Flats, the fee of which is in the City. These flats are embraced in the limits of the Receiving Basin of the Boston Water Power Company, who have the right of flowage over it.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, on the east side of Washington Street, containing 105,205 feet.

BLACKSTONE SQUARE, on the west side of Washington Street, containing 105,000 feet.

CHESTER SQUARE, on Chester Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, containing 57,860 feet.

UNION PARK, between Shawmut Avenue, Tremont, Waltham and Chelsea Streets, containing 16,000 feet.

WORCESTER SQUARE, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, containing 16,000.

MAVERICK SQUARE, East Boston, containing 22,500 feet, of which 4,398 feet are enclosed.

CENTRAL SQUARE, East Boston, containing 49,470 feet, 32,310 of which are enclosed.

BELMONT SQUARE, East Boston, containing 30,000 feet, enclosed.

TELEGRAPH HILL, South Boston, on which the Reservoir stands. Independent of the Reservoir there is a lot containing about 190,000 feet reserved for a Public Walk, and which is enclosed with an iron fence.

SQUARES on School Street, in front of City Hall, containing about 10,200 feet.

LOWELL SQUARE, on Cambridge Street, containing 5,772 feet.

TOWN SLIP, Purchase Street, between Foster's and Rowe's wharf. Rented for $50 per annum.

NECK LANDS, *so called, exclusive of Streets and Squares, viz: South-east of Harrison Avenue.*

Building and Wharf Lots,	2,055,880 feet
Dock Lots,	166,000
Reserved Lots,	45,120
	2,267,000

Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	377,859 feet
Reserved Lots, do	41,204
Rear of Cemetery, do	89,786
	508,849

Between Washington Street and Shawmut Avenue.

Building Lots, containing	2,383 feet

Between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	628,734 feet
Reserved Lots, do	60,932
	689,666

North-west of Tremont Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	772,238 feet
Reserved Lots, do	30,841
	803,079

RECAPITULATION OF NECK LANDS.

Saleable Lots, estimated at	4,092,880 feet
Reserved Lots, do	178,097
Total,	4,270,977

OTHER SALEABLE LANDS, viz:

Charles Street, about 19,580 feet in front of the new Jail, on a proposed continuation of Charles Street.

Flats—About 8,940 feet of Flats on the west side of Charles Street, at the foot of Mount Vernon Street, part of which is occupied by the Engine House for Engine Company No. 4.

Crawley Lot, corner of Sumner Street and Belmont Square, East Boston, 12,500 feet—cost $9,375. This lot was purchased for a new Grammar School House, but having been abandoned for that object, and another lot purchased in its stead, it is now for sale.

Tremont Street, a lot on the west side, opposite the foot of Dover Street, containing 5,138 feet.

Bradford Street, 512 feet at the foot of Washington Court; and 438 feet at the foot of Medford Court.

Gravel Farm, in Dedham, containing 55 acres 38 rods, with the buildings on the same.

South Boston—Lot bounded on Dorchester, F. and 7th Streets, and the boundary line of Dorchester, containing about 85,400 feet.

WHARF LOTS—At E. Boston—a lot on Condor Street, 70 feet on said Street, running to Commissioners' line, about 800 feet. Adjoining this is another lot, belonging to the Boston Water Works, about 50 feet front on said Street, and running down to the Commissioners' line. The two make a front of 120 feet on Condor Street.

Jail Wharf—On Cambridge Street and the proposed continuation of Charles Street, containing 31,476 feet which is now under a lease at $1,200 per annum, till 1st of April, 1857. This is part of the Jail Land Purchase.

Stone Wharf—On Commercial Street, adjoining Brown's Wharf, near Charlestown Bridge, containing 45,663 feet, with a front of 94 feet six inches on Commercial Street.

BRIDGE.

The Evans Railroad Bridge, which crosses the South Bay. It cost the City $5,000, and was taken in settlement with Mr. Evans. It is used in filling up the South Bay lands.

ISLANDS.

Deer Island, containing about 134 acres of upland, and about [illegible] acres of flats, with the New Brick Alms House, two wooden Hospitals, Resident Physicians' House; Barn, Wharf and Pier, Receiving House; and Boat House on the same; Farming Utensils, Stock, Furniture, Provisions, &c., now used as a House of Industry and a Quarantine Establishment.

Great Brewster Island, in the town of Hull, containing about 16 acres.

SCHOONER "*Quarantine*," of 42 tons, with her small Boat, Furniture, and other appurtenances for the Quarantine service.

SLOOP "*Ellen Elizabeth*," of about 37 tons, with her appurtenances. She is constantly employed by the Directors of the House of Industry, in conveying Stores and Passengers between the City and the House of Industry and Quarantine Establishment at Deer Island, and the State Poor House on Rainsford Island.

Boarding Boat of the Port Physician—an 18 feet Yawl with its appurtenances, used for boarding vessels on their arrival from Foreign Ports, for the examination of their Crews and Cargoes.

WATER WORKS.

The whole line of the Water Works, extending from *Cochituate Lake*, in Saxonville, and continuing through a Brick Aqueduct and Stone Tunnel of 11 1-2 miles to a Reservoir in Brookline of about 23 acres of water surface, and from thence through about 110 miles of Iron Pipe, to and through the City, to other Reservoirs in South Boston and East Boston. The whole net cost of these works to the City, (*including the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct*) up to the 30th of April, 1855, was $5,609,847.93. Included in this cost are two *Compensation Reservoirs*, viz:—One in Hopkinton, of about 576 acres of water surface, and one in Marlborough, of about 300 acres water surface, the cost of which, including the water privileges, Stone and Wood Factories, Saw Mills, Planing Mills, &c., was about $72,000. These two *Compensation Reservoirs* were purchased for a specific purpose, but being no longer required for that purpose they are now ready for sale, as well as sundry other items of Real Estate which were acquired in connection with the original purchases of Land and Water Rights for the construction of the works.

PIPE YARD AND MACHINE SHOP, on Broad Street, for the use of the Water Department. This lot contains 9,192 feet, on which is a Brick Building used as a Machine Shop. The cost of the Establishment, including tools and machinery, stable, &c., was about $30,000.

LANDS. *See page* 199.

N. B. In Report No. 40, *pages* 160 *to* 173, *will be found an account in detail of the whole property of the Water Works, as it existed on the* 30*th of April*, 1852.

BUILDINGS, viz:

CITY HALL on School Street and Court Square, with about 18,720 feet of Land in front of the same.

The Building covers 6,010 feet; the east passage-way contains 1,660 feet, the west passage-way contains 410 feet.

COURT HOUSE on Court Street, and Furniture in the same.

The area enclosed within the Court House fence, measures 14,450 feet.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PROBATE OFFICES—in Court Square, and Furniture in the same.

CITY BUILDING—Corner of Court Square and Williams' Court. *It accommodates the East Division of the City Watch; the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the Magnetic Telegraph Fire Apparatus and attendants; Overseers of the House of Correction; the Water Registrar; the City Registrar and Superintendent of Burial Grounds; Superintendent of Lamps; the City Physician; and is also used as a Ward Room for the Citizens of Ward Four.*

OLD HANCOCK SCHOOL HOUSE, Hanover Street, affording accommodations for the North Division of the City Watch; two Primary School Rooms, a Ward Room and a large Hall, now under lease till January 1, 1858, at $300 per annum.

NEW STONE JAIL, on North Grove Street and on Charles Street, as it is contemplated to continue that Street to Leverett Street, containing within its enclosure 143,332 feet with the Lock-ups attached to the same.

RECEIVING HOUSE—being a New Brick Building erected on the Jail lot fronting on North Grove Street, intended for the reception of unknown dead bodies; for holding Coroner's Inquests, &c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET HOUSE, and Hall over the same, Rents 1853–54, $49,731 42.

FANEUIL HALL, and Stores under it, Rents $6,500.

OLD STATE HOUSE, Rents about $8,800.

BRIDGE ESTATE, so called. This is a Wooden Building, at the junction of Tremont Row and Court Street, being one of the Estates purchased in 1847–48, for the purpose of widening those Streets. It is now leased at $1,200 per annum, till 1st April, 1856.

SOUTH BOSTON INSTITUTIONS, viz:

The old House of Industry, The House of Correction, The Lunatic Hospital, and The House of Reformation and Boylston School.

These Institutions occupy an area of about 64 and 1-3 acres of Land; which with the Outhouses and other appendages, the Furniture, Farming Utensils, Fire Engines, Provisions, Stock on hand for manufacturing and other purposes, Horses and other Live Stock, belong to the City.

The whole Property of the City at South Boston, is about 1,993,175 feet of Upland and 1,841,400 feet of Flats.

SCHOOL HOUSES, viz:

LATIN and ENGLISH HIGH on Bedford Street, built in 1844. *The Latin School was established in* 1635, *and the High School in* 1821.

TWENTY GRAMMAR AND WRITING, viz:

Adams, (Normal) on Mason street, built in 1848. Altered in 1852–53, so as to accommodate the Public Library, and the Normal School for Girls.
Boylston, on Fort Hill, built in 1818. Rebuilt in 1852–53.
Bowdoin, on Myrtle street, built in 1848.
Brimmer, on Common street, built in 1843.
Bigelow, on Fourth street, S. Boston, built in 1849-50.
Chapman, on Eutaw street, E. Boston, built in 1849–50.
Dwight, on Concord street, built in 1845.
Eliot, on North Bennett street, built in 1838.
Franklin, on Washington street, re-built in 1845.
Phillips, on West Centre street, built in 1823.
Hancock, on Richmond place, built in 1847.
Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston, built in 1823.
Lyman, on Meridian street, E. Boston, built in 1846.
Mayhew, on Hawkins street, built in 1847.
Mather, on Broadway, South Boston, built in 1842.
Quincy, on Tyler street, built in 1847.
Smith, on Belknap street, *for colored Children*, built in 1834, enlarged in 1849.
Wells, on Blossom street, built in 1833.
Old Winthrop, on East street, built in 1835.
New Winthrop, on the Johnson Lot in Tremont street, built in 1854–55.

The Grammar School Houses occupy about 229,000 *feet of Land.*

N. B. These buildings also furnish separate Rooms for the accommodation of Primary Schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Forty-seven of brick and six of wood, viz:

Brick House, North Margin street, built in 1837, with accommodations for 2 schools.
South Margin street, built in 1825, 2 schools.
Tileston and Short streets, built in 1837, 2 schools.
Fleet and Moon streets, 1838, 2 schools.
Odeon place, Franklin street, 1839, 3 schools.
May street, 1839, 1 school.
Spring street place, 1839, 2 schools.
Fort Hill, 1840, 3 schools.
Rear of Hawes school house, South Boston, 1840, 2 schools.
Newbern place, Carver street, 1840, 3 schools.
Hanover avenue, Hanover street, 1842, 3 schools.
Bennett avenue, North Bennett street, 1842, 2 schools.
Sumner street, East Boston, 1843, 2 schools.
May and West Cedar street, 1843, 2 schools.
Friend street, 1843, 1 school.*
Essex place, Essex street, 1845, 3 schools.
Blossom street, 1845, 3 schools.
Athens street, South Boston, 1845, 3 schools.
Lexington street, E. Boston, 1846, 3 schools.
Thacher street, 1846, 3 schools.
Lane place, Fort Hill, 1847, 4 schools.
Lane place, 1852, 4 schools.
Southac Street, 1852, 4 schools.
South Cedar & Church street, 1847, 3 schools.
Williams street, 1847, 3 schools.
Charter street, 1847, additions in 1854, 3 schools.
Ingraham school house, Sheafe street, 1848, 3 schools.
Silver street, South Boston, 1848, 6 schools.
Genesee street, 1848, 3 schools.
Boylston street, (in the rear,) 1849, 4 schools.
Groton street, (in the rear,) 1852, 6 schools.

* A Ward Room and Hook and Ladder House in this building.

Cross street, *in the rear.* Refitted 1852–53, 2 schools.
Webster street, East Boston, 1852, 6 schools.
South street court, South street, 3 schools.
Paris street, East Boston, 1849, 3 schools.
East street place, East street, 1849, 4 schools.
Charter street, 1849, 3 schools.
Hudson street, 1850, 4 schools.
East Orange street, 1850, 3 schools.
Fourth street, South Boston, 1850, 4 schools.
Rutland street, 1850, 6 schools.
Hanover street, rear Methodist Church, 1851, 3 schools.
Gun House, Fort Hill, 1850, 3 schools.
Wall street, 1852–53, 6 schools.
Paris street, 1852–53, 4 schools.
Warren street,* 1853–54, 3 schools.
Tyler Street, 1854–55, 6 schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES of Wood, viz:

Purchase place and Lane place, 2 schools; Castle street, 1 school; Northampton street, 1 school; Western avenue, 1 school; Dedham street, 1 school; Worcester street, 1 school.

The Primary School Houses occupy about 169,300 *square feet of land.*

STATION HOUSES and furniture in the same, viz:

BRICK HOUSE, BROADWAY, South Boston—for the accommodation of the *Station* No. 6. This building also accommodates Engine Company No. 16.

BRICK HOUSE, on Paris and Meridian streets, East Boston, for the accommodation of the *Station* No. 7. This building also accommodates Engine Company No. 9, Hydrant Company No. 6, and a Ward Room for Ward 2.

WOODEN HOUSE on Canton Street Place, for the accommodation of the *Station No. 5th.*

Station No. 1 is accommodated in the Old Hancock School House, Hanover street.

Station No. 2 is accommodated in the City Building, Court Square.

* Engine House and Ward Room in this building.

Station No. 3 is accommodated in a hired building in Leverett street.

Station No. 4 is accommodated in hired rooms in Boylston Square, rear of Boylston Market.

The Harbor Police is accommodated in Engine House No. 8, head of Lincoln's Wharf, Commercial Street.

ENGINE HOUSES—Fourteen, located as follows, viz: one each on Salem, Commercial, Purchase, Wall, Hudson, foot of Mount Vernon, East, Shawmut Avenue, Washington and Warren streets, in Primary School House; three at East Boston, and two at South Boston.

HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES—One near the City Stable on Harrison Avenue, Ward 11; one on Friend street, in Primary School House, and one at East Boston.

FIRE ENGINES—Twelve in active service, and two in reserve.

ONE STEAM FIRE ENGINE, not yet in commission, not being furnished with Hose, &c., for use. Cost $8000.

MAGNETIC FIRE ALARM APPARATUS, in the City Building. Whole cost over $20,000.

FIRE HOOKS—Eight.

FIRE LADDERS—Seventy-six, of different sizes.

HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGES—Three.

HOSE CARRIAGES—Thirty-seven.

HOSE—About twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty feet of Leading and Suction Hose.

FIRE BUCKETS—One hundred and forty-two.

THE ENGINES, HOSE, CAPS, BADGES, AXES, TRUMPETS, and all the other Apparatus used by the Fire Department, are owned by the City, and are under the care and control of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

RESERVOIRS—One hundred and thirty-three, of which thirteen are located at East Boston; seventeen at South Boston, and the balance in the different wards of the City. They contain from 300 to 400 hogsheads each, and are generally filled with rain water from the roofs of buildings.

HYDRANTS—For supplying water in case of fire; 838 in the City proper; 194 at South Boston, and 155 at East Boston. Total 1,187.

CITY STABLES.

The South Stables, on Harrison avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, with a large and convenient *Depot*, built in 1849, for the reception and delivery of over 2,500 Loads of House Offal per annum. The old *Depot* is now used as a Store House for the Wagons, and for other purposes.

The North Stables, on the "*Stone Wharf*," Commercial street, where part of the Horses and Carts are now kept.

The following property, in charge of the Superintendent of Internal Health, is used by the Paving Department, and by the Internal Health Department, as occasions require.

88 Horses, and harnesses for the same.
61 Carts, for collecting Ashes, Street Dirt, &c.
26 One Horse Wagons, for collecting House Offal, &c.
55 Box Sleds, for collecting Ashes and House Offal.
2 Caravans for carting Stone, &c.
2 Covered Wagons and one covered Sleigh, used for conveying persons to the Institutions at South Boston.
3 Sleighs.
4 Old House Offal Wagons.
3 Caravans.
2 Express Wagons, 2 Hay Cutters.
7 Light Buggy Wagons.
1 Two-Wheeled Carriage.
3 Wheelbarrows.
1 Hand Cart.
100 Baskets.
102 Steel Shovels.
102 Steel Hoes.
132 Snow Shovels.
50 Snow Picks.
7 small Sleds, for removing Snow.
1 Truck.
Stable Stock and Furniture.
Stock of Hay and Grain.
Stock and Tools in Blacksmith, Harness, Wheelwright and Paint Shops.
About 13,000 feet OakPlank, and Boards.
800 feet Pine Lumber.
65 doz. Spokes.

160 Hubbs.
33 Sticks Bedding Timber.
4 Desks and other Furniture in North and South Counting Rooms.
Beds and Bedding, in Chambers.
1,500 lbs. Old Horse Shoes; 1,000 lbs. New Horse Shoes.
75 cords Street Manure.
Axle Iron, about 550 lbs.; New Iron, about 2 tons.
5 Buffalo Robes; 1 Fox do.; 1 Wolf do.
And sundry other articles required by the Department, *as per Schedule on file in Auditor's Office.*

☞ *Connected with these Stables, are Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Harness Makers' Shops, in which all the Wagons, Carts, Harnesses, &c., used by the Internal Health and by the Paving Departments, are constructed and kept in repair.*

Prisoners and Paupers are conveyed to and from the Institutions at South Boston, and to the Deer Island Boat, by vehicles furnished by the City Stables, and at the expense of the Internal Health Department.

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

The following articles are in charge of the Superintendent of this Department, viz:

215 Shovels, 160 Pick Axes.
92 Hammers, for breaking Stone, 2 Paving Hammers.
12 Crow Bars, 10 Wheelbarrows.
Two Tool Chests. A set of Stone Cutter's tools.
1,000 feet Spruce Lumber.
One cord White Oak Butts.
Lanterns, Axes, Hammers, Hoes, Chains, &c., required by the Department, *as per Schedule on file in the Auditor's office.*

HAY SCALES.

One on south corner of East Brookline street and Harrison Avenue; and one on Haymarket Square.

POUNDS.

One on Tremont, near Springfield street; one at East Boston, and one at South Boston.

SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

In public use at the Market House.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

One set in charge of the City Sealer; one set in the County Treasury Office, furnished by the State, in conformity with the Act of 10th May, 1848.

COMMON SEWERS.

About 257,000 feet laid by the City, and under its exclusive control.

LAMPS.

2,259 Gas and 1,029 Fluid Lamps, with the Ladders, Torches, Oil Cans, &c., used by the Lamplighters.

Lamps, Oil Cans, Measures, Cannisters, and other *Furniture* in use by the Department.

FURNITURE,

In the various Offices in City Hall, City Building, Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, and Probate Office; Cochituate Water Board and Civil Engineer's office; in the seventy-three School Houses owned by the City, and in several Rooms hired for Primary Schools.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Eight, viz: the *South,* on the Neck; the *Central,* on the Common; the *Granary* and the *Chapel,* on Tremont street; one on Copps' Hill; one at *South Boston,* and one at *East Boston.*

TOMBS.

Sixty-one in the South Burial Ground.
One Infant Tomb, in the South Burial Ground.
Two Infant Tombs, in the North Burial Ground.
One for Adults and one for Infants, in the Granary Burial Ground.
One in the Chapel Burial Ground, for Infants.
One in the Central Burial Ground, for Infants.
Three Receiving Tombs at East Boston.
Thirty-eight Free Tombs in the South Burial Ground, for Burial of the Poor.

☞ *No graves are now allowed to be dug in any part of the City proper.*

☞ *No interments are now allowed in the Chapel, Granary, or Hull Street Burial Grounds; nor under the following Churches, viz: Chapel, Trinity, Christ, St. Paul's, and Park Street.*

FUNERAL CARS AND HARNESSES—Seven.

SHOVELS, SPADES, Pickaxes, Scythes, Iron and Wooden Rakes, Iron Chains, Hand Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ladders, and other tools and utensils in charge of the Superintendent of the Common and Public Squares, for the use of his department, as per Schedule on file.

Ditto in care of the Superintendent of the Public Garden and the Superintendent of Burial Grounds, *as per Schedule on file.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following articles are in charge of the Chief of Police, and are kept for use in his Department, viz:

Furniture, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding in the various Station Houses and in the Harbor Police Office.

Thirty-three Iron Stakes, with Ropes, and about 700 feet of Chains, used for the purpose of closing up streets, and for other purposes, on occasions which require such precaution.

About 150 fathoms Ropes.

Sledge Hammers, two—Crow Bar and Beetle.

Poles, Badges, Batons, Rattles, Hooks and Clubs, used by the Police Officers.

AMERICAN FLAGS.

Three large American Ensigns, in care of the Chief of Police, which are displayed on the Common, Faneuil Hall, and City Hall, on public occasions.

STATEMENT OF THE FRANKLIN FUND,

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF

YOUNG MARRIED MECHANICS,

As it stood on the 31*st of December*, 1854.

DR. FRANKLIN, *in his Will, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in* 1791, *One Thousand Pounds Sterling—which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than* £60, *nor less than* £15, *to one applicant; to be repaid in annual instalments of* 10 *per cent. each, with* 5 *per cent. interest. These loans are restricted to "Young Married Artificers under the age of* 25, *who have faithfully served an apprenticeship in Boston, so as to obtain a certificate of good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a Bond for the repayment of the money."*

Amount of Seven Bonds in the hands of WILLIAM MINOT, Esq., the Treasurer,*	1,005 00
Amount deposited with the Hospital Life Insurance Company,	58,870 58
Amount deposited in the Provident Institution for Savings,	316 34
Amount deposited in the Suffolk Institution for Savings,	172 12
	60,364 04
Balance due the Treasurer,	0 29
Amount this year,	$60,363 75
Amount last year,	57,285 90
Increase,	$3,077 85

* ☞ The office of the Treasurer of this Fund, WILLIAM MINOT, Esq., is in *Minot's Building*, No. 39 Court Street.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL MEDAL FUND.

This is a Legacy by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *in the year* 1790, *the Interest on which, since* 1792 *has been invested in Silver Medals, and distributed at the Annual Examination of the Schools, among the most deserving Boys in the* WRITING AND GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1860, for $1,000 00

LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation from Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, *in the year* 1844, *the Interest on which is paid annually to the Sub-Committee of the* ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL *for the time being; and is by them distributed in Prizes for the best performances in the various branches of Literature and Science taught in that institution; and in such other Rewards to the Scholars in that School as the Committee shall recommend.*

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1865, for $2,000 00

LAWRENCE LATIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation from Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, *in the year* 1844, *the Interest on which is paid annually to the "Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the* PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL *for the time being," and is distributed in Prizes for the general encouragement of the Scholars, in such a way as the Sub-Committee of that School shall consider advisable.*

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1865, for $2,000 00

LATIN SCHOOL PRIZE FUND.

This is a donation from a number of Gentlemen of Boston in the year 1819, *the Interest on which is invested in Prizes for distribution annually, among the most deserving Scholars in the* PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, for $1,050 00

WEBB'S FRANKLIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a Legacy by RUFUS WEBB, Esq., *in the year* 1828.

MR. WEBB *was a* WRITING MASTER *in one of our Public Schools.*

The income from this Fund is applied to the purchase of Books, &c., for the use of the Indigent Scholars in the WRITING DEPARTMENT OF THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, for $1,000 00

SMITH FUND.

This was a legacy by ABIEL SMITH, Esq., *of Boston, who died in* 1815, *to the* SELECTMEN *of the* TOWN OF BOSTON, *for the time being.*

The Income from this Fund is appropriated towards the support of the SMITH SCHOOL "*for the Free Instruction of* COLORED CHILDREN, *in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.*"

A Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1860, for $4,000 00
Seven Shares in Suffolk Bank, Boston, par value, $700 00
Thirteen Shares in the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, par value, $1,300 00
Six Shares in the Rhode Island Bridge Company.

POOR WIDOWS' FUND.

This is a donation from MRS. JOANNA BROOKER *and others, to the Selectmen of Boston, for the time being.*

The Income from this Fund is paid over, in equal proportions, to the Aldermen of the City; and they distribute the same, at their discretion, for the relief of POOR WIDOWS AND SICK PEOPLE.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1858, for	$1,500 00
One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, payable in the year 1865, for	$1,166 66
	$2,666 66

LIBRARY FUNDS.

BIGELOW FUND.—*This is a donation made by Hon.* JOHN P. BIGELOW, *in August,* 1850, *when Mayor of the City.*

The Income from this Fund is to be appropriated to the purchase of Books for the Increase of the Library.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for $1,000 00

Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library for the time being.

BATES FUND.—*This is a donation made by* JOSHUA BATES, Esq., OF LONDON, *in March,* 1853.

"The Income only on this Fund is to be, in each and every year expended in the purchase of such Books of permanent value and authority as may be found most needful, and most useful."

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for $50,000 00

Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

PHILLIPS FUND.—*This is a donation made by the Hon.* JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, *in April,* 1853.

The Interest on this Fund is to be used exclusively for the purchase of Books for the said Library.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for $10,000 00

Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Treasurer's Office, May 10, 1855.

To the Honorable City Council.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor of presenting herewith my accounts, as Treasurer of the City and County, for the financial year ending April 30th.

Very Respectfully,

Your obed't Servant,

FREDERIC U. TRACY.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 14, 1855.

Referred to the Committee on the Treasury Department.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, May 16, 1855.

Concurred.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

DR. CITY OF BOSTON, *in Account Current, from May* 1, 1854,

1855. April 30.	For Cash paid on Mayor's Drafts, and charged to the following appropriations, viz:		
	To Annuities,	1	$ 373 76
	Advertising,	2	4,200 00
	Armories,	3	7,029 96
	Bells & Clocks,	4	1,213 25
	Burial Grounds,	5	2,823 14
	Bridges,	6	13,996 27
	Boston Harbor,	7	1,562 03
	Common, Malls, &c.,	8	32,618 50
	City Debt,	9	662,463 00
	External Health,	10	4,042 57
	Engine Houses,	11	3,265 24
	Fire Department,	12	90,371 99
	Gas Fixtures,	13	9,288 94
	Grammar Schools,	14	39,473 70
	Grammar School Houses,	15	2,460 51
	House of Correction,	16	57,243 17
	House of Industry,	17	77,265 74
	Instructors of Grammar Schools,	18	146,990 84
	Instructors of Primary Schools,	19	76,002 52
	Internal Health,	20	109,323 97
	Incidental,	21	74,417 79
	Library Building,	22	2,000 00
	Lamps,	23	114,096 87
	Lunatic Hospital,	24	25,705 14
	Market,	25	3,461 39
	New Winthrop School House, *on the Johnson School House lot.*	26	41,728 57
	New Grammar School House, E. Boston.	27	22,275 00
	New Grammar School House, S. Boston.	28	12,356 62
	Overseers of the Poor,	29	40,000 00
	Old Claims,	30	2,700 42
	Paving and Repairs of Streets,	31	188,681 50
	Police,	32	56,409 50
	Public Buildings,	33	9,303 19
	Printing and Stationery,	34	8,260 85
	Primary School Houses,	35	24,204 75
	Public Library,	36	10,248 70
	Public Lands,	37	37,758 59
	Amount carried forward,		$2,015,617 98

to April 30th, 1855, with FRED. U. TRACY, *City Treasurer.* CR.

1855. April 30.	By Cash received and credited to the following appropriations, viz:			
	Armories, - - -		60	5,500 00
	Bonds, payments on the same, - -		61	159,854 08
	Burial Grounds, from City Registrar, - - -		62	1,644 75
	Bridges, for old materials sold, -	73 00		
	from Auditor, - -	34 73		
			63	107 73
	Common, Malls, &c., Rent of Public Gardens, -	680 00		
	Grass sold, - - -	100 00		
	from Auditor, - -	11 76		
			64	791 76
	City Debt, for loans obtained by order of City Council, - - - -		65	306,500 00
	City Registrar, for Publishments, - - -		66	1,666 50
	City Clerk, for Licenses, Fees, &c., - -		67	1,017 64
	External Health, from Port Physician,	322 00		
	for sale of sloop Gen. Warren,	95 00		
			68	417 00
	Engine Houses, sale of land in Purchase st.,		69	1,050 00
	Fines, From Sheriff and Clerk of the Police Court, for violation of Liquor Law,		70	9,090 00
	Fire Department, From Chief Engineer, - -		71	277 20
	Grammar Schools, From Sup'dnt Pub. B'dgs.,	424 95		
	Auditor, -	2 59		
			72	427 54
	House of Correction, from Overseers,		73	26,630 01
	House of Industry, from Commonwealth,	9,905 20		
	from Directors, -	4,143 33		
	from Auditor, -	33 48		
			74	14,082 01
	Hay Weighing, for Weighing fees, - - -		75	1,632 93
	Instruc'rs of Grammar Schools, Auditor,		76	19 86
	Instructors of Primary Schools, do		77	34 34
	Amount carried forward,			530,743 35

DR. CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.*

1855. April 30.	*Amount brought forward,* - -		$2,015,617 98
	To Primary Schools, - - -	38	22,595 42
	Sewers and Drains, - - -	39	34,109 95
	Salaries, - - - -	40	76,043 71
	Temporary Water Loan, - -	41	21,300 00
	Unliquidated Claims for Widening Sts.,	42	37,742 43
	Widening Streets, - - -	43	60,052 33
	Watch, - - - - -	44	117,246 59
	Water Works, - - - -	45	82,061 02
	Water Scrip, - - - -	46	10,000 00
	Auditor of Accounts, - - -	47	900 00
	Amount carried forward,		$2,477,669 43

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.* CR.

1855. April 30.	*Amount brought forward,* - -			$530,743 35
	By Internal Health,			
	for sale of House Offal,	8,505 00		
	abating Nuisances, Carting Ashes, &c., -	6,985 06		
	For work done, viz:			
	Paving Department,	7,667 78		
	Public Lands, -	403 87		
	Fire Department, -	685 00		
	Sale of sundry articles,	181 43		
	from Auditor. - -	10 85		
			78	24,438 99
	Incidental,			
	for sale of old furniture,	142 50		
	support of Paupers,	694 69		
	fugitive case from U. S.,	1,050 00		
	from Auditor, - -	72 83		
			79	1,960 02
	Interest,			
	from sundry accounts, - -		80	61,366 58
	Lamps,			
	from Superintendent,	754 39		
	from Auditor, - -	8 35		
			81	762 74
	Lunatic Hospital,			
	from Commonwealth,	21,059 64		
	from Visitors, - -	82 50		
	from Auditor, - -	37 80		
			82	21,179 94
	Library Lot,			
	from rent of Houses, - -		83	896 94
	Market,			
	from Superintendent, for coal delivered to occupants, - - -		84	351 00
	Militia Bounty,			
	from Commonwealth, - -		85	12,926 00
	Overseers of the Poor,			
	from Commonwealth,	1,754 00	86	
	from Overseers, -	931 61	87	
				2,685 61
	Paving and Repairs of Streets,			
	from sundry persons for laying sidewalks, -	14,394 05		
	Auditor, - -	2 40		
	for giving grade of streets,	57 00		
			88	14,453 45
	Police,			
	from Chief of Police,	6,971 15		
	from Auditor, -	13 46		
			89	6,984 61
	Amount carried forward, - -			$678,749 23

DR. CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.*

1855.			
April 30.	*Amount brought forward,* - -		$2,477,669 43
	To Cash paid on the following accounts, but not on order of the Mayor, viz:		
	Interest, - - - -	48	129,530 00
	Militia Bounty, - - -	49	12,876 50
	Temporary Loan in 1854–55, paid off the amount obtained on this account, - - - -	50	320,500 00
	Water Works paid interest on the water Loan.	51	262,519 38
	State Tax, City's proportion of the State Tax of $300,000, - - -	52	98,691 00
			3,301,786 31
	Balance, - - - -		453,848 18
			$3,755,634 49

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.* CR.

1855. April 30.	*Amount brought forward,* - -			$678,749 23
	By Printing and Stationery, - - from Auditor, - - -		89½	7 50
	Primary School Houses, for rents, - -	146 67		
	for sale of old Buildings,	62 50		
			90	209 17
	Public Library, from Librarian,	450 48		
	Interest on part of Trust Funds, - -	3,300 70		
			91	3,751 18
	Public Lands, Rents, and sale of Grass,	127 00		
	for sale of part of Franklin school house lot, -	2,056 00		
	from Sup't and others,	1,351 24		
			92	3,534 24
	Primary Schools, from Auditor, - - -		93	52 63
	Rents, from sundry sources, - -		94	71,297 19
	Sewers and Drains, Superintendent, -	1,383 60		
	from sundry persons for assessments on Drains,	18,457 26		
			95	19,840 86
	School Fund, from Commonwealth, - -		96	5,808 96
	Taxes, collected for the year 1854,	1,916,710 72		
	for outstanding taxes,	41,725 47		
			97	1,958,436 19
	Temporary Loan, 1854–55, Amount obtained in anticipation of the taxes for the ordinary purposes of the City, for 1854–55,		98	320,500 00
	Widening Streets, for rent of Buildings,	170 00		
	for sale of land,	2,229 72		
	from Auditor, - -	261 75		
			99	2,661 47
	Water Works, from Water Rates,	250,429 82		
	from Water Board,	10,543 87		
	for shutting off water,	626 00		
	Interest on Mortgage Notes,	318 94		
	Mortgage Notes paid,	1,240 00		
			100	263,158 63
	Auditor of Accounts, Advances refunded, - - - -		101	900 00
	Cash on hand, May 1, 1854, - -			426,727 24
				$3,755,634 49
	By Balance,			453,848 18

Boston, April 30, 1855. Errors Excepted. FRED. U. TRACY, *City Treas'r.*

Dr. COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, *in Account Current from May* 1, 1854, *to April* 30, 1855, *with* FREDERICK U. TRACY, *County Treasurer.* Cr.

1855. April 30.	To Cash paid as follows viz:			1855. April 30,	By Cash received as follows:		
	On Mayor's Drafts, through the Auditor's Office,	105	12,066 07		From Sheriff, for Fines and Costs received by him in the Municipal Court,	109	5,781 81
	On Drafts by the Board of County Accounts,	106	2,240 94		From Deputy Jailor, for Fines and Costs received by him,	110	4,023 61
	To Witnesses, Jurors, &c.,	107	115,236 95		From Deputy Jailor, for Jail Rent,	111	165 64
	For Balance of Jail Accounts,	108	30,500 98		From Justices in Chelsea,	112	222 53
					From Clerk in the Police Court, for Fines and Costs in Police Court, 23,760 36 Fees in Just. Court, 4,420 90	113	28,181 26
					From the Master of House Correction, 1,257 90	114	1,257 90
					From the Clerk of the Municipal Court, for half surplus Fees,	115	1,873 41
					From Clerks in Supreme Judicial and Court of Common Pleas, half surplus Fees,	116	2,461 08
					From Pedlars,	117	33 00
					From Commonwealth; County Balances, including $16,080.58, for Jury Fees due in the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 which were not allowed in the accounts of those years,	118	48,858 02
					Balance,		67,186 68
			$160,044 94				$160,044 94
April 30.	To Balance, - - - - - -		$67,186 68				

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1855. ERRORS EXCEPTED. FREDERICK U. TRACY, *County Treasurer.*

Dr. TREASURER OF THE CITY OF BOSTON AND COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. Cr.

1855. April 30.	To Balance, as per Account Current with the City of Boston,	453,848 18	1855. April 30,	By Balance, as per Account Current with the County of Suffolk,	67,186 68
				Balance of Cash on hand,	386,661 50
		$453,848 18			$453,848 18
1855. April 30,	To Balance, being Cash on hand,	386,661 50			

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1855.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERICK U. TRACY,

City and County Treasurer.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Treasury Department, to whom was referred the statement of accounts of the City and County Treasurer for the financial year ending April 30th, 1855, having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have examined the Treasurer's Accounts, comparing the several items with the entries in the Books at the office, and find the same to be correctly vouched and accurately stated.

The amount of Bonds and Notes on hand on the 30th of April last, was *Six hundred sixty-one thousand fifty-nine dollars and forty-four cents* ($661,059.44.)

The amount of Cash on hand at the same date was *Three hundred eighty-six thousand, six hundred sixty-one dollars and fifty cents,* ($386,661.50.)

The Committee are gratified in being able to announce that the claim upon the Commonwealth for *Forty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-five cents,* (41,584.95,) has been adjusted, and the Treasurer (to whose vigilance the City is indebted for the discovery of the error involving so large a sum,) is now in possession of the State's obligation for that amount.

ROBERT COWDIN,
JOSEPH L. DREW,
FARNHAM PLUMMER,
WILLIAM A. BELL,
JAIRUS A. FROST,
} *Committee.*

In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1855.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

W. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, May 31, 1855.

Concurred.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

OLD REPORTS.

Gentlemen having in their possession copies of the Financial Reports of the Board of Selectmen, or of the Committees on Finance of the Town of Boston, *of a date prior to* 1818, will confer a favor on the City by handing them to the Auditor of Accounts, City Hall.

It is desirable to obtain, and preserve for the use of the City, one or more *Complete Sets* of the Printed Annual Reports of Receipts and Expenditures, from the commencement of the present series, which was in the year 1812.

Several numbers of these early Reports are yet wanted to enable the Auditor to make up one perfect set for the use of the City.

Copies of the Auditor's Reports, of the numbers mentioned below, will also be very acceptable, as few or none of them remain now on hand, and complete files, or odd numbers, are frequently called for.

To those gentlemen who have heretofore furnished the Auditor with desirable numbers of Old Reports, he takes this opportunity to tender his thanks.

Reports wanted at Auditor's Office

Nos. 7 to 11, (1818 to 1823) inclusive.
No. 13, 1824–25.
No. 19, 1830–31.
Nos. 22 to 26, (33 to 1838) inclusive.

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City Document.—No. 50.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1855.

BOSTON:
MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS, 1 WATER STREET.
1855.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 1, 1855.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN :

In conformity with Section 8th of the Fire Ordinance, I herewith lay before your Honorable Board, a list of Officers and Members attached to the Boston Fire Department, with their ages and residences; also the Apparatus under their charge, and its condition; the number of Fires the past year, the Reservoirs and other resources from which water can be obtained in case of Fire; also, the Fire Ordinance and Rules and Regulations of the Department.

The Department has been called out during the year ending on the thirty-first day of August, from Fires in the City, one hundred and forty times; false alarms, fourteen times; burning chimneys, four times; alarms originating out of the City, three times; re-kindling of ruins, six times; repeating alarms, and other causes, seven times; making a total of one hundred and seventy-four alarms.

The amount of Loss by Fire, as far as can be ascertained, is $537,604; the Insurance on the same $361,047.

New Engines have been built the present year for companies No. 1, 6, 10 and 13. Two Engines, belonging to the department, were destroyed on the 27th of April, 1855, at the Fire on Battery Wharf, No. 6, and a Relief Engine; also No. 2 of Chelsea, the loss of which was made good by the city.

The Engine Houses are in good condition, with the exception of No. 8, 13, and H. and L. No. 3; for the first two, houses are in progress of erection.

ELISHA SMITH, JR.,
Chief Engineer.

ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER,

ELISHA SMITH, Jr., ...	15 Indiana place.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS,

CHARLES S. CLARK, ...	32 Snowhill street.
GEORGE W. BIRD, ...	3 Hawthorn place.
GEORGE S. THOM, ...	51 Athens street, South Boston.
JOSEPH DUNBAR, ...	4 Bennington street, E. Boston.
JAMES QUINN, ...	1 Morton street.
FREDERICK A. COLBURN, . .	American House, Hanover-st.
NATHANIEL W. PRATT, . . .	12 Cotting street.
BAILEY T. MILLS, ...	51 Pleasant street.
DAVID CHAMBERLIN, ...	41 Albany street.

HENRY HART, *Secretary.*

MAZEPPA ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Bean Ruel H., *Foreman,*	31	E, corner of Gold street.
Cunningham Wm. H., *As't Fore.*	26	Gold street, near E.
Richards Frederick, *Clerk,*	26	F, near Fourth street.
Gould George F., *Steward,*	26	189 Silver street.
Bird Charles L.	27	130 Athens "
Baldwin Clark B.	37	208 Broadway.
Dill Joseph,	32	Fifth, near E street.
Downing James K.	23	Payson court.
Davis John W.	33	Dorchester avenue.
Downer Newell P.	30	126 Athens street.
Dwelly Oscar,	28	Fifth "
Fowler Henry B.	24	F, corner of Second street.
Gleason William,	36	163 Silver "
Hardy Charles A. S.	51	290 Fourth "
Harris Henry B.	26	B, near Fifth "
Hallett Daniel,	28	E, " Second "
Joyce Benjamin R.	32	212 Broadway.
Jones Rufus R.	23	Gold street.
Jones Moses A.	22	D, corner of Fifth street.
Kaharl William H.	32	Quincy "
Karcher Charles F.	25	Athens "
Karcher Christian,	42	218 Broadway.
Larrabee John,	42	146 "
Little William K.	23	165 Silver street.
Lewis Charles H.	35	19 Broadway.
McDonnell George,	29	Athens street.
Merrill George W.	34	271 " "
Patterson James,	38	" "
Pierce William L.	26	210 Broadway.
Rodbird William W.	33	210 "
Smith David,	32	Silver street.
Stodder Matthew,	32	147 Athens "
Shedd Charles R.	26	210 Broadway.
Shedd Henry E.	24	Second street.
Simmons William K.	35	Athens "
Spear Charles,	26	272 Third "
Twiss George O.	24	Athens "
Twiss Daniel H.	23	" "
Wright Frederick S.	30	" "

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1855, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition good; diameter of cylinder, 5⅝ inches; stroke of piston, 16 inches; 26 feet Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1250 feet of Leading Hose, in good order; Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets and 3 Axes. Condition of House good.

PERKINS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

HOUSE ON BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Weston Daniel, Jr., *Foreman,*	31	131 Fourth street.
Brown George, *As't Foreman,*	28	Silver "
Hill John B., *Clerk,*	32	121 Fourth "
Hutchings Theodore, *Steward,*	33	" "
Brown Charles L.	23	1 Gardner's court.
Brown Robert M.	26	1 " "
Byrnes Thomas C.	24	Broadway, corner A street.
Berry Lewis M.	23	129 Fourth "
Covill William H.	24	" corner B "
Donnell Alonzo,	25	Third, corner B "
Donnell Benjamin,	22	" " " "
Demmick Henry,	27	D street.
Drake Augustine J.	29	Fourth street.
Davenport Andrew J.	31	127 " "
Evans John,	31	Third, corner B street.
Gowen Thomas W., Jr.	25	B street.
Hale Edwin,	25	B, corner Fourth street.
Holton Horace W.	22	Broadway.
Jackson James A.	24	B street.
Jones Edward F.	28	128 Broadway.
Lewis Eben A.	40	Athens street.
Linscott Jeremiah G.	29	" "
Lincoln Peter,	34	A street, corner Broadway.
Libby Moses H.	25	" " "
Leavitt Edwin L.	22	B, corner Third street.
Lathe Appleton,	30	Third, corner B "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
McKeen Enoch L.	27	1 Gardner's court.
McKeen Aaron,	31	1 " "
Neal John P.	30	A street.
Olds George W.	24	Third "
Perkins Edward A.	29	Silver "
Rowell Oliver P.	28	B, corner Silver street.
Rowe James,	37	Athens street.
Sanger William A.	29	Seventh "
Staniels Ira,	26	Third "
Stowell John E.	26	A "
Varney Lincoln,	23	1 Gardner's court.
Wood Richard,	37	Fourth street.
York Albert A.	27	B "

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1845, by W. C. Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of Suction Hose. There are 1000 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The House is in good condition.

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

HOUSE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Milliken Edward W., *Foreman,*	28	46 Oak street.
Williams George E., *As't Fore.*	28	831 Washington street.
Rice Charles H., *Clerk,*	32	7 Lucas "
Beckler Amos O., *Steward,*	32	831 Washington "
Appleton Charles,	32	4 Cherry "
Abbott Alvin,	23	1 Bickman Block.
Allen Porter S.	26	17 East Orange street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Bickford Benjamin,	26	831 Washington street.
Chubbuck George D.	22	223 Harrison avenue.
Cole Lucius,	34	221 " "
Clark Samuel B.	43	72 Emerald street.
Curtis Josiah P.	22	1 Medford place.
Davis William,	23	65 Fayette street.
Emerson Hiram S.	22	178 Harrison avenue.
Fuller William H.	25	835 Washington street.
Fuller Augustus,	26	6 Curve "
Groves James,	28	223 Harrison avenue.
Glazier Henry S.	29	71 Emerald street.
Graves George,	36	26 Dedham "
Ham Lowell,	27	831 Washington "
Hanson David,	39	65 Fayette "
Libby Reuben,	30	1 Cherry "
Libby Rufus M.	26	1 " "
Merrill Alfred L.	24	10 Haymarket place.
Milliken Robert,	36	Cherry street.
Murray Peter,	30	31 Emerald "
Merrill Seward,	25	10 Haymarket place.
Melcher Francis B.	24	64 Albion street.
Meloon Charles L.	26	113 Hudson "
Norcross George F.	31	2 Bickum Block.
Oliver George W.	28	76 Emerald street.
Picket John S.	30	2 Spear place.
Plummer Myrick,	21	10 Haymarket place.
Spooner William A.	27	Rear 15 Groton street.
Sanborn William,	28	17 Oneida "
Smith Joseph H.	22	17 E. Orange "
Waitt William E.	37	11 Lucas "
Wallingford Hiram L.		

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1831, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury; its condition is good; diameter of cylinder, 5⅞ inches; stroke of piston, 15½ inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1100 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 10 Buckets and 3 Axes. Condition of House is good.

CATARACT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4.

HOUSE AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT VERNON STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Damrell John S., *Foreman*,	28	3 Champney place.
Prince John, *As't Foreman*,	30	87 West Cedar street.
Farrar Rufus B., *Clerk*,	26	2 Champney place.
Towne Alexander H., *Steward*,	28	22 West Centre street.
Bradford William H.	29	4 Champney place.
Brigham John L.	23	92 Pinckney street.
Bartlett Darwin F.	22	196 Cambridge "
Bickford James,	42	3 Lime "
Bagley Perkins H.	40	Rear 123 Cambridge street.
Church Samuel,	24	20 Bridge "
Dailey Thomas H.	24	3 Champney place.
Dana David D.	27	15 Vine street.
Dexter Nathaniel D.	25	22 South Russell street.
Damrell Thomas,	35	4 Champney place.
Fox Henry F.	43	4 Chestnut "
Fortenbacher Francis,	32	50 Southac street.
Fleming George,	29	7 Lindall place.
Farrar Stephen D.	24	116 Myrtle street.
Gerrish Timothy,	37	3 Lime "
Ham Lemuel M.	27	3 Champney place.
Jones Leander,	25	3 Lindall "
Knox Adam,	41	30 Garden street.
Ladd Hastings A.	32	10 Lindall place.
Lincoln Bela M.	25	62 Chestnut street.
Learnard Grant, Jr.,	25	1 " place.
Morse Alvah,	35	52 May street.
Parker William,	25	115 Pinckney "
Prouty Nathaniel,	25	14 Prospect "
Porter James,	30	Chestnut "
Singleton James C.	31	78 May "
Stetson Charles P.	36	97 West Centre street.
Singleton George W.	21	32 Spring "
Singleton William A.	24	32 " "
Towne Charles H.	24	22 West Centre "
Towne Alvah S.	26	22 " " "
Tracey Henry,	22	95 West Cedar "
Warren Briggs T.	32	5 Rollins place.
Whitney Otis C.	43	5 " "

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus

Engine built in 1847, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury, its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1100 feet of Leading Hose, in good order; Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

EXTINGUISHER ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.

HOUSE IN EAST STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Maxwell John S., *Foreman,*	29	45 Hudson street.
Rumery William M., *As't Fore.*	30	56 South "
Holt Samuel W., *Clerk,*	28	47 " "
Riley David, *Steward,*	31	5 Spear alley.
Allard Benjamin M.	23	4 East street place
Adams Alvin A.	22	47 South street.
Bray Charles H.	23	53 Lincoln "
Bosworth Milford J.	23	13 Columbia "
Chapin Gardner B.	28	58 Lincoln "
Crane Charles E.	31	6 East street pla
Crane William,	24	66 Sea street.
Chamberlin Christopher P.	23	42 Albany street.
Corser John F.	24	49 " "
Flanders Franklin,	26	58 Lincoln "
Farnum Joseph,	35	6 Purchase place.
Goodhue Ebenezer H.	24	58 South street.
Gove Jacob T.	23	47 South "
Hull Hiram,	36	6 Purchase "
John Eugene M.	25	37 Hudson "
Knowles Stephen B.	35	Foundry street.
Kimball Calvin C.	24	4 East street place.
King William,	25	Beach, corner Cove street.
Kenyon Solomon,	29	1 East street.
Merritt Thomas,	24	47 South "
Putney Lyman K.	24	40 " "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Putney Milton J.	25	40 South street.
Remick Stephen T.	24	5 South street place.
Sampson George,	25	56 South street.
Stackpole William H.	25	47 " "
Symes John H.	22	4 East street place.
Towle Levi,	23	10 Haymarket "
Thurston Joseph,	23	47 South street.
Walker Seth C.	27	58 Lincoln "
Woodis Willard S.	28	46 Oak "
Walker Francis C.	30	22 Sea "
Woodis George P.	23	4 East street place.
Wilson Samuel H.	22	58 South street.
Whittier Reuben T.	28	57 Albany "
Wallingford William L.	23	48 Harvard "

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1835, by W. C. Hunneman of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinder, 6 inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1300 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 12 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

MELVILLE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.

HOUSE IN WALL STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Carter Charles, *Foreman,*	37	69 South Margin street.
Boston Octavius, *As't Foreman,*	36	1 Wall street.
Blake William, *Clerk,*	44	2 Chapel place.
Bailey Benjamin H., *Steward,*	27	11 Butolph street.
Austin Nathan N.	44	9 Andover "
Batchelder James L.	25	Lowell "
Brown Benjamin P.	31	44 Prince "
Babb Charles M.	22	12 Minot "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Babb George W.	30	105 Brighton street.
Bass William W.	30	Spring Street court.
Boyce Edwin P.	22	55 Lowell street.
Chase John H.	35	93 Merrimac "
Cobb Calvin C.	30	29 Wall "
Drew Wallace	22	Marshall "
Follet William B.	28	North Margin street.
Folsom Charles F. B.	22	42 Billerica street.
Foster Otis	36	89 Brighton "
Geyer Charles C.	27	" "
Gilcrease John M.	32	63 South Margin street.
Gustin Norman	28	24 Nashua street.
Haradon William	39	36 Green "
Hill John M.	39	2 Cotting court.
Hatch Charles W.	26	32 Portland street.
Kingsbury Nathaniel	42	8 Nashua "
Leavitt Jonathan	33	" "
Lougee George W.	24	2 Livingston "
Merrill John E.	36	54 Nashua "
Olds David	30	" "
Parker Joseph W. D.	25	4 Endicott court.
Rogers William J.	23	24 Nashua street.
Richardson Joseph M.	25	Billerica "
Rogers Benjamin H.	22	24 Nashua "
Sturtevant Alden W.	29	Staniford place.
Trumbull George B.	22	Wall street.
Wilson Cushing B.	48	84 Portland street
Wilson Thomas M.	33	Billerica "
Wentworth James	28	24 Nashua "
Wilson Calvin C.	26	10 Cotting "
Wright Benjamin	25	Carnes' court.

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1855, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition good: Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches: 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 850 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. One Hose Carriage, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

HOWARD ENGINE COMPANY, No. 7.

HOUSE IN PURCHASE STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Henry Charles C., *Foreman*,	39	201 Washington street.
Whipple Thomas *As't Foreman*,	27	40 South "
Keay Freeman L., *Clerk*,	34	77 Purchase "
Shelton William, *Steward*,	47	70 High "
Abercrombie George,	27	6 Purchase place.
Alley John Q.	23	5 Hartford "
Buchanan William,	22	77 Purchase street.
Brown Philip,	31	Congress "
Clark Isaac,	26	77 Purchase "
Cochran James M.	27	77 " "
Darling Stephen,	22	77 " "
Davis Thomas P.	28	5 " place.
Dearing Dexter R.	22	3 East Street place.
Furber Daniel S.	29	7 Hartford place.
Ferrin Leander M.	24	5 " "
Frost George T.	32	5 " "
Frost Isaac H.	27	5 " "
Gilmore George,	25	5 " "
Grover Horace N.	23	23 Morton "
Galencia Daniel,	24	13 Essex "
Goodwin Daniel,	23	7 Hartford "
Hall George B.	23	77 Purchase street.
Hubbard Russell G.	34	42 High "
Jones Alexander B.	26	77 Purchase "
Morrison Charles T.	24	77 " "
McLaughlin William,	25	77 " "
McLaughlin Archibald R.	23	125 Albany "
Murch Joseph H.	22	5 Hartford place.
Philbrook John D.	31	77 Purchase street.
Prouty George,	25	85 " "
Penney Augustus,	29	125 Albany "
Perry Andrew J.	25	5 Hartford place.
Robbins Calvin S.	22	7 Purchase street.
Symes James R.	23	4 East Street place.
Thurston John,	24	125 Albany street,
Thurston Thaddeus,	24	5 Hartford place.
Wilson Oliver,	24	23 Morton "
Wiggin James F.	23	5 Purchase place.
Wright William T.		

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1836, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 875 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 4 Axes. Condition of House is good.

BOSTON ENGINE COMPANY, No. 8.

HOUSE IN COMMERCIAL STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Green William A., *Foreman*,	32	4 Hanover avenue.
Shattuck Chas. P., *As't. Forman*,	39	10 Margaret street.
Tarbox Benjamin, *Clerk*,	34	6 Lathrop place.
Smith Archibald, *Steward*,	53	4½ Bartlett street.
Ackerman Joseph,	25	15 Salutation street.
Ainsworth Andrew,	26	462 Commercial street.
Blake Charles H.	29	Tileston street.
Bickford Moses P.	25	6 Lathrop place.
Brown Theodore,	29	7 Bennett Avenue.
Bickford Josiah,	32	8 " "
Clough Joseph H.	26	Unity street.
Clark John,	22	437 Hanover street.
Dow Joseph E.	30	7 Clark "
Ensor Lewis,	29	Cooper street.
Fisher Elbridge,	24	14 Howard "
Gordon George,	32	440 Commercial street.
Gillings George E.	25	Hull "
Hovey Robert H.	43	380 Hanover "
Hunnewell Richard,	30	Bartlett "
Hyston William M.	28	Unity court.
Jennes Chesley,	30	20 Thatcher street.
Jacobs John S.	30	Portland "
Jones Edward,	24	Webster avenue.
Litchfield Albee K.	25	420 Hanover street.
Moses Joseph T.	37	12 Margaret "
Metcalf George,	30	14 Henchman "
McFarland Charles H.	28	Margaret "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Parkhurst Julius T.	37	Webster Avenue.
Park Joseph H.	32	1 Salutation street.
Pearson Albert L.	26	Bartlett place.
Pratt Charles H.	24	70 Charter street.
Rymill William H.	34	28 Prince "
Rand Daniel,	24	2 Clark "
Smart George H.	29	Thatcher "
Smith William H.	24	4½ Bartlett "
Sargent Russell B.	24	Cooper "
Wedger Charles W.	32	North Bennett street.
Wharff Samuel W.	30	1 Tileston street.
Young Joseph,	45	Salutation street.

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1845, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5¾ inches; Stroke of Piston, 19 inches; 26 feet of suction Hose, in good order. There are 900 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. A new House is in preparation for the Company.

MAVERICK ENGINE COMPANY, No. 9.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Somerby John P., *Foreman,*	38	Webster street.
Brown Benjamin, *Ass't Foreman,*	36	Trenton "
Varney Benjamin, *Clerk,*	28	Meridian "
Currant Anthony, *Stewart,*	40	Havre "
Bragdon John W.	24	Sumner "
Curtis Benjamin,	38	Webster "
Cotton Lewis,	31	Princeton "
Campbell John D.	25	Decatur "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Campbell Elbridge,	29	Central square.
Durgin Asahel,	43	Cottage street.
Emery George T.	33	Murray's court.
Girard James S	35	Lamson place.
Gunnison Elisha W.	39	Saratoga street
Hamilton Lyman,	26	Trenton "
Hamilton Alvin,	45	Webster "
Hall William F.	34	Princeton "
Harmon William,	30	Webster "
Higgins James,	46	London "
Holmes Francis,	44	Princeton street.
Hanson Jacob,	35	Webster "
Hinckley James N.	24	" "
Hamblen Eli,	28	Bremen "
Hewins Isaac W.	25	Havre "
Jones Franklin,	31	Chelsea "
Morse William P.	32	Wesley "
McKown James,	23	Central square.
Perkins Job H.	33	Trenton street.
Purcell Charles.	33	Murray's court.
Preble Francis,	27	White street.
Parker Asa,	34	Central square.
Parsons Henry C.	23	Border street.
Ramsell Samuel T.	27	" "
Smith James,	40	Webster "
Swett Levi J.	23	Border, "
Starratt John L.	31	Decatur "
Thomas Melzar,	28	Meridian "
Whitten Matthew,	35	" "
Weston Simeon,	29	Saratoga "
Whitehouse Sydney F.	31	Chelsea "
Wentworth William,	32	Bremen "

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1824, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Stroke of Piston, 15 inches; 25 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 900 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 2 Axes, and 8 Buckets. The condition of the House is good.

DUNBAR ENGINE COMPANY, No. 10.

HOUSE IN MERIDIAN STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Baker Joseph, *Foreman,*	29	6 Sumner street
Damon Davis, *Ass't Foreman,*	43	62 Trenton "
Gray John, *Clerk,*	29	White "
Truman Alfred P. *Steward,*	28	71 Princeton "
Allen Lumber,	28	11 Eutaw "
Burrill Charles,	30	30 Trenton "
Burrill Ebenezer,	34	32 Lexington "
Butland Jeremiah,	41	119 Saratoga "
Brown Horace M.	34	227 Meridian "
Bartlett Ambrose,	25	Eutaw "
Cross Martin H.	31	Lexington "
Cook Colman,	32	27 Monmouth "
Carson Samuel G.	34	227 Meridian "
Clark Henry,	35	" "
Chandler Edwin,	36	Lexington "
Colby Aerial M.	34	" "
Doton Clark W.	24	20 Trenton "
Evans Stokes,	38	19 Monmouth "
Ford William C.	38	35 Saratoga "
Ford Michael, jr.	40	31 " "
Gray Weston,	31	97 Decatur "
Griffin George E.	40	2 Saxon court.
George Stephen L.	23	15 Princeton street.
Hall William, jr.	24	47 Bennington "
Hastings Joseph,	36	37 Saratoga street.
Hall Luke,	28	49 Bennington street.
Inman William R.	24	Marion "
Lawrence Lyman P.	47	16 Border "
Oliver Lina H.	38	37 Eutaw "
Peterson Seth C.	35	35 Princeton "
Pottle Charles R.	25	5 Hunnewell place.
Smith Martin,	38	9 Lexington street.
Shackley Phineas C.	26	227 Meridian "
Sturtevant Walter,	24	5 Louisiana place.
Tucker George A.	29	49 Bennington street.
Taylor Ebenezer,	50	Border "
Tucker Jonathan M.	34	179 Meridian "
Weston Hiram,	24	193 Saratoga "
Weston Washburn,	31	193 " "
Wentworth Nathaniel,	27	Meridian "

 40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The Engine was built in 1855, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 800 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House, good.

BARNICOAT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 11.

HOUSE IN COURT SQUARE.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Colburn William H. *Foreman,*	26	6 Federal court.
Palmer Wm. D. *Ass't Foreman,*	22	4 Morton place.
Smith Frederick W. *Clerk,*	25	3 Federal court.
Dwyer Edward H. *Steward,*	24	73 Lowell street.
Bricher George S.	29	125 Pleasant "
Corey James H.	23	64 Portland "
Clark John P.	34	49 South "
Davis Lafayette,	26	8 Barry place.
Grant William W.	23	9 Channing street.
Gleason Charles H.	22	12 Salem "
Green Orion,	46	55 Tremont "
Holman Ora,	23	3 Federal court.
Hatch William C.	23	3 Bartlett place.
Kendall Stephen B.	47	8 Morton "
Maxfield Charles B.	23	16 Wall street.
Mead George F.	22	10 Crescent place.
Newell Daniel S.	26	8 Hartford "
Porter Robert,	36	39 Brattle street.
Price Augustus H.	21	9 Province House court.
Pease Simeon,	22	11 Morton place.
Porter Enoch N.	29	39 Brattle street.
Regan John W.	24	74 Lincoln "
Shattuck Timothy F.	24	5 Morton place.
Spear Henry G.	26	6 Federal court.
Sproul Arthur G.	22	15 Morton place.
Trainer William, jr.	34	8 Townsend "

Residence.	Ages.	Members.
Tobias John,	24	2 Portland street.
Whiting L. Henry,	34	4 Morton court.
Whiting Jonas M.	27	4 " "
Wilson Alexander,	40	31 Utica street.
Willey Jonas M. jr.	24	17 Pitts "
Whitten John R.	23	21 Portland "
Wales Samuel E.	25	2 Cornhill court.

33 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The Engine was built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1275 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 3 Axes. Condition of House, good.

TREMONT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 12.

HOUSE IN WARREN STREET.

Residence.	Ages.	Members.
Connery David, *Foreman,*	30	69 Fayette street.
Robbins Oliver R. *As't Foreman,*	27	40 Pleasant "
Miner John H. *Clerk.*	30	1 Townsend place.
Griggs Robert D. *Steward,*	31	117 Pleasant street
Allen John A.	24	Tyler "
Adams Charles F.	22	540 Washington "
Barker Joshua G.	24	740 " "
Carver Charles,	46	20 Shawmut "
Carver John,	41	18 Oneida street.
Carver William J.	37	2 Fuller "
Chater James,	28	215 Tremont "
Clark George F.	24	Albany "
Carver Thomas,	42	6 Lowell place.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Downing Solomon,	38	8 Hawthorn street.
Eaton Hiram W.	30	41 Tyler street.
French Amos W.	35	110 " "
Faxon Charles,	26	110 " "
Getchell Addison,	22	29 Pleasant "
Hussey Hobart S.	25	27 Oak "
Hayden William,	31	9 Wheeler's court.
Hawkins John,	29	4 Curve street.
Hall William,	37	3 Ohio place.
Morton Thomas,	45	43 Porter street.
Morrison John,	22	37 South Cedar street.
Morrison George W.	23	3 Fuller "
Nowell Timothy,	23	44 Piedmont "
Noble David,	24	41 Pleasant "
Rice Nelson,	49	29 " "
Rounds Lewis F.	24	140 Tyler "
Roberts Charles F.	24	14 Lagrange place.
Stubbs Samuel,	30	23 London street.
Shaw Levi W.	25	37 South Cedar street.
Sprague George W.	23	18 Ash "
Thompson Moses,	25	41 Piedmont "
Watson Joseph R.	25	29 Pleasant "
Wilson William H.	24	3 Jefferson, "

36 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The Engine was built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition good; Diameter of Cylinders 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1000 feet of Leading Hose, in good order; 2 Hose Carriages; 2 Axes, and 12 Buckets. The condition of the House is good.

WEBSTER ENGINE COMPANY, No. 13.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Harrington Joseph H. *Foreman,*	39	74 Bremen street.
Putnam Geo. K. *Ass't Foreman,*	23	102 Sumner "
Lewis William H. *Clerk,*	38	Webster corner Cottage st.
Dyer Arthur C. *Steward,*	23	72 Sumner street.
Allen George S.	25	7 Border "
Brewster Joseph B.	25	30 Saratoga "
Barnes Joseph H.	22	5 Liverpool "
Bates Edward T.	23	9 Havre, "
Barnard George A.	35	29 London "
Crandall George W.	26	16 Sumner "
Crafts George W.	30	234 Meridian "
Currant William B.	22	84 Sumner "
Currant Edmund B.	24	84 " "
Comstock Hiram,	22	" "
Gray Thomas H.	26	82 " "
Gray John M.	23	43 " "
Jenness Warren P.	23	84 Sumner "
Keene Lewis,	25	Winthrop "
Keene William T.	33	6 Paris "
Leighton John,	28	80 Sumner "
Miner William,	27	" "
Perkins George G.	25	2 Porter "
Poole William H.	28	16 Liverpool "
Porter Amos,	27	4 Model place.
Pitman Thomas H.	25	80 Sumner street.
Rich Samuel W.	35	4 Hunnewell place.
Spear William H.	27	28 Liverpool street.
Sherman Gershom,	27	64 Lexington "
Swett Edward	23	72 Sumner "
Sherman Joseph P.	27	" "
Thayer Joseph E.	25	54 " "
Turner Alden S.	26	36 " "
Tufts Joseph F.	26	69 Cottage "
Turner Otis,	26	Sumner "
Whitehouse Richard,	42	Webster "
Wooley William,	26	35 Bennington "
West John L.	22	72 Sumner "

37 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, 5⅝ inches; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 550 feet of Leading Hose, in good order; 1 Hose Carriage; 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House is bad.

WARREN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.

HOUSE IN FRIEND STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Stevens Jeremiah S. *Foreman,*	33	30 Chardon street.
Collier Phineas, *As't Foreman,*	27	2 Almont place.
Merritt Charles H. *Clerk,*	36	2 Kennard avenue.
Stevens John S. *Steward,*	35	14 Cotting street
Brown William H.	37	6 Noyes place.
Briggs Thomas H.	32	14 Cotting street.
Beard French,	30	6 North Margin street.
Baker Benjamin N.	29	5 Salutation "
Clayton Charles,	24	76 Leverett "
Edwards James,	30	Portland "
Evans Elbridge A.	22	12 Salem "
Freeman Asa,	25	36 South Grove "
Hine Elijah B.	35	30 " " "
Haven Norman C.	27	16 Garden "
Nye Hiram E.	27	1 West Centre "
Perry Charles A.	31	67 Southac "
Place Moses,	30	50 Billerica "
Somers John E.	31	23 Nashua "
Stover Barron,	23	56 Myrtle "
Scott George,	27	36 Billerica "
Stevens George H.	23	23 " "
Lynan John,	34	6 North Margin place.
Wilson David V.	31	10 Cotting street.
Ware Isaiah H.	22	76 Myrtle "

24 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the Carriage is good; carrying 18 Ladders of various lengths; 3 Hooks, 5 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 4 Rakes, 4 Guy Ropes, and 2 Buckets. The condition of the House is good. Not in use, but in good order; 8 Ladders of various lengths; 2 Crotch Poles; 2 Axes.

WASHINGTON HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 2.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Foster Warren, *Foreman,*	52	22 Liverpool street.
Seavey James W. *As't Foreman,*	23	90 London "
Goodwin Silvester, *Clerk.*	26	22 Liverpool "
Simmons Charles, *Steward,*	26	Orleans "
Ayers Nathaniel W.	28	160 London "
Bruce Charles E.	22	24 Chelsea "
Clark Timothy H.	37	26 Lexington "
Dunbar Frederick W.	26	25 Cottage "
Dunham Luther,	25	36 Chelsea "
Farnum Sylvanus C.	28	107 Havre "
Hayes William F.	22	"
Holmes Thaddeus,	31	Border street.
Harding Austin,	29	Liverpool "
Harrington William S.	27	12 Havre "
Hiller Benjamin F.	25	28 Maverick "
Rich Adoniram,	46	Orleans "
Stinson Stephen C.	28	17 New "
Swett Samuel,	34	78 Sumner "
Young Silas,	40	5 New "

19 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. The condition of the Carriage is good; carrying 18 Ladders of various lengths; 2 Hooks, 3 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 2 Guy Ropes, 2 Rakes, and 4 Buckets.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 3.

HOUSE ON HARRISON AVENUE, NEAR CITY STABLES.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Marshall Orlando F. *Foreman,*	27	117 Albany street.
Warren George W. *Ass't Fore.*	23	3 Rochester "
Marston James F. *Clerk,*	23	1 Malden place.
Farrar Ezra O. F. *Steward,*	30	1 Hamburg street.
Cresey Calvin J.	24	426 Harrison avenue.
Foss Samuel W.	28	6 Trumbull street.
Hersey Thomas E. G.	29	11 Ohio place.
Kendall Charles H.	24	3 Rochester street.
Lakin Loammi B.	36	35 Canton "
Marshall Hamilton S.	24	117 Albany "
Marshall Albert G.	23	117 " "
Nichols Demas S.	26	8 Trumbull "
Spear Robert,	36	Rochester "
Warren Charles T.	23	286 Harrison avenue.
Whitman Nathan B.	30	3 Malden street.

15 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is poor. The condition of the Carriage is good; carrying 15 Ladders of various lengths; 2 Hooks, 6 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 2 Guy Ropes, 4 Rakes, and 4 Buckets. Not in use, 6 Ladders.

WASHINGTON HYDRANT COMPANY, No. 1.

HOUSE IN SALEM STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Dunton Charles E. *Foreman,*	31	24 Cooper street.
Williams Alfred, *Ass't Fore.*	33	6 Carroll place.
Gross Edward, *Clerk,*	29	6 Richmond street.
Delano George H. *Steward,*	31	3 Margaret "
Allen Hosea,	32	7 Beverly "
Amsden Daniel,	26	74 North Margin "
Adams William E.	29	4 North square.
Britton Thomas S. R.	28	134 Prince street.
Brownell Benjamin C.	30	1 Margaret "
Crosby Charles G.	24	2 Carroll place.
Hammond John S.	23	41 North Margin street.
Hook Jacob E.	23	3 Snowhill place.
Jackman Jehiel B.	29	23 Temple street.
Kaulback Hugh W.	34	2 Salter place.
Kemp Roswell,	24	215 Endicott street.
Pratt Edwin,	22	344 Hanover "
Stone Calvin,	22	51 Charlestown "
Shattuck James B.	36	1 Market "
Woodman Thomas,	30	2 Carroll place.

19 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, two Hose Carriages; Eight Buckets; Two Axes; 1700 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

UNION HYDRANT COMPANY, No. 2.

HOUSE IN HUDSON STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Stone Sylvester, *Foreman,*	37	112 Tyler street.
Thompson Moses C. *Ass't Fore.*	26	31 " "
Smith Jacob, *Clerk,*	56	20 Carver "
Houghton Henry L.	25	63 Hudson "
Abbott Samuel,	31	132 Tyler "
Bell Henry C.	26	1 Newton court.
Butterfield John M.	36	12 Porter street.
Barstow Michael H.	31	40 Oak "
Chisholm Alexander,	32	38 " "
Davis Lewellyn F.	21	44 Hudson "
French James M.	34	H. avenue.
Holton James S.	32	44 Hudson street.
Holt Thomas P.	22	44 " "
Holton Henry,	30	138 " "
Newton George,	35	31 Tyler "
Pike John G.	21	44 Hudson "
Perkins Elbridge,	24	117 Sea "

17 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, two Hose Carriages; 4 Buckets; 2 Axes; 1500 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

FRANKLIN HYDRANT COMPANY, No. 3.

HOUSE IN WALL STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Ryan John S. *Foreman,*	37	70 High street.
Nevins Jerome, *Ass't Foreman,*	25	5 Cushman place.
Palmer William H. *Clerk,*	36	18 South Russell street.
Orcutt Henry M. *Steward,*	28	59 Andover "
Brooks George,	22	5 Cushman place.
Gibson James,	22	30 Garden street.
Harper Edmund,	27	48 Cross "
Moore Lewis,	29	1 Billerica "
Morse George B.	24	5 Lowell "
Perkins Elisha K.	38	4 Chapel place.
Poor Charles H.	23	5 Cushman "
Pitman John E.	22	16 Barton "
Powers Thomas,	26	
Pulsifer Joseph M.	22	32 Lowell street.
Sharon Charles A.	35	171 Cambridge "
Simmonds David M.	28	31 Lowell "
Winn Francis,	30	41 Spring "
Young Joseph,	33	3 Cushman place.

18 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, two Hose Carriages; five Buckets; two Axes; 1650 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

SUFFOLK HYDRANT COMPANY No. 5.

HOUSE ON SHAWMUT AVENUE.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Lovell William, *Foreman,*	34	80 West Dedham street.
Ford William H. *Ass't Fore.*	30	11 Faben "
Ross Samuel E. *Clerk,*	42	31 West Canton "
Lovell Silas, *Steward,*	29	80 West Dedham "
Barton James H.	35	50 West Canton "
Clark William H.	23	178 Harrison avenue.
Champney William L. jr.	22	76 West Canton "
Fallon John C.	31	33 West Canton "
Gilbert John L.	25	145 Shawmut avenue.
Giles Frederick N.	23	219 Harrison avenue.
Green Samuel A.	22	811 Washington street.
Gardner William H.	22	50 West Canton "
Jellison Howard M.	21	157 Shawmut avenue.
Leeds Warren N.	38	Garland street.
Lincoln Amos,	36	1 Newland "
Manning Joseph S.	31	143 Fourth "
Reed Benjamin F.	28	133 Shawmut avenue.
Wheeler Josiah W.	37	Malden street
Woodman Crosby,	23	44 West Dedham street.

19 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company two Hose Carriages; four Buckets; two Axes; 1550 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

DELUGE HYDRANT COMPANY, No. 6.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Barnes Joseph, *Foreman,*	40	Liverpool street.
Tilton Thomas B. *Ass't Fore.*	27	Decatur "
Rand William B. *Clerk,*	23	Meridian "
Ely Horatio, *Steward,*	39	Paris "
Battis William L.	53	Sumner "
Cheney William G.	25	Lexington "
Crosby Seth P.	25	Crescent place.
Cummings Charles W.	24	Louisiana "
Fenno John, jr.	26	Cottage street.
Garney John,	44	Model place.
Harlow Arad T.	42	Chelsea street.
Harlow Ivory,	40	" "
Hill Walter R.	25	Bremen "
Hamilton Benjamin F.	23	Marion "
Jones David H.	28	Model place.
Jones George E.	30	Liverpool street.
Pollard Henry N.	35	London "
Spencer Warren B.	36	Havre "
Tewksbury John L.	23	Princeton "
Underwood Jonas,	28	Trenton "

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, two Hose Carriages; eight Buckets; two Axes; 1600 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

Besides the above, each Company is furnished with Caps, Badges, Belts, Spanners, Torches, Signal Lanterns, Life Lines, Hose Lines, Crowbars, Shovels, and all necessary apparatus for their respective duties.

HOOKS AND LADDERS, AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Where Deposited.	Ladders.	Hooks.	Condition.
Engine House No. 1, South Boston,	4	2	Good.
Engine House No. 4,	4		Good.
Franklin School House,	3		Good.
Hydrant House No. 5, Shawmut avenue,	4		Good.
	15	2	

RELIEF ENGINES.

Three Engines; those formerly used by Engine Companies No. 10 and 12, and No. 20, are kept, in good order, under the Reservoir in Derne street. Relief Engine No. 11, destroyed by fire, April 27, 1854.

PAY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Engineers,	$250	each	per ann.
Foremen,	150	"	"
Ass't Foremen,	125	"	"
Clerks,	125	"	"
Stewards,	125	"	"
Members,	100	"	"

EAST BOSTON.

Foremen,	$75	each	per ann.
Ass't Foremen,	60	"	"
Clerks,	60	"	"
Stewards,	60	"	"
Members,	50	"	"

EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1854—55,

Commencing 1*st September*, 1854, *and ending* 31*st August*, 1855,

AS SHOWN BY THE AUDITOR'S BOOKS.

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNTS.	
Am't. paid for Services of Firemen, - - -	60,336 14	
" " Repairs on Engines, &c., - -	4,201 97	
" " New Hose, Caps, Buckets, &c.,	3,094 38	
" " Repairs on same, - - - -	1,490 54	
" " Fuel and Oil, - - - - - -	1,492 07	
" " New Engines, Hose Carriages, &c.,	4,832 61	
" " Drawing Engines to & from Shops,	872 68	
" " Use of Horses for Hooks & Ladders,	1,134 50	
" " Rider for the same, - - - -	100 00	
" " Furniture & clean'g for Eng. Houses	139 28	
" " Police Officers at Fires, - - -	774 00	
" " Printing, Stationery & Certificates,	204 44	
" " Care of Reservoirs, and new covers to same, - - - - -	115 00	
" " Ringing and Repairs of Bells,	57 60	
" " Filling Reservoir, - - - -	4 00	
" " Ladders and Signs, - - - -	221 32	
" " Refreshment to out of town Co's.,	160 72	
" " Water for various uses of Depart.,	402 50	
" " Damages done by Department,	29 00	
" " Locks, Keys, &c., - - - -	34 70	
" " Miscellaneous expenses of Engineer's Office, - - - - -	80 22	
		79,777 67
" " Steam Fire Engine, - - -	8,000 00	
" " Various expenses relating to same,	30 00	
		8,030 00
" " Incidental expenses Fire Alarm Department, - - - - -	5,049 08	
" " Salaries Fire Alarm Department,	4,408 00	
		9,457 08
Total Expenditure, - - - - - -		97,264 75

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Where Water can be obtained in case of Fire within the City of Boston.

September, 1855.

1 Atkinson, near High street.
2 Auburn, corner of Livingston street.
3 Bowdoin square—Lid in the centre.
4 Bowdoin square, corner of Bulfinch street.
5 Beach, corner of Hudson street.
6 Beach, near United States Hotel.
7 Batterymarch, near Broad street.
8 Broad, near State street.
9 Blossom, corner of McLean street.
10 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square.
11 Clinton, opposite Fulton street.
12 Cambridge, corner of Butolph street.
13 Cambridge, corner of Hancock street.
14 Chambers, corner of Poplar street.
15 Chestnut, corner of Walnut street.
16 Chestnut, opposite West Cedar street.
17 Canton street, opposite J. M. Albert's Bake House.
18 Church street, in front of the Church.
19 Court square, opposite Williams' court.
20 Charlestown, corner of Medford street.
21 Charlestown, at the junction of Beverly street.
22 Causeway, opposite Merrimack street.
23 Concord street, opposite Dwight School House.
24 Chauncey place, near Church.
25 Derne, corner of Temple street.
26 Dedham street, opposite Fitzpatrick's store.
27 Dover, opposite Emerald street.
28 East street, opposite Engine House No. 5.
29 Edinboro', near Essex street.
30 Franklin place, in front of School House.
31 Franklin place, near Hawley street.

32 Federal, corner of Channing street.
33 Fayette street, opposite Lincoln court.
34 Friend, corner of Traverse street.
35 Green, opposite Leverett street.
36 Hanover, corner of Clark street; in front of Church.
37 Hanover street, in front of Old Hancock School House.
38 Hanover, at the junction of Salem and Endicott streets.
39 Hanover, between Portland and Friend street.
40 Haymarket square—Lid near the centre.
41 Hudson, corner of Curve street.
42 Hawkins street, in front of the Mayhew School House.
43 Harrison avenue, opposite Kneeland street.
44 Harrison avenue, opposite Bennett street.
45 Harrison avenue, near Curve street.
46 Harrison avenue, corner of Asylum street.
47 Harrison avenue, near Gate to City Stable Yard.
48 Kneeland, corner of Hudson street.
49 Liberty square, near the corner of Kilby street.
50 Leverett, opposite Spring street.
51 Lancaster, corner of Merrimack street.
52 Mount Vernon street, opposite the State House.
53 Mount Vernon street, near Louisburg square.
54 Myrtle, corner of Butolph street.
55 North square—Lid in the centre.
56 Pearl street, opposite Sturgis place.
57 Pleasant, corner of Carver street.
58 Pleasant, opposite Eliot street.
59 Porter street, at the foot of the street.
60 Salem street, in front of Christ Church.
61 Salem street, corner of Cooper street.
62 Shawmut avenue, corner of Canton street.
63 Shawmut avenue, near Groton street.
64 Suffolk street, opposite Cherry street.
65 Suffolk street, near Castle street.
66 South Market street—Lid in the centre.
67 Sudbury square—Lid in the centre.
68 State street, in front of Old State House.
69 State street, corner of Kilby street.
70 Southac, corner of West Cedar street.

71 Summer street, opposite the Church.
72 Sea street, opposite Piper's wharf.
73 Somerset street, corner of Somerset place.
74 Tremont street, opposite Pemberton square.
75 Tremont street, corner of Park street.
76 Tremont street, corner of School street.
77 Tremont street, corner of Passageway to Mason street.
78 Tremont street, corner of Boylston street.
79 Tremont street, corner of Hollis street.
80 Tremont street, in front of the Johnson School House.
81 Thatcher street—Lid in the square.
82 Tyler, corner of Oak street.
83 Union, opposite North street.
84 West Centre street, opposite the Phillip's School House.
85 Washington place, Fort hill, near Belmont street.
86 Warrén, corner of Eliot street.
87 Washington street, corner of Milk street.
88 Washington street, corner of Franklin street.
89 Washington street, corner of Avon place.
90 Washington street, between Norfolk and Suffolk place.
91 Washington street, corner of Essex street—Lid in the street.
92 Washington street, opposite Common street.
93 Washington street, opposite Pleasant street.
94 Washington street, corner of Kneeland street.
95 Washington street, corner of Castle street.
96 Washington street, corner of Florence street.
97 Washington street, opposite Franklin School House.
98 Washington street, opposite the Gas House.
99 Washington street, near Malden street.
100 Washington street, corner of Brookline street.
101 Washington street, corner of Northampton street.
102 Washington street, near Arnold street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

103 Broadway near Turnpike street.
104 Broadway, corner of A street—Lid opposite the Church.
105 Broadway, near B street.
106 Broadway, opposite the Baptist Church.
107 Broadway, opposite the Hawes School House.

108 Broadway, opposite the Stables at Mount Washington House.
109 B street, corner of Fourth street.
110 C street, opposite Bolton street.
111 D street, near Broadway.
112 Dorchester street, opposite Broadway.
113 E street, Northeast corner of Lyceum Hall.
114 E street, corner of Seventh street.
115 Fourth street, opposite Unitarian Church.
116 Fourth street, corner of Turnpike street.
117 Fourth street, corner of E street.
118 Fourth street, corner of Dorchester street.
119 Fifth street, corner of Turnpike street.
120 Second street, corner of Dorchester street.

EAST BOSTON.

121 Maverick square, Southeast from Maverick House.
122 Cottage, near Sumner street.
123 Liverpool, corner of Maverick street.
124 Lexington street, opposite Lexington place.
125 Webster street, nearly opposite B. Lamson's House.
126 Meridian street, opposite Lyman School House.
127 Central square, corner of Liverpool and Porter streets.
128 Saratoga street.
129 Chelsea street, nearly opposite Decatur street.
130 Sumner street, opposite School House.
131 Monmouth street, near corner of Marion street.
132 Trenton, between Marion and Brooks streets.
133 Meridian street, in front of Engine House No. 10.

Besides the above, there are 846 Hydrants, which are located in various parts of the City proper—197 at South Boston, and 157 at East Boston, for the use of the Department, making a total of 1200.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

LIST OF SIGNAL STATIONS.

District No. 1.

East and North of Leverett, Green, Court and State Streets.

Station No. 1.—Faneuil Hall.
" " 2.—Marshall, near Hanover Street.
" " 3.—Richmond Street, east of Hanover Street.
" " 4.—Eastern Railroad Wharf.
" " 5.—Constitution Wharf.
" " 6.—Corner of Charter Street and Phipps Place.
" " 7.—Cooper Street Church.
" " 8.—Boston and Maine Freight Depot.
" " 9.—Corner of Lowell and Causeway Streets.
" " 10.—Corner of Leverett and Vernon Streets.
" " 11.—Corner of Sudbury and Hawkins Streets.
" " 12.—Corner of Hull and Snowhill Streets.
" " 13.—Engine House, No. 6 Wall Street.

District No. 2.

West of Leverett, Green, Court, Tremont and Boylston Streets.

Station No. 1.—Church in North Russell Street.
" " 2.—Corner of West Cedar and Cambridge Streets.
" " 3.—Charles Street Church.
" " 4.—Corner of West Centre and Pinckney Streets.
" " 5.—Reservoir, Hancock Street.
" " 6.—Corner of Bowdoin and Cambridge Streets.
" " 7.—On Albion Hotel, Phillips Place.
" " 8.—Poplar, corner of Spring Street.

District No. 3.

Between the Water, *Beach, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Court, and State Streets.*

Station No. 1.—Old South Church.
" " 2.—Corner of Broad and Centre Streets.
" " 3.—Corner of High and Belmont Streets.
" " 4.—No. 21 Purchase Street.
" " 5.—Corner of Lincoln and Summer Streets.
" " 6.—Dr. Cabot's, Winter Street.
" " 7.—Central Office, City Building.
" " 8.—Engine House No. 7, Purchase Street.

District No. 4.

Between Dover, the Water, *Beach, Washington and Boylston Streets.*

Station No. 1.—Old Colony Depot.
" " 2.—Hydrant House No. 2, Hudson Street.
" " 3.—Corner of Seneca Street and Harrison Avenue.
" " 4.—Indiana Place Church.
" " 5.—Engine House No. 12, Warren Street.
" " 6.—Providence Depot.
" " 7.—Boylston Market.

District No. 5.

South of Dover Street.

Station No. 1.—Engine House No. 3, Washington Street.
" " 2.—Corner of Shawmut Avenue and Waltham Street.
" " 3.—Hydrant House No. 5, Shawmut Avenue.
" " 4.—Corner of Shawmut Avenue and Northampton St.
" " 5.—Corner of Harrison Avenue and Brookline Street.

District No. 6.

South Boston.

Station No. 1.—Corner of Broadway and Turnpike Street.
" " 2.—No. 2 Engine House, Broadway.
" " 3.—Lyceum Hall, "
" " 4.—Near corner of Broadway and Dorchester Street.
" " 5.—House of Industry.
" " 6.—Dorchester street, Washington Village.

District No. 7.

East Boston. E. B. Ferry.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Assistant Engineers,	9
" Members,	647
" Engines,	13
Feet of Leading Hose,	22,250
" Suction Hose,	337
No. of Hose Carriages,	34
" Buckets,	139
" Axes,	53
" Hook and Ladder Carriages,	3
" Hooks,	7
" Ladders,	51
" Crotch Poles,	16
" Reservoirs,	133
" Ladders not in use,	29
" Hydrants,	1,200
" Engines not in use,	3
" Hose Carriages not in use,	2
Feet of Suction Hose, not in use.	75

FIRES, ALARMS, ETC.,

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1854, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1854.					
Sept. 2	Mrs. Kent,	F street, South Boston,			Slight damage to roof.
6	Granville Mears,	Lennox street,	200		Incendiary.
	Henry Simmes,	"			
6		Osborn place,			Charcoal igniting in a furnace on the roof.
8	John Howe,	Union Park,	75	75	Sparks from furnace setting fire to shavings.
9		East Boston,			False alarm at E. B. only.
11	John Welles,	26 India street,			From cause unknown.
	King, Dexter & Co.,	"			
	Edwin Parker,	27 "			
	Carruth & Bachi,	28 "			
	Atkins and Stedman,	165 Milk street,	29,856	28,356	
12		India street,			Repeating alarm.
12	Robert P. Wiggin,	97 Water street,			Incendiary.
	W. A. Bullard & Co.	"	2,070	1,510	
13		India Street,			Rekindling of ruins.
14	Heirs of Lebbeus Stetson,	141 Hanover street,			Supposed incendiary.
	Luke A. Pond,	"			
	Frederick Whiton,	143 "			

	Geo. C. Jenks & Co.,	145 Hanover Street,			
	Daniel A. Taylor,	"			
	John Campbell,	"	5,908	5,108	
14		near Leverett street,			Slight damage from defect in chimney.
26	Thomas Cahill,	4 Myrtle street,			Gas light setting fire to stairway.
	W. W. Button,	"	313	313	
27		Canal street,			False alarm caused by smoke from stove pipe.
28	Boston Hemp Manf'g Co.,	Western Avenue,			Supposed incendiary.
	Boston Water Power Co.,	"			
	Henry Walker,	"			
	Asa Nutting,	"			
	Ackerson,	"	61,918	26,168	
			100,340	61,530	

Department called out this month— { Fires, 10; Rekindling, 1; Repeating alarm, 1; False alarms, 2 } Total, 14 times.

Oct. 2		East Boston,			Tar kettle taking fire: alarm at E. B. only.
2	George Lewis,	Canton street,			Stable set on fire.
7	Heirs of G. Parkman,	13 Blossom street,			Clothing in closet taking fire.
8		cor. Lowell & Cotting st.			Soot from chimney setting fire to board and shavings.
8	Samuel P. Blake,	26 Oak street.			Fire originated in a barrel of kindling.
	Charles D. Cleveland,	"			
	Mrs. T. Dalton,	"	16	16	

Date.	Owner and Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1854.					
Oct. 9	Mrs. Souther,	78 Cambridge street.			Upsetting of a pan of hot lard.
	Elihu T. Beaman,	" "			
	Colored families,	rear Belknap, "	2,925	425	
10	John T. Dingley, Ag't,	167 South street,			Clothing taking fire.
11	Twitchell & Libby,	45 Causeway street,	50	50	Cause unknown.
13	Ebenezer S. Harmon,	166 Harrison avenue,			Incendiary.
	Theophilus Bureau,	"			
	Francis A. Turner,	168 "			
	Amos O. Beckler,	"	1,475	170	
14	Andrew McMullen,	Decatur street, E. Boston,			From forge.
	John McCaskell,	"			
	Thomas Whaines,	"	300		
	Moses P. Stone,	"			
16		East Boston,			False alarm, at East Boston only.
19	James B. Read,	674 Washington street,			Incendiary.
	Francis Donaley,	"			
	John Scollay,	"	1,150	1,100	
20	Fifty Associates,	172 Hanover street,			From small furnace.
	Brown & Urann,	"			
	Jesse D. Leland,	19 Salem, "	725	725	
23	Simon G. Cheever,	6 Theatre Alley,			Supposed incendiary.
	T. Winn,	"	50	50	
26	J. Deluce,	First st. South Boston,	200		Incendiary.
27	Charles O. Howe & Co.,	87 Kilby street,			From stove pipe—no alarm.

28	Geo. W. Robinson,	176 North street.			Cause unknown.
	Charles Miller,	"	475	375	
28		Cottage st. East Boston,			Burning chimney—no alarm in city.
			$7,366	2,911	

Department called out this month— { Fires, 15; False alarms, 1; Burning chimney, 1 } Total, 17 times.

Nov. 2	Boston Planing & Moulding Co.,	Sea street,			Lumber in drying room taking fire from furnace.
	William C. Knowlton,	"	2,100	1,225	
3	J. H. Blanchard,	Lincoln street,			Supposed incendiary. Mr. Dodge, wife and child were slightly burned.
	Barnard Dodge,	"	150		
3		Sea street,			Rekindling of fire at planing mill.
4	William Mead,	Howard street,			From furnace.
	Robert McGill,	"	70	70	
5	Peter Ellis,	Everett st. East Boston,	130	130	Defect in chimney.
8	Daniel Crowley,	corner Maverick and Meridian sts. E. B.	1,900	1,900	Set on fire by a person smoking a pipe.
9	Frederick Gould,	2 Thacher street court,			From defect in chimney.
9	Absalom Howes,	"			
10	Franklin Haven,	Mount Vernon street,			Beds placed near furnace taking fire.
12	Job A. Turner,	Robinson's Alley,			Incendiary.
19	Charles Harris,	cor. Hanson & Tremont,			From furnace.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1854.					
Nov. 22		Broad street,			Trifling with fire in a cellar.
24	John Cowdin,	63 Charlestown street,			From furnace.
	Hathaway & Co.,	"	100	100	
24					Burning of steamer Ocean, in the harbor.
28	Owners ship Spitfire,	Lewis' Wharf,			Closet in cabin taking fire from lamp.
29	James Paul & Co.,	10 Tremont Row			Fire in closet from incendiary cause.
	Samuel F. Nay,	12 "	4,300	4,300	
29	Boston Gas Co.,	Hull street,			Combustion of soft coal.
			8,750	7,725	

Department called out this month,— { Fires, 15 / Rekindling, 1 } Total, 16 times.

Dec. 1	Donald Bakie,	Second st. S. Eoston,	100		Supposed from furnace.
1	Ross & Munroe,	Dorchester st. S. Boston,	250		Tar boiling over.
2		17 Albany street,			Light from stove left to dry plastering.
6		Causeway street,			False alarm.
6	John Welles,	4 Maple place,			From cause unknown.
	Richard M. Barker,	"	65	65	
7	F. A. Bradford,	17 Harvard place,			Explosion of steam boiler.
15	Lawler & Mullane,	33 Ferry street.			Supposed incendiary.
15	Nicholas Little,	138 Prince.			From lamp.

16	John G. Torrey,	143 Federal street,			From stove.
	W. F. Brett & Brother,	"	1,050	1,050	
20	P. O. Gallagher,	Lewis st. East Boston,			Supposed incendiary.
22	Chester Harding,	22 School street,			From stove in printing office.
	George F. Bemis,	"			
	Moore, Riddell & Co.	"			
	Nathaniel Willis,	"			
	Alonzo Andrews,	20 "			
	Robert Knott,	16 "			
	J. E. Farwell & Co.	22 "			
	Raynolds & Nourse,	"	4,928	3,078	
23	J. Banvard	56 School street,	50		Curtain of Panorama tak'g fire from gas light.
23	Thomas Chamberlin,	Haymarket square,			Hot coffee placed in wooden box.
	Dwinell & Mason,	"	100	100	
25	Marinda T. Barney,	15 Albany street,	50		From stove.
25	Carsten Harmes,	712 Washington street,			Explosion of gas in cellar.
25	George W. Emerson,	Winthrop,			Burning of a barn.
27	John S. Niles,	Broadway S. Boston,			From stove.
	Daniel Bedee,	"	200	200	
			$6,793	4,493	

Department called out this month,

Fires,	12
False alarms,	2
Explosion of Gas,	1
Explosion of Steam Boiler,	1
Out of City,	1

Total, 17 times.

RECAPITULATION—FROM JANUARY 1, 1854, TO JANUARY 1, 1855.

Loss of Property during year, $206,836. *Insurance on same*, $129,160.

Number of Fires,	160	Repeating alarms,	3
" False alarms,	12	Falling of building,	1
" Burn. chimney,	9	Explosion of gas,	1
" Alarms out city,	8	Explosion of Steam Boiler,	1
" Rekindling,	7	Total, 202 alarms.	

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855					
Jan'y 3	Aaron D. Weld	49 Haverhill street,			Incendiary.
	Nathan Haskins,	"			
	Harding & Dodge,	55 "			
	Charles Cleaves,	"			
	Webster & Co.	"			
	Gove & Howard	"			
	Sibley & Greavey,	"	18,939	16,218	
4	John Bacon,	26 Crescent place,			From cause unknown.
	Susan L. Clark,	"			
	Mrs. Preston,	"	600	600	
5	Rowland Cutler,	157 Court street,			
	George W. Martin	"	423	423	
	Willard Sears,	43 Kingston street,			Boiling over of benzole or naptha.
	Harvey Parker,	"			

	Oliver P. Drake,	43 Kingston street,			
	George H. Fox, & Co.	"	3,163	668	
6		Purchase street,			Burning chimney.
10	John Welsh,	Chelsea street, E. Boston,			Defect in chimney—no alarm in the city.
	Margarett Carr,	"			
	John W. Clark,	"	150		
10	Harrison Fay	Hamlen place.			Burning of a bed.
	German families,	"			
12	James Armstrong,	Chelsea st. E. Boston,	3,000	3,000	From steam boiler.
12		" "			Rekindling of the above.
17	Mrs. Batchelder,	167 Endicott street,	923	923	Explosion of gas.
22		East Boston,			False alarm, in East Boston only.
26	Heirs of Hy. Codman,	305 Washington street,			Cause unknown : supposed incendiary.
	C. C. Holbrook & Co.	"			
	Needle Woman's Fr'd Soc.	"	2,100	2,100	
30	Solomon Asher,	688 "	300	300	No alarm. Caught from stove.
			29,603	24,232	

Department called out this month,—

Fires,	8
Burning chimney,	1
False alarms,	1
Rekindling,	1
Explosion of gas,	1

Total, 12 times,

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855.					
Feb'y 2		Northampton street,			False alarm, caused by escape of steam.
3	Wiley Edmands,	Hawkins street,			Supposed incendiary.
	Joseph L. Ross,	"			
	Moses Grant,	rear Pitts street,	5,475	5,475	
8	Ward & Boott,	116 Milk street,			From stove—no alarm.
10	David W. Horton,	6 Chester street,	1,150	1,150	From furnace.
10	Heirs Nathaniel Russell,	cor. Chatham & Commercial streets,			
	John H. Clark,	"			
	Rufus M. Yale,	"			
	George Davenport,	14 Commercial street,			
	Page, Briggs & Babbitt,	1 South Market street,	8,025	8,025	
11					Rekindling of the above.
12	John Federhen, jr.	4 Coral place,			Bed clothing taking fire from stove.
	Colored families,	"			
15	Patrick Lally	Bolton st. S. Boston,			Burning of shavings in cellar.
19	Joshua Jenkins,	96 & 102 Broadway,			Supposed from matches dropped among rags.
	Henry B. Janes,	South Boston,	362	287	
19	John Souther,	Boston whf. S. Boston,			From hot ashes.
19	Charles Stuart,	Lowell street,			Clothing taking fire from lamp.
22	John G. Torrey,	127 Congress street,			From chimney.
	Phillips & Sampson,	"			
	Cook & Rindge,	"			
	Sullivan Blacking Co.	"	350	350	

26	Irish families,	1032 Washington street,			Bed set on fire by person smoking a pipe.
27	David Kanary,	62 Kingston street,			Defect in chimney.
	Ralph L. Whittle,	"	75	50	
			15,437	15,317	

Department called out this month,— { Fires. 11, Rekindling, 1, False alarm, 1 } Total, 13 times.

March 1	Henderson Inches,	141 Washington street.			Supposed from steam boiler.
	E. E. Dyer & Co.	"	5,335	5,335	
5	Irish families,	2 Fuller street,			Sparks setting fire to roof.
10	Sarah Tebbetts, } Israel L. Higgins, }	cor. Lexington & Meridian sts. East Boston.	1,100	800	Supposed incendiary.
18	J. P. Longmaid,	43 Charlestown street.			Incendiary.
	Joshua Bailey,	"			
21	Stephen D. Salmon,	96 Brighton street,			From stove.
23	J. F. Bannister,	147 Sea street,			Supposed from stove.
	Daniel O'Rourke,	"	250		
25		Hawkins street,			False alarm, caused by smoke from furnace.
25		Southac "			Burning chimney.
27	Mrs. Gardiner Greene,	32 Beacon street,			From defect in chimney.
28	Thomas Richardson,	174 Sea street,			Sparks lodging on roof.
	John L. Flanders,	"			
30	John G. Torrey,	127 Congress street,			From defective chimney.
	Cook & Rindge,	"	5,800	5,800	
31	Nathan Matthews,				Supposed from stove.

Date.	Owner and Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855					
M'ch 31	Huckins & Spanier				
	Uriah Hedrick,		5,280	4,180	
31					Alarm repeated in consequence of having been from District 7 instead of 1.
			17,765	16,115	

Department called out this month—

Fires,	10	Total, 13 times.
False alarms,	1	
Burning chimney,	1	
Repeating alarm,	1	

April 6		cor. Willow & Acorn sts.			Burning of a bed.
6		rear Eliot street.			Old building set on fire,
9	Dearborn Heirs,	10 Theatre Alley,			Set on fire by a child playing with matches.
	Everett Evans,	"			
	James Mann,	"	3,450		
17		Roxbury,			Burning of grass.
18	Joseph C. Pray,	105 Dorchester avenue, South Boston,	50	50	Fire discovered in a closet: cause unknown.
19		Essex street,			Barrel of kindlings set on fire by a candle left burning by "Brighton Artillerymen."
20	Isaac F. Rowe,	1 Hanover Avenue,			Cause unknown.

	Patrick Daley,	"	400	400	
22	Perkins Institution for the Blind,	T street, South Boston,	300		Bath house set on fire.
27	Joseph W. Revere,	Battery Wharf,			The fire was caused by a person throwing a lighted match against a bale of Cotton, after lighting a pipe. Ships Pharsalia and Diana were totally destroyed. Ships Middlesex, Gen'l. Berry, John Bertram; Brig Fawn; Schooners Robert Stone, Oregon, Express, Moses Eddy, and Gen. Veazie, were badly burned in spars and rigging. Engine No. 6, and a Relief Engine, in charge of Company No. 7, were destroyed, and Engine No. 2, of Chelsea, badly burned; Engines No. 2, 3, and 13, were abandoned by their Companies, but were afterwards taken and used in extinguishing the fire, although somewhat damaged.
	Edward Matthews,	"			
	Pierce & Bacon,	"			
	Harrison Fay & Co.	"			
	William Dwight,	"			
	Chickering & Co.	"			
	Goddard & Pritchard,	"			
	Thayer, Rice & Co.	"			
	Clark & Baker,	"			
	Charles Lane & Co.	"			
	Seth Adams,	"			
	John Aiken,	"			
	Bowker & Edmands,	"			
	E. A. & W. Winchester,	"			
	Samuel Mansur,	"			
	M. F. Fowler & Co.	"			
	Spear, Burke & Co.	"			
	Thacher Magoun & Co.	"			
	Harrod & Darling,	"			
	Laconia Manufg. Co.	"			
	Pepperell "	"			
	York "	"			
	Enoch Train & Co.	Constitution Wharf,			
	George Matthews,	"			
	Benjamin Bartol,	"			

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855					
April 27	John Dillon,	Constitution Wharf,			
	Noah Lincoln,	Lincoln's Wharf,			
	Noah Lincoln, jr.	"			
	Jacob W. Seaver,	"			
	McKenny & Quigley,	"			
	M. P. Delano & Co.	"			
	Nason & Cleveland,	"			
	W. & F. H. Whittemore,	"			
	People's Ferry Co.	Ferry avenue,			
	Arnold W. Taylor,	"			
	Daniel McDavitt,	Commercial street,			
	Ballou & McCallister,	397 "			
	Winde & Clinkard,	395 "			
	Godbold & Son,	"			
	Frederick D. Chase,	369 "			
	Edward A. Vose & Co.	361 "			
	Lewis & Worrell,	359 "			
	C. G. & H. W. Jones,	355 "			
	Engine Co. No. 8,	"			
	Harbor Police Office,	"			
	Union Wharf Co.	Union Wharf,			
	Francis Low, & Co.	"	298,079	191,315	
28					Rekindling of ruins.
29	Irish families,	46 Endicott street,			Burning of a bed.

29		East Boston,			Companies at E. B. called out to play on ruins of ship Pharsalia.
29		East Canton street.			False alarm caused by smoke issuing fr'm room
			302,279	191,765	

Department called out this month, { Fires, 9; False alarm, 1; Rekindling of ruins, 2; Out of City, 1 } Total, 13 times.

May 3	Fitchburg R. Road, Co.	Causeway street,	50		From leak in gas pipe.
4		Russell street,			Burning chimney.
4	Longmaid & Cutter,	43 Charlestown street,			Turner's clothing store broken open and set on fire.
	Joshua Bailey,	"			
	James Turner,	39 "			
	Daniel Leighton,	37 "			
	J. C. Hackett,	35 "			
	Thomas Hunter,	Cooper street,			
	Joseph Hennessey,	56 "			
	Michael Riley,	Stillman place,	5,432	4,060	
11	John Frazier,	Lewis street East Boston.			From forge—alarm at E. B. only.
12	Morritz Hoffman,	4 Water street,			Ignition of matches and paper.
14		Fifth street S. Boston,			Slight burning of a shed.
15		East Boston,			False alarm at E. B. only.
18	Harvey D. Parker,	3 Court square.			Wooden smoke flue taking fire—no alarm.
18	J. H. Hathorne & Co.	Brookline street.			Set on fire in stall.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855					
May 18	Eastern R. Road Co.	Marginal st. E. Boston,			Cotton waste taking fire from lantern—alarm at E. B. only.
19	Irish families,	Church place,			Defect in chimney.
26		East Boston,			False alarm at E. B. only.
26	John H. Griggs,	3 Lenox street,			Cause unknown.
	William F. Hand,	"	465	65	
28		East Boston,			False alarm at E. B. only.
30	Heirs George Parkman,	Cyprus street,			Defect in chimney.
30	John McNally,	Doherty court, E. Boston,	200		Cause unknown.
31	Thomas Earl,	87 Fourth st. S. Boston,			Shavings taking fire.
			$6,147	4,125	

Department called out this month— { Fires, 12; False alarms, 3; Burning chimney, 1 } Total, 16 times.

June 1	C. C. Conley,	First st. South Boston,			Trifling fire in a shed containing charcoal.
2	James S. Burton,	Quincy st. South Boston,			Set on fire by carelessness of a person throwing a match on oakum, destroying and injuring nine dwelling houses, and four buildings used for manufactories.
	Thomas Linton,	1 "			
	Wm. Fitzgerald,	2 "			
	Patrick Brady,	3 "			
	William Kehr,	4 "			
	Samuel Linton,	5 "			

	Francis Geisler,	6 "			
	Thomas Felton,	"			
	Connor Phillips,	"			
	John Havlin,	"			
	James Mohan,	"			
	John Donovan,	"			
	King & Dexter,	Fifth street, S. B.			
	Ward & Boott,	"			
	William H. Gage,	"			
	Oliver M. Talbot,	Gold street, S. B.			
	W. Lathrop,	"			
	W. Smith,	"			
	James Simpson,	"			
	John Holland,	"			
	M. E. Flanders,	"			
	Heirs T. S. Plumner,	"	16,650	7,950	
2					Repeating alarm.
2					Repeating alarm.
5	John J. Butcher,	344 North street.			Trifling fire in cellar.
6	Joseph Morrill	Roxbury,			Burning of soap works.
8	Samuel P. Longmaid,	33 Haverhill street,			Incendiary.
	Amos H. Richardson,	"			
	P. T. Downs,	"	700	600	
11	Paul Sears, jr.	Arch Wharf,			Incendiary.
12	Heirs J. D. Williams,	11 South Market street,			Cause unknown.
	Raymond & Wood,	"			
	Dane, Dana & Co.	12 "			
	Augustus Thorndike,	"	8,282	8,282	

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance	Causes, &c.
1855					
June 13	Joshua G. Hall,	1066 Washington street,			Fire in a closet from lamp.
15	B. G. Ball,	31 Exchange,	220	220	Mr. Ball and another person were nearly suf-
19	Nathan Whiting,	Williams court,			Supposed incendiary. [focated.
	E. W. Hinks & Co.	"			
	Bailey, Lawrence & Co.	"	1,455	1,455	
19		First st. South Boston,			Stable set on fire.
21	Eliphalet Baker,	Harlem place,			Cause unknown.
	Joseph Libby,		950	950	
26	Noble C. Murray,	376 Commercial street,	100	100	Cause unknown.
27	Chamberlin & Foster,	Jail Wharf Cambridge,	150		Incendiary.
29	William Filene,	69 Lincoln street,	850	850	From stove, no alarm.
			29,357	20,407	

Department called out this month,— { Fires, 13; Repeating, 2; Out of City, 1 } Total, 16 times.

July 2	A. Emerson,	Prentice's Wharf,			Spontaneous combustion.
3	Calvin S. Robbins,	cor. Purchase and Federal streets,	150	75	Defect in chimney.
	Patrick Morris,				
3		Leverett street,			Trifling damage to roof.
4	L. G. Reed,	226 Hanover street,			Bed clothing set on fire by India crackers.
4	William Brigham,	13 Plympton court,			Children playing with fire crackers.

	John S. Britton,	16 Plompton court,			
	Joseph A. Keller,	18 "			
	D. N. Snow,	19 "			
	Charles F. Locke,	20 "			
	Isaac Susman,	"			
	Joseph Carney,	"	1,500	1,200	
4	Swallow & Roby,	77 Haverhill street,			Probably set on fire.
	James M. Blake,	"	1,098	1,098	
4					False alarm.
7	Irish families,	Church cor. Knox street,	15	15	Defect in chimney.
8	George E. Turner,	22 Pitt street,			Burning of a bed.
10	A. H. Field,	411 Broad street,			Bundle of hay set on fire.
10	J. J. Walworth & Co.	Blake's court,	525	525	From furnace.
12	Mrs. Crowell,	Hawkins street,			Defect in chimney.
14	Merrill & Tarbell,	104 Sudbury street,	550	550	Set on fire.
16	Trinity Ch. & Stone Chap.	87 Washington street,			From furnace in attic.
	J. B. Macomber & Co.	"			
	Charles H. Johnson,	89 "			
	William H. Smith,	"			
	Smith & Eddy,	"			
	Munroe & Willard,	"	1,090	990	
			4,928	4,453	

Department called out this month,— { Fires, 13 / False alarm, 1 } Total, 14 times.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1855					
Aug. 9	Harvard College,	3 Brattle street,			Defect in furnace.
	Charles Copeland,	"			
	Albert Webster,	"			
	Hudson & Read,	"	805	505	
13	Irish families,	26 Tyler street,			Burning fluid taking fire from lamp while filling.
14	William Minot,	4 Spring Lane,			Cause unknown.
	James M. Shute,	"			
	William White,	"			
	J. K. Rogers, & Co.	"	2,916	2,916	
15	Bartlett Estate,	112 Haverhill street,			Spontaneous combustion.
	Elisha T. Kent,	"			
	N. W. Dwight,	108 "			
	Packard & Parsons,	"			
	Emerson & Co.		1,973	1,513	
16	Josiah Dunham,	Fourth cor. B st., S. B.,			Alcohol taking fire from lighted paper.
	Ambrose Goulet,	"	375	375	
16		East Boston,			False alarm at East Boston only.
18		Central Wharf,			Cotton on wharf taking fire.
18	John Farrell,	South Boston Wharf,	100		Supposed Incendiary.
19		Harrison avenue,			Barrel of spirits taking fire.
22		Dorchester avenue, South Boston,			Burning of a small building used as a smoke house.
23	Irish families,	Morton street,			Burning of shavings in a closet.

30	Fifty Associates,	13 Central street,			Supposed spontaneous combustion.
	Jona. Pierce,	"			
	Edward S. Haskins,	11 "			
	Moses W. Kidder,	"	2,220	2,220	
31	Old South Church,	144 Washington street,			
	John H. Brewster,	"			
	Tyler, Heustis & Co.	"			
	Simon Benari,	"			
	G. N. Davis & Co.	"	450	425	
			8,839	7,954	

Department called out this month,— { Fires, 12 / False alarm, 1 } Total, 13 times,

RECAPITULATION.

Loss of Property, $537,604. *Insurance*, $361,047.

Number of Fires,	140	Alarms out of city,	3
" False alarms,*	14	Repeating alarms,	4
Burning chimneys,	4	Explosion of gas,	2
Rekindling of ruins,	6	Explosion of Steam Boiler,	1

Total number of alarms, 174

* Seven false alarms originated at East Boston.

AN ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING A FIRE DEPARTMENT,

AND PROVIDING FOR

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled:—

SECT. 1. The fire department shall consist of a chief engineer, nine other engineers, and of as many engine-men, hydrant-men, and hook and ladder men, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and the number and quantity of other fire apparatus, belonging to the City, shall from time to time require.

SECT. 2. There shall be chosen annually, by the city council, in the months of January or February, a chief engineer and nine other engineers, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen in their places; provided, however, that no assistant engineer shall hold over in case five of the new board are elected; and in all cases of holding over, preference shall be given to seniority of age.

SECT. 3. The city council may, by a concurrent vote, at any time, remove from office the chief engineer, or any of the other engineers; and the mayor and aldermen may at any time discharge any or all of the officers or members of either of said companies.

SECT. 4. Each engineer shall, upon his appointment, receive a written or printed certificate or warrant, in the words following, viz:

"This certifies that A. B. is appointed an engineer (or chief engineer) of the fire department of the city of Boston, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said office.

Given under my hand this day of A. D. 18

Mayor.

City Clerk."

And the respective rank of the engineers shall be determined by the mayor and aldermen.

Sect. 5. The engineers, so chosen, shall meet and organize themselves into a board of engineers, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and of which, in the absence of the chief engineer, the senior engineer present shall be presiding officer; and they may appoint such secretary or other officers, and make such rules and regulations for their own government, as they may see fit, and such secretary shall receive such compensation as the city council may deem expedient. They shall be responsible for the discipline, good order and proper conduct of the whole department, both officers and men, and for the care of all houses, engines, hose carriages, and other furniture and apparatus thereto belonging. They shall have the superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the fire department, and of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the city, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the fire department, and over all persons present at fires, and they may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline and good order of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, or to any ordinance of the city, and being subject to the approbation of the mayor and aldermen. The assistant engineers shall report their absences from fires to the chief engineer, with the reasons therefor, who shall keep a record of the same, and make report thereof, stating all the facts to the city council, every year prior to the election of engineers. In the absence of the chief engineer, the clerk shall make said record and report.

Sect. 6. It shall be the duty of said engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, immediately to repair to the place of such fire, and to carry with them a suitable staff or badge of their office; to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the fire department as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandize from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same; and also in pulling down and demolishing any house or building, if occasion require, or further to suppress all tumults and

disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires, and at all other times when companies attached to the department are on duty.

Sect. 7. Whenever any fire occurs in either of the adjoining towns, it shall be the duty of only such, and so many, of said engineers to repair to such towns, as shall have been previously designated for such purpose by the board of engineers.

Sect. 8. The chief engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all the other engineers, all members of the fire department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the laws, ordinances and regulations respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said chief engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city and used for the purposes of the fire department and of the companies attached to the said department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the mayor and aldermen, or by the committee of the board of aldermen, on the fire department, and annually to report the same to the mayor and aldermen, and oftener if thereunto requested; also, to cause a full description of the same together with the names of the officers and members of the fire department, to be published annually in such manner as the mayor and aldermen shall direct; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the fire department, require alterations, additions, or repairs, the chief engineer, under the direction of the board of aldermen, or of the committee on the fire department, shall cause the same to be made; and it shall be moreover the duty of the chief engineer to receive and transmit to the board of aldermen all returns of officers, members and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications, relating to the affairs of the fire department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member; to report in writing to the city clerk, who shall keep a record of the same, once in each year, or oftener if directed so to do by the mayor and aldermen, all accidents by fire which may happen within the city, with the causes thereof, as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners or occupants.

Sect. 9. In case of the absence of the chief engineer, the engineer next in rank who may be present, shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

Sect. 10. As many engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies, shall from time to time be formed by the mayor and aldermen, as they shall deem expedient, and each of said companies shall consist of as many men as said mayor and aldermen may determine, who shall be appointed exclusively by them.

Sect. 11. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be employed as a member of the fire department; nor shall any person be so employed who is not a citizen of the United States, and a legal voter in the city of Boston.

Sect. 12, 13. Repealed December 31, 1852.

Sect. 14. Whenever any person shall have received his certificate of appointment to any office under this ordinance he shall thereby be immediately invested with all the authority conferred, and subject to all the duties imposed by the laws, the city ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the fire department, until discharged therefrom, either by death or resignation, or by order of the mayor and aldermen, or the board of engineers, as hereinafter provided for, and the vacancy occassioned by his discharge shall be filled, as soon as may be, in the manner herein prescribed.

Sect. 15. It shall be the duty of the foremen to see that the several engines and apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances, the rules and regulations of the department and the orders of the engineers. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept by the clerk of their respective companies, fair and exact rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge and age of each member, and accounts of all city property entrusted to the care of the several members, and of all absences and tardiness among the same, in a book provided for that purpose, by the city, which rolls or record books are always to be subject to the order of the board of engineers and the mayor and aldermen. They shall also make or cause to be made to the chief engineer, true and accurate returns of all the members, with their ages, and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do.

Sect. 16. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to repair forthwith to their respective engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them, in as orderly manner as may be, to or near the place where the fire may be, in conformity with the directions of the chief or other engineers; to exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said engines, hose, hook and ladders, and other apparatus; and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do, by any engineer; and upon permission of the chief or other engineer, shall in an orderly and quiet manner return said engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit. *Provided*, that in the absence of all the engineers such direction and permission may be given by their respective foreman.

Sect. 17. Any officer or other member may be removed or dismissed from the fire department by a vote of the chief engineer and two-thirds of the assistant engineers; and said vote shall be final, unless in the case of officers, the same shall be reversed by the mayor and aldermen within fourteen days after it shall have been passed.

Sect. 18. In all cases of removal from office by the engineers, the name of the party removed with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be entered on their records, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the board of mayor and aldermen, before their next regular meeting.

Sect. 19. No officer, who may have been dismissed or removed from the fire department, shall be reinstated therein, unless by a vote of the chief engineer and two-thirds of the assistant engineers, and, in such case, said vote shall not take effect until confirmed by the board of mayor and aldermen, and no member shall be reinstated except by a vote of three-fourths of the mayor and aldermen.

Sect. 20. Every company shall have two or more suction hosemen and three or more leading hosemen, to be appointed by the foremen of such company, subject to the approval of the board of engineers, and they shall hold their places for six months, unless sooner removed by the said board. For the purposes of discharge and removal, suction and leading hosemen shall be regarded as members and not as officers.

Sect. 21. The steward shall hold his office in like manner for not less than six months. It shall be his duty to keep clean the house, the

engine, hose, or other apparatus which may belong to the company, to clear the snow in winter from the sidewalk connected with the house, and generally to see that the engine and apparatus are ready for immediate use.

Sect. 22. The engineers and members of the several companies regularly appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the mayor and aldermen shall from time to time direct, to be furnished at the expense of the city, and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same, except under such restrictions and regulations as the mayor and aldermen may direct.

Sect. 23. No uniform, unless such caps, badges, or insignia as are prescribed from time to time by the mayor and aldermen, shall be allowed to be worn on any occasion, as firemen, by either officers or men belonging to the department.

Sect. 24. No company shall have power to appoint or discharge any officer or member.

Sect. 25. No company shall leave the city, in case of fire in the neighboring towns, excepting by the express order of the chief engineer, or one of the assistant engineers; and no company shall leave the city on an excursion, or appear in the streets, as firemen, except in case of an alarm of fire unless by the express direction and permission of the city council.

Sect. 26. The lower story only of the engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder houses, shall be appropriated to the use of the department; and no furniture or decoration shall be allowed, except such as is furnished by the city.

Sect. 27. No associations, or organized societies, or clubs of firemen, as such, shall be allowed, except by the express permission of the city council.

Sect. 28. Repealed December 31, 1852.

Sect. 29. Any officer or member of the fire department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to his superiors in office, shall for such offence be dismissed from the department; and if any officer or member, who shall offend against any ordinance of the city relating to the fire department, shall, in addition to the liability of dismission, be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

Sect. 30. Every member and every officer of the fire department shall sign the following statement, to be deposited with the board of

engineers: "I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the Boston "Fire Department, hereby signify my agreement to abide by all the "ordinances of the city council, and the rules and regulations of the "mayor and aldermen, and the board of engineers relating thereto." And any officer or member, who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same, shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

Sect. 31. It shall be the duty of the chief engineer, or other engineers, to report to the mayor and aldermen, the name of every person not a member of either of said companies, who shall, contrary to law, refuse, or neglect to obey any orders of any engineer, given at any fire.

Sect. 32. It shall be the duty of such of the constables or police officers of the city, as may be selected by the engineers for that service, to repair with their staves or such other badges of office as the mayor and aldermen shall direct, on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power under the direction of the chief engineer, for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of theft, and destruction of property, and the removal of all suspected persons; for which service, the constables or police officers shall receive such compensation as shall be in each case ordered by the mayor and aldermen.

Sect. 33. Immediately on the alarm of fire, during the night, it shall be the duty of the respective watchmen to give notice thereof within their respective districts, by springing their rattles, crying "fire," or ringing a bell, and mentioning the street or direction where it may be; and if any watchman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay two dollars, and if it shall happen that a chimney only shall be on fire, either by night or day, the bell shall not be rung, but only when a building is proclaimed to be on fire.

Sect. 34. Whenever it shall be adjudged, at any fire, by any three or more of the engineers, of whom the chief engineer, if present, shall be one, to be necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done by their joint order.

Sect. 35. It shall be the duty of the chief and other engineers to inquire for and examine into all shops and other places, where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and at all times to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever in the opinion of any two of them the same may be dangerous to the security of the city from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places to remove the same;

and, in case of such tenant's or occupant's neglect or refusal so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant, who shall in addition be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for such neglect or refusal; and any person, who shall obstruct the engineers or any of them in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to take cognizance of, and to cause prosecutions to be instituted in all cases of infraction of the laws relative to the erection of wooden buildings, or of any other laws or ordinances for the prevention of fire within the limits of the city.

Sect. 36. The power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of gunpowder within the city of Boston, and of granting licenses for the keeping and sale thereof in the city, according to the provisions of an act entitled "an act further regulating the storage, safe keeping, and transportation of gunpowder in the city of Boston," and of any other act or acts on the same subject, shall be exercised and performed by the chief and other engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any gunpowder kept or being within the city or harbor thereof contrary to the provisions of the said act or acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said engineers or any of them; and in case of any seizure being made by any engineer other than the chief, he shall forthwith report to the chief engineer, who shall cause the said gunpowder to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said acts, and all the other powers and duties granted or enjoined in and by the said act or acts, shall be performed by the said chief or one of the other engineers.

Sect. 37. All moneys received for fines, forfeitures and penalties, arising under this ordinance and the laws of this commonwealth, regulating the storage and transportation of gunpowder, the erection of buildings within the city of Boston, and the prevention and extinguishment of fire, unless by such laws otherwise specially provided, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, to be applied in such way as is provided in the acts of this commonwealth.

Sect. 38. Every person who shall have served according to law in the fire department for seven successive years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the mayor of said city, and all persons who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to wear the badge of the department, and to do duty therein, when

desired so to do by the mayor and aldermen under such organization and management as they may determine.

SECT. 39. There shall be paid annually to each member of the department such sum as the city council may from time to time determine; and in case of the temporary absence from the city of any member, for forty-eight hours or more, he shall provide a substitute, to be approved by the foreman of his company, whose name he shall return to the clerk of the same, failing in which he shall forfeit one month's compensation, provided the same may be due to him up to the time of such absence.

SECT. 40. The members of the several companies shall not assemble in the houses entrusted to their care, except for the purpose of nominating officers, taking the engine or apparatus on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house, and taking the necessary care of said apparatus after its return.

SECT. 41. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of July next; and an ordinance "establishing a fire department, and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires," passed June 4th, 1850, shall on said day expire, and be thereafter of no effect and void: with the exception of the section thereof relating to the burning of chimneys, stove pipes or flues. And all officers or members of the Fire Department appointed under said ordinance shall on that day be removed therefrom, and shall be entitled to pay *pro rata* to that time.

In Common Council, May 26, 1851.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, June 2, 1851.

Passed in concurrence.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE

In addition to an Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, passed June 2d, 1851.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

Sect. 1. The term of service for the members of the Fire Department shall commence on the first day of the month, and shall continue for periods of six months each. And every officer or member who shall not serve the whole of said period of six months, except in cases of sickness, death, or removal from the city, or who shall be removed therefrom for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when such service ceased, or such removal took place.

Sect. 2. Every company shall have a foreman, an assistant foreman, a clerk, and a steward, who shall be nominated annually in the month of January, by the members, to the Board of Engineers; and being by them approved, their names shall be sent to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for approval or rejection, and in case of rejection, another person shall be nominated as aforesaid before the next meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen; and these officers, when elected, shall receive certificates of appointment, signed by the Mayor, and shall hold their places until removed, or others are appointed in their stead.

Sect. 3. No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon its members; but it shall be the duty of the clerk of each company to enter in the roll book provided by the city, all absence and tardiness of each officer and member of said company; and to make a monthly return of the same to the Board of Engineers. And for every absence or tardiness, except in case of sickness, there shall be deducted from the pay of such officer or member the sum of twenty-five cents, which amount so deducted shall be paid over at the end of each month to the treasurer of the company to which the member so fined shall belong, to meet

the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one-third of the fires, or alarms of fires, except in case of sickness, during the month, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the Department, if more than five.

SECT. 4. The 12th, 13th, and 28th sections of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance establishing a Fire Department, and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires," passed on the second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, are hereby repealed.

In Common Council, December 30, 1852.

Passed and ordered to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
December 31, 1852.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ENGINE, HOSE, HYDRANT, HOOK AND LADDER,

AND OTHER

COMPANIES,

ATTACHED TO THE BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1ST, 1851,

AND

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, JULY 14TH, 1851.

ART. 1. All the companies of the Department shall be furnished with a copy of the fire ordinance, and the rules and regulations, which shall be framed and placed in their respective houses, and it shall be the duty of the officers and members of the Department to conform to all the requisitions and perform all the duties therein required.

ART. 2. The hose, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies are not allowed to leave the city under any consideration whatever, unless permitted by the board.

ART. 3. If any engine or fire apparatus be so damaged that immediate repairs are necessary, it may be taken forthwith to a suitable person to be repaired; but no repairs shall be made until information of such damage and place is given to the chief engineer, that he may order or superintend such repairs. Provided that, in case such information cannot be readily given to the chief engineer, it may be given to the assistant engineer living in the ward in which the engine or apparatus is located, who will report to the chief engineer as soon as may be. All bills for work done, of any kind, are to be presented for approbation immediately after the work is completed and delivered.

Art. 4. The utmost order, silence and decorum will be preserved in going to, working at, and returning from a fire, and the use of rattles, horns, and all unnecessary noises, and the smoking of pipes and cigars are strictly prohibited; on no occasion will the engines and other apparatus be conveyed on the side-walk without the special permission of an engineer, nor will any company be permitted to run their engines or other carriage in returning from a fire or alarm, or by each other.

Art. 5. The foreman or commanding officer of each company will remain by his company or apparatus, of which he has charge, to preserve order and direct their operations, and all members of the several companies, except when otherwise engaged on special duty, will remain at or about the apparatus to which they are attached.

Art. 6. Members of each company are to have the control of the apparatus committed to their care, which is not to be handled, used, or in any way meddled with by the members of other companies, unless by permission of the officers of the company having charge of said apparatus, or special order of an engineer.

Art. 7. It is required of the members of the Department to avoid setting open the doors or windows of a building where fire may be, until a supply of water can be procured; and when water is obtained, to apply it judiciously and directly to the part on fire, and carefully avoid damaging furniture or goods by water.

Art. 8. On arrival at a fire, the first engine or hydrant company will immediately proceed to the nearest reservoir or hydrant from which a supply of water can be obtained.

All engines in the line, except the one playing on the fire, will have the whole of their hose extended, which shall always consist of no less than two hundred and fifty feet, and hose from the hydrant companies, which shall not consist of less than five hundred feet on each carriage, will not be called for until their own is all in use.

Engine companies will not call on each other for hose, but upon any engineer, who will order the necessary quantity from a hydrant or engine company.

Art. 9. The hook and ladder companies will take position when practicable within lines, and as near the fire as, under all circumstances, may be found convenient.

The commanding officer of these companies will, immediately on their arrival, report themselves to any engineer.

Art. 10. No company shall be allowed to draw water from the reservoirs, or to use the hydrants, except in case of fire.

Art. 11. To prevent serious trouble and inconvenience to the Department by walking their engines and apparatus abreast of each other, in returning from fires and alarms, it is ordered, that the members of the Department have the apparatus under their charge conveyed in a direct line on the right of the street, while returning from a fire or alarm.

Art. 12. Fines.—All members of the several companies neglecting to attend to a fire or an alarm, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents, and the clerk shall make a return of the same to the Engineer's office on the first day of every month.

City Document.—No. 50.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS

IN THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,

ON THE

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, JAIL, HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
HOUSE OF REFORMATION, AND HOSPITAL,
AT RAINSFORD'S ISLAND.

JULY, 1855.

REPORTS.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

The Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk respectfully submit the following reports of the inspections for the summer of 1855.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited the House of Correction on the 12th day of July, and examined all its cells, workshops, kitchens, bakery, hospital, store-rooms, yards and grounds, and inspected the food and clothing of the prisoners. They enquired of each prisoner separately if he had any cause of complaint, or knew of any, and with a few exceptions the prisoners said that they had been well treated and expressed their satisfaction with their whole management. The Inspectors also put such interrogatories to the Master and officers as seemed to be necessary, and have since received the return required by law.

HEALTH.

General good health has prevailed since the last inspection, with the exception of those who brought disease with them. The rations are the same as before reported. The bread was not so good as usual. A prisoner is employed as baker, and one of the changes thus rendered necessary has just been made. Part of the defect must also be attributed to the past high

prices of flour, which caused the use of a somewhat inferior material. The provisions of law respecting beds, bedding, drying clothes, and water for drinking appeared to have been complied with.

The following Tables show the diseases which have existed.

The average number of days' labor lost daily by sickness has been by Males, 1 7-8 days. Females, 2 1-8 days. Total four days.

SICK AT TIME OF INSPECTION.

William Connor, Injury; Margaret Moore, Insanity; Catharine Tolan, Insanity; Winnifred Kerrigan, Insanity; Rosanna York, Ulcers; Mary A. Delany, Syphilis and Consumption; Eliza Barnwell, Hysteria; Mary Beat, Diarrhœa; Ellen Boice, Rheumatism. Males, 1. Females, 8. Total, 9.

DIED.

John Mullen, January 10, 1855,		Pleurisy.
Elizabeth Stetson, January 8, 1855,		Hemorrhage of Lungs.
John White, February 17,	"	Consumption.
James Haskell, March 6,	"	Syphilis.
Samuel Rose, May 12,	"	Consumption.
Joshua Lincoln, May 28,	"	Delirium Tremens.

Males, 6. Female, 1. Total, 7.

CLEANLINESS.

The cells, passages, kitchens, store-rooms, and Hospital were, as usual, perfectly clean, and the work-shops in good order, and the grounds neat and the garden under good cultivation. The provisions of law, reception vaults, buckets and covers, white-washing, washing, shirting and shaving appeared to have been complied with.

EMPLOYMENT.

The prisoners in confinement since the last inspection have been employed as follows:

MALES.

Under contract with P. T. Hayden, making Buckles, Axles, &c., - - - - - 104

Under contract with Arms, Wells, &c., making Porte Monaie frames,	89
Under contract with W. S. & J. C. Arms, making Porte Monaies	20
Under contract with Alonzo Burdick, making Trunk Nails, Rivets, &c.,	74
Employed at Deer Island,	37
On Blocks,	74
Lumpers in Yard, &c.,	40
Tailors,	20
Carpenters,	2
Shoemakers,	9
Painters,	2
Bakers,	5
Tinsmiths,	1
Barbers,	2
Hostler,	2
Gateman,	1
Whitewashing,	4
Nurses,	2
Invalids,	4
Sick,	1
Sundries,	3
Total,	496

FEMALES.

Under contract with W. S. & S. C. Arms, making Porte Monaies,	75
Making Sale Shirts, &c.,	38
Making Prison Clothing,	7
Prison Cooking,	8
Washing,	20
Mending,	4
Knitting,	6
Prison Sweeps,	2
Nurse,	2

Invalids,	4
Sick,	8
Sundries,	4
Total,	178

Employment at time of Inspection.

MALES.

Making Porte Monaie Frames,	83
Making Buckles, Axles, &c.,	78
Making Trunk Nails, Rivets, &c.,	47
Employed at Deer Island,	37
On Blocks,	57
Lumpers in Yard,	35
Tailors,	14
Carpenters,	2
Shoemakers,	5
Painters,	1
Bakers,	3
Whitewashers,	2
Tinsmith,	1
Barbers,	2
Hostler,	1
Gateman,	1
Nurse,	1
Invalids,	4
Sick,	1
Sundries,	3
Total,	378

FEMALES.

Making Shirts, &c.,	69
Making Clothing,	10
Prison Cooking,	8
Domestics,	7
Washing,	18

Mending,	4
Knitting,	2
Prison Sweeps,	2
Nurse,	2
Invalids,	3
Sick,	9
Sundries,	4
Total,	138

DISCIPLINE.

No change has been made in the system of discipline. The punisments are deprivation of meals, and for more serious offences solitary confinement on bread and water. At the time of inspection no one was in solitary confinement. The few complaints which we mentioned, respected punishments; but upon an examination of each case, the Inspectors were satisfied that the punishments were deserved, and there appeared to be no just cause of complaint as to the manner of their infliction.

IMPROVEMENT.

The library is of great use, and it is extremely desirable it should be increased. The Sunday School and religious services continue as before.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

The number of Male prisoners remaining Dec. 20, 1854, was		
Committed by Supreme Court,	1	
by Municipal Court,	175	
by Police Court,	270	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	5	451
The number committed from Dec. 20, 1854, to July 12, 1855, was		
by Municipal Court,	136	
by Police Court,	350	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	10	496
Total had in prison,		947

Number discharged in same period,

on Expiration of Sentence	417	
by Police Court,	90	
Pardoned by Executive,	11	
Discharged by Police Court,	7	
by Overseers,	2	
Transferred to Worcester L. Hospital,	2	
Paid Fine and Costs,	29	
Died, 6. Escaped, 5,	11	569

The number of Female prisoners remaining Dec. 20, 1854, was

Committed by Supreme Court,	00	
by Municipal Court,	54	
by Police Court,	105	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	2	161

Number committed from Dec. 20, 1854, to July 12, 1855, was

by Municipal Court,	16	
by Police Court,	157	
by Justices Court, Chelsea,	5	178
Total had in prison,		339

Number discharged in same period.

On expiratin of sentence,	171	
By Police Court,	22	
Pardoned by Executive,	1	
Discharged by Police Court,	1	
Paid Fine and Costs,	2	
Transferred to House of Industry,	2	
Transferred to Worcester L. Hospital,	1	
Died,	1	201

The number of Males remaining July 12, 1855, was

Committed by Supreme Court,	1	
by Municipal Court,	200	

Committed by Police Court,	169	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	8	378
The number of Females remaining July 12, 1855, was		
Committed by Municipal Court,	50	
by Police Court,	85	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	3	138

OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery,	1	
Aiding in concealing Stolen Goods,		1
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter,	1	
Assault with intent to kill,	1	
Assault with intent to rob,	1	
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	1	
Assault with a knife,	2	
Assault with a loaded pistol,	1	
Assault and battery and resisting officers,	10	1
Assault and battery,	40	6
Bigamy,	1	
Breaking and entering dwelling houses, shops, &c.	28	3
Common notorious thief,	2	2
Common seller of spirituous liquors,	22	1
Common Drunkard,	98	50
Common night walker,		30
Drunkenness,	80	29
Felonious assault and robbery,		1
Felonious assault with intent to ravish,	1	
Fornication,	2	2
Having in possession burglar's tools,	1	
Having counterfeit money, &c.,	1	
Indecent assault on a female,	1	
Keeping house of ill fame,	9	4
Larceny from person,	3	4
Larceny in building, shop, &c.,	25	

	Males.	Females.
Larceny in dwelling house, - -	10	5
Larceny in a vessel, - - -	6	
Larceny, - . - -	118	25
Manslaughter, - - -	2	1
Murder, - - - -	1	
Open and gross lewdness, - -	1	1
Polygamy, - - - -	2	
Robbery, - - - -	2	
Unlawful confining and assaults, -		1
Unlawful driving away horse of another's,	2	
Vagabonds, - - - -	2	6
Total,	496	178

SENTENCES.

10 Years, - - - -		1
6 Years, - - - -		1
5 Years, - - - -	3	1
4 Years, - - - -	3	1
3 Years and six months, - -	1	1
3 Years, - - - -	14	1
2 Years and ten months, - -	2	
2 Years and six months, - -	7	1
2 Years and four months, - -	2	
2 Years and three months, - -	3	
2 Years, - - - -	32	9
1 Year and eleven months, - -	1	
1 Year and ten months, - -	1	
1 Year and nine months, - -	1	
1 Year and eight months, - -	2	2
1 Year and six months, - -	29	5
1 Year and four months, - -	2	
1 Year and three months, - -	2	1
1 Year and two months, - -	3	1
1 Year and one month, - -	2	

	Males.	Females.
1 Year,	40	10
11 Months,	1	
10 Months,	10	3
9 Months,	8	2
8 Months,		2
7 Months,		1
6 Months,	50	43
5 Months,	34	15
4 Months	22	8
3 months,	35	12
2 Months,	19	6
1 Month,	3	2
60 Days,	17	2
30 Days,	1	
20 Days,		1
For non-payment of fines and costs,	146	46
Total,	496	178

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

First time,	243	54
Second time,	110	25
Third time,	58	31
Fourth time,	41	28
Fifth time,	23	18
Sixth time,	7	4
Seventh time,	5	3
Eighth time,	4	5
Ninth time,	1	2
Ten times and over,	6	8
	496	178

NATIVITY.

Maine,	28
New Hampshire,	8

Vermont,	4	
Massachusetts,	85	
Rhode Island,	2	
Connecticut,	1	
New England States,		128
New York,	24	
New Jersey,	1	
Pennsylvania,	6	
Delaware,	1	
Maryland,	4	
District of Columbia,	1	
Ohio,	1	
North Carolina,	1	
Georgia,	1	
California,	1	
United States,		169
England,	47	
Ireland,	393	
Scotland,	19	
Germany,	1	
Denmark,	1	
Norway,	2	
Prussia,	1	
Spain,	1	
Italy,	1	
British Provinces,	27	
Canada,	6	
At Sea,	4	
Unknown,	2	
Total,		674

AGES.

	Males.	Females.
20 Years of age and under,	131	52
20 to 30 Years,	218	77
30 to 40 Years,	84	30

40 to 50 Years, - - -	36	13
50 to 60 Years, - - -	20	5
60 Years and over, - - -	7	1
Total,	496	178

PARDONED BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Dennis Collins, January 1, 1855.
Charles Lynes, February 5, 1855.
Samuel Milner, February 28, 1855.
William Fotey, February 28, 1855.
Dennis O'Brien, February 28, 1855.
Jane Smith, February 28, 1855.
William Orne, March 3, 1855.
John J. McDonald, April 13, 1855.
James Hagarty, June 7, 1855.
Charles Powers, June 9, 1855.
Timothy Hanifan, June 30, 1855.
Charles Bateman, July 12, 1855.

Males, 11. Females, 1. Total, 12.

ESCAPED.

On the morning of January 6, 1855, James Connors, who was employed in the bakehouse, made his escape by scaling the stockade.

On the evening of January 21, 1855, Michael Hickey, who was employed as an hostler, made his escape by scaling the stockade.

On the evening of February 3, 1855, Patrick Lacy and William Price, escaped from the shop in which they were at work, and from thence over the stockade.

On the morning of April 6, 1855, Patrick O'Brien escaped from the Chapel, and from thence over the stockade.

JAIL.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited the Commonwealth's Jail, in the County of Suffolk, on the eleventh day of July, and examined every prisoner privately and separately, to learn if he had any cause of complaint, or if any existed in the prison. A few complaints were made, rather more than usual. Each was investigated. One was found to arise from the partial and temporary derangement of the prisoner. Two or three complaints that their beds were taken from them, and it appeared that this was done for a time as a punishment for abusing and injuring them. One or two new comers complained that they had no bread for supper. The loaf had been delivered at breakfast to last for the day, but the complainants had eaten it, expecting as much more at supper. One or two complaints were made of improper usage, but upon examination the complainants appeared to be themselves in fault. Generally the prisoners expressed themselves as satisfied with their treatment.

HEALTH.

Few cases of sickness have originated in the prison since the last inspection, but considerable numbers bring disease with them. The requisitions of the law as to beds, bedding, fuel, drying of clothes, and providing water for drinking, appear to have been complied with. Dr. J. S. Jones is the attending physician at the Jail, and Dr. Townsend attends the United States prisoners. The ration of bread is a pound loaf per day. It has been often weighed by the Inspectors, and except for a short time some years since, has been found to be good weight. The food appears to be sufficient for most persons in confinement, doing no work, and the health of the prison would not be improved by increasing the ration. A few persons require more. In the House of Corrcetion, where the prisoners do not change so often, this deficiency is met by giving something less to those who do not consume their allowance, and giving it to those to whom more is necessary. But in the Jail, prisoners remain so short a time, that such a calculation could not be made. It used

to be the custom, some years since, to provide a little more than the ration to meet these very few cases. The expense was very trifling, as appeared to the inspectors.

CLEANLINESS.

The prison was clean, neat, in good order, having an abundant supply of good air. The provisions of the law respecting buckets, covers, vaults, whitewashing, shaving, shirting and washing, appear to have been complied with.

DISCIPLINE.

So many persons have sometimes been committed for drunkenness, that there has not been a separate room for each. But the construction of the prison is favorable to discipline, quiet and order, and they seem to have been maintained. It might be desirable that some suitable female attendant should be provided for the women in some cases. But this is a different place from a House of Correction or Reformation for females, and a matron is not required for the same purposes as in those establishments, where the females work together. Here each remains all the time in her own cell; very little government is necessary, and most of them remain in for a short time. A birth very seldom takes place in the Jail, and provision can be made for the occasion without keeping up all the provisions of a Lying-in Hospital.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

Employment cannot well be provided where the prisoners are separately confined all the time, and the imprisonment for most of them so short. The average duration of the term of imprisonment was calculated by the Inspectors, on two different years, with considerable interval. In one instance five-eighths, and in the other three-quarters of the prisoners were confined three nights or less. Some years have elapsed since the last calculation, the average term may be something longer, but still the circumstances with regard to employment or religious instruction cannot have greatly varied.

At the time of inspection, in December last, there were in Jail 190 prisoners.

Males,	172	
Females,	18	190
Criminals,	162	
Witnesses,	21	
Debtors,	7	190
Committed since,		5514
Criminals,	4825	
Witnesses,	269	
Debtors,	420	5514
Males,	4745	
Females,	769	5514

OFFENCES.

Assault,	566
Adultery,	13
Aiding in an escape from prison,	1
Breaking and entering,	45
Bribery,	1
Bigamy,	1
Cheating by false pretences,	27
Contempt of Court,	11
Coursing in street *v.* By-Law,	2
Common beggars,	3
Drunkenness,	2510
Disturbing the peace,	47
Debtors,	420
Desertion,	8
Extortion,	4
Embezzlement,	6
Forgery,	9
Fugitive from justice,	2
Fornication,	19
Firing crackers,	1

Gambling,	64
Having counterfeit money in possession, &c.,	9
Having in possession slung shot,	1
Indecent exposure,	7
Idle and dissolute person,	6
Insanity,	22
Keeping house of ill fame,	16
Keeping noisy and disorderly house,	4
Larceny,	694
Lewdness,	3
Murder,	23
Obstructing sidewalk *v.* By-Law,	1
Perjury,	5
Malicious mischief,	31
Manslaughter,	1
Night walking,	107
Polygamy,	3
Presuming to be an officer,	1
Larceny from person,	1
Robbery,	4
Rescuing prisoner,	9
Removing house offal,	2
Riot,	10
Receiving stolen goods,	13
Resisting an officer,	4
Rape,	1
Stubborn child,	6
Selling liquor, &c.,	85
Doing business on Lord's day,	10
Threats,	3
Truancy,	13
Trespass,	1
Witnesses,	269
Violating Neutrality Laws,	10
Revolt,	20
Robbing Post-Office,	1

At the time of Inspection, July 11, 1855, there were in Jail 226.

Males, - - - - -	181	
Females, - - - - -	35	226
Criminals, - - - -	196	
Witnesses, - - - -	27	
Debtors, - - - - -	3	226

Since the last inspection, in December, 1854, there have been committed for

Non-payment of fines and costs, - - -		1369
Discharged by Police Court, - -	781	
Paid fines and costs, - - -	484	
Remaining, - - - -	104	1369

DIED.

James Burns, committed April 17, died on 18th, of delirium tremens.

Wm. Wiel, committed May 11, committed suicide, May 17.

PARDONED BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Sarah Vining, committed for larceny, was pardoned May 16.

Dennis Hickey, committed for assault and battery, was pardoned May 26.

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

Charles H. Peterson, Matthew Reed, James McCully, Edward McSweeney, Ann Cochran, Edward D. Murphy, Hugh Carroll, John Dwyre, John F. Graham, John Deering, John Welch, Michael Cochran, Ann Hogan, Robert Houstin, James H. Jenkins, John Shea, Frank Aiken, Patrick Sullivan, Daniel O'Keefe, Pat. Joyce, Timo. Cunningham, John Connor, Wm. R. Miller, Jno Divine, John Riley, Wm. Delano, Chas. Burns, James Hallihan James Mullen, Nicholas Murphy, Thos. Callahan, William F. Underhill, Sylvester O'Connell, Samuel Evans, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Kelly, Patrick McDonald, Michael Collins, John Welch, Stephen Smith, Bridget Cunningham, John Andrews, John

Dwyer, James Golding, John Glumming, Ann Connord, Lawrence Downes, Bartlett Quinn, John Fitzgibbons, John Warren Mary Ann Brown, Richard Ryan, Sarah Lang, Catharine Murphy, Ellen McLaughlin, Stephen Ryan, Mary Menitt, Patrick McAveny, Patrick Welch, William McLoud, Patrick Joy, Ann Shandley, John Devine, John Cavanagh, John Hane, John Dailey, John Lynch, Eliza Ann Hall, Daniel C. Murry, John Murphy, Richard Kenny, Thomas Duffy, Daniel Dacey, Thomas Noyes, John Flynn, William Day, Mary Ward, John Mitchell, James Rogers, Patrick Goodwin, Richard Scott, James Hopkins, John Robinson, John Conley, Charles Galine, Nicholas Gilmore, Patrick Murphy, Daniel Hallahan, Michael Gallagher, Bridget Flynn, John Logan, John Murray, William Patterson, John Sullivan, James Flemming, Michael McCarty, Thomas Butler, Michael Albert, Michael Curran, John Stone, Dennis Mahan, Catharine Reynolds, Mary Wood, Michael Gran, Mary Ann Brown, Daniel Murray, Jeremiah Healey, Thos. McFarden, Thos. Blackwell, Matthew Dulan, James McGerry, John Barry, Sarah McMahan, Wm. Kelly, Eugene McNamara, Dennis Flanegan, Michael Kennedy, John Carnes, James White, Michael Collins, Patrick Madigan, Thomas Boyle, John Hane, Mary Cohen, Mary O'Brien, Peter Desmond, Dennis O'Brien, James Harrington, Edward Quirk, Benjamin O. Tyler, Patrick Brownson, James Cochle, Catherine Desmond, Timothy Sullivan, John Ranan, Henry Hutchinson, Thomas McManus, Martin Doyle, John Lang, Richard Kenny, John Corbett, James Smith, John Bayley, Patrick O'Donnell, Alexander Erskine, Michael Shannon, James Trainer, Anna Grimes, William Norton, Isaac Emerson, John Murphy, William Coffin, Patrick Murphy, Brian Mulvina, Michael Nolan, David Chalmers, Felix McShane, Thomas Ward, Julia Feahan, Andrew Davis, Benjamin Franklin, Michael Sullivan, William D. Shaw, Bernard Hurley, Patrick Fitz Simmons, John McLaughlin, John Harkin, Michael Roach, Thomas Flynn, James Toomy, Edward Harrigan, Edward McNott, Edward Dowling, Patrick Saul, William Dugan, Catharine Smith, Timothy Downing, Michael Gerry, George Kemp, Owen Fitzgerald,

Daniel Ryan, Daniel Hallahan, Ellen Summers, Daniel Sullivan, William J. Patterson, James Williams, Franklin Connor, James Sullivan, Frederick Francis, Henry Hutchinson, Michael Hackett, William Smith, Francis Flemming, Lloyd Alexander, George McNulty, James Costello, Daniel Doyle, John Flynn, Asa Oliver, Mary Power, Coleman McDonald, Eliza Ray, Patrick Keefe, Thomas Hepson, Michael O'Brien, Francis Leeds, Thomas Fenily, Michael Powers, Patrick Hyland, Thomas Shea, Daniel O'Donnell, Henry Clifford, James Neal, Charles W. Adams, Margaret Keefe, Morris Harrington, George Ritchie, Daniel Hallihan, John Mahoney, Wm. H. Chandler, Patrick Morney, John Riley, Charles Norwood, Patrick Agin, Robert Cannon, Thos. Ham, Chs. Ech, Mary Hughes, Jeremiah Abbott, Alexander Hamilton, Margaret Sears, Wm. Morney, Wm. Lambert, John Tobin, John Croddick, Martin Kenny, Nicholas Cody, Elizabeth J. Bucknan, Charles White, John Orman, Samuel Boothly, Michael Murphy, Sarah Wilson, Florence McCarty, Timothy Hart, Lydia Evans, Andrew Foley, William J. Patterson, Maurice Murphy, Michael Daily, John Ragan, Rogers Smith, Martha Wetherbee, Michael Dacey, Michael O'Brien, Thomas Doud, Charles A. Bailey, Michael Welch, Edward Ganon, Daniel Donnahoe, William O'Keefe, Hugh Connor, Richard Olden, Thomas Hill, John Gallagher, Michael Glancy, Thomas McCarty, Robert Welch, Martin Gill, Andrew Sweeney, John Hunt, John Keating, John Holderan, Hannah Hayes, John P. Davis, John Cavanagh, Charles N. Peterson, Patrick Renny, George Clark, Thomas Lacy, William Day, Adam Smith, Owen McGuire, John Crowell, John O'Callahan, John Davis, John Brannen, Frederick Morrell, John Rodegan, Maurice Crane, Thomas Gahagan, Rosanna Quinn, John Brown, William Cambell, Thomas H. Cavanagh, John Coyle, Timothy Conley, James Casey, Timothy Donnavan, Mary Ann O'Brien, Elizabeth Clark, John McHugh, James O'Hara, James Healey, Mary Toren, Margaret Hogan, John Culeen, Lawrence McCarty, James Noble, Samuel Canning, Henry Carnes, William Robinson, Michael Clusky, Patrick Quinn, Joanna Donavan, John Norman, George Hanson, John McCabe, Daniel C. Webster

Margaret Baker, Sarah Norris, John Daily, Henry G. Matthews, George Williams, Michael Lynch, Jeremiah Donnevan, Ann Riley, Owen Doherty, William Bryant, William Hitchcock *alias* Loyns, John Welch, John Clegg, Michael Shannon, Charles Pettes, Michael Donnavan, Edward P. Brophy, Catherine McGinnis, George A. Wellington, Thomas McCarty, John O'Donald, Sarah Ann Stimpson, James Golding, Michael Courtney, John Cragan, Charles Toomy, Mary Downing, Michael Driscoll, Edward Delany, Daniel O'Sullivan, Richard Power, Mary Coffee, Mary Wallace, Daniel O'Lary, Langden McDonald, John Murphy, Michael McCann, Mary M. Williams, Thomas Armstrong, Patrick Cooke, Dennis Hogan, John Griggs, Henry Kane, James Early, Alexander McDermott, John Welch 2d, Morgan Sweeny, James Tobin, Ellen Summers, Hugh McNamee, Catherine McGinnis, Samuel. Fox, Nathan Blood, Allen Tibbetts, John Welch, Michael Murphy, Sarah Campbell, Hannah Hayes, Thos. McDermott, Joanna Curley, Michael Fay, Michael Murphy, John Doherty, John Ball, Ellen Lynch, Thomas Norton, Edward Curley, John Kane *alias* McManima, Catherine Silver, James Mitchell, Andrew Mercer, Daniel Callahan, Edward Quirk, Bernard Melvina, Charles Frazier, John Brown, Ellen Joyce, Morris Hoar, William Moore, Joanna Cotton, John Fly, Patrick Mooney, David Welch, James Walker, James McMinniman, Ellen O'Hearn, John Lanagan, George O'Brien, Morris A. Hearn, George M. Thomp son, Jeremiah O'Brien, Joanna Shields, Charles Lathing, George Clark, Edward Carey, Michael Welch, John Bulger, John Devine, Thos. Thomas *alias* David C. Welch, Thos. W. Snelling, James Elwood, John Moriarty, James Pope, John Carrole, Pat. Curtis, Benj. F. Gigger, Martin Tinah, John W. Hunt, Ann Harrison, John Bradlee, Catherine Dowd, Mary Cluer, Owen McManeman, John Gillis, John McCarty, Edward Grady, Lawrence McCarty, John Rogers, Henry Keenan, Wm. Flynn, John Keating, James Holloway, Mary Driscoll, Michael O'Brien, Wm. Anabona, Ellen Baker, Wm. Harney, Wm. Scott, John Christopher, John C. Blacker, Cath. Smith, Andrew Mulhern, Roger Marden, John Cotter, Pat. Flynn, John O'Brien, Daniel Donavan, Ellen O'Brien, Ann Baxter,

Peleg Lechlason, John Doherty, Michael Clarke, James Pearson Francis Ganagar, Mary Driscole, Owen Sullivan, W. O'Donnelly, Catherine Whalan, Peter Lawden, John Douglass, Julia Fayhar, Andrew Molone, John McNamee, Michael McDonald, Henry Read, Jemima Johnson, John Dugan, Ann Riley, Francis Frost, Patrick Ryan, Robert McGinnis, Daniel Sullivan, John Rogan, John Flynn, John Garland, Mary Ann Smith, Morris Hall, Patrick McAnany, Margaret Conden, Joseph Rose, Mary Walker, James Haggarty, Daniel Murphy, Thomas Conners, Edward Murphy, Jacob Norris, John Fayhar, James McGowan, James Cobin, William Leonard, David Hayes, Hannah Downing, Timothy Sullivan, James D. Robinson, Thomas McConologue, James Wilson, Michael Gerry, Matthew Fox, Margaret Kingsley, William Quinn, Joseph Morgan, Cady Toole, John Casey, James Collins, John Johnson, Ann Lewis, John Manahan, Mary Welch, Hanah Hilton, Michael McCarty, John Nixon, Henry Cook, Owen McCarney, Thomas O'Brien, Michael McLaughlin, William Jackson, George French, George Mater, Charles Judge, John O'Neil, John Hardy, Theophilus Wallace, William Hathaway, Catherine Silver, Owen Brien, Patrick L. Burke, Catherine Terney, James Alley, John Wilson, Michael Wallace, James O'Keefe, Daniel Murray, William Callahan, John Grossey, Mary Ann Kennedy, John Brown, Rosanna Dundas, Michael Agin, John Lane, Michael Marcy, Gilbert N. Everett, John Tracy, Wothen Fowler, Michael Barnes, William Powell, Mary Smith, Charles Livingston, Margaret McVey, John Harkin, Mary Roach, Thomas Freeman, Mary Smith, Catherine Hogan, Daniel Mohegan, Patrick Joyce, John Harkin, William Doyle, Arthur Flynn, Thomas Fox, James Doherty, Thomas White, Nancy McGuire, Michael Dolan, James Morey, David Morris, John Burden, John Collan, Clara Gordon, Patrick O'Brien, Daniel T. Chandler, John Louis, Ambrose Allen, James McClure, Neil Doherty, Henry T. Shore, Mary A. Lyon, James Kenrick Patrick Morse, Barney McCann, Patrick Frane, Bridget Lanning, Lewis Tucker, Thomas Reed, Barney Williams, David Johnson, David Davidson, Timothy Kenny, John Rogers, Hugh Davling, Dennis McCarty, James

McDonald, Thomas Kelly, Jasper Reed, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Cronan, John Hank, John Q. Adams, Kendale Pearson, Margaret Seely, Ann Welch, Isaac B. Emerson, John Burns, Murty Rowen, John Manning, William Grant, Spencer Miller, Mary Ann Cary, Stephen Greene, John Murphy, Samuel Ditson, Ellen Brown, Mary Ann Morse, Ellen Shields, John Mahar, John Tennyson Patrick Thompson, John Hanscom, Samuel Peterson, Charles Daniels, Mich'l Lee, Matthew Dolan, John Heuston, David Welch, Mary Wilson, Samuel Lincoln, John Kenney, Michael McGee, Timothy Gaffrey, Patrick Maney, Rose McCallinan, James Allen, John McCarty, Dennis Hogan, Bridget Sullivan, Micah Thayer, Peter Flyn, Ann Bruden, Jeremiah Abbott, Sarah Smith, John Sweetser, Edward Grady, Patrick Martin, James Rice, Thomas Gookin, Daniel McKinley, John Souther, Timothy Crowley, Henry Reynolds, Catherine Faulkner, Mary Walton, Bridget Canigan Daniel Callahan, Thomas Power, Eliza O'Grady, John Rogers, Michael Gorman, Daniel O'Neil, Thomas McCarty, Daniel McLaughlin, James O'Brien, John Kelly, William J. Gorman.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Inspectors visited this establishment on the eighteenth day of July, examined all the prisoners as to any complaints, which they might personally have as to their treatment. They were satisfied that the prisoners were well treated, and that no ground of complaint existed. Such establishments may be useful as places of confinement in some cases, and this arises from the difference between them and regular prisons. But some of the provisions of law respecting prisons cannot be carried into effect there.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

The situations of the Institution are favorable to health, but much disease is brought there, and many prisoners are sent there, when the law permits it, because they are sick. Only three have

died since the last inspection, Dec. 11, 1854. Many who came sick have improved in health; some have recovered, and a considerable number are discharged before recovery, to return to their former habits and aggravate their existing diseases. The general health of the prisoners was quite as good as could be expected under such circumstances. The buildings and grounds were clean and in good order. The food and clothing of the prisoners were good and sufficient in quantity.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the prisoners is such as it must be, when they are kept with other persons, not prisoners, and is not like that of a regular prison. It seemed to answer the purpose of keeping good order and did credit to those who enforced it.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

The males are employed in farming and other work about the grounds and buildings. The females in sewing, housework, care of the sick, &c. Religious services are performed every Sunday. Rev. Stephen Lovell is Chaplain.

There have been committed since December 11, 1854, the time of the last inspection,		629
Males, - - - -	374	
Females, - - - -	246	
Juvenile Offenders, - -	9	629
Persons committed previous to December 4, 1854, whose sentence has not expired,		4
		633

DISCHARGED.

On expiration of sentence, -	267
By Police Court, - - -	144

DIED.

Feb. 12, 1855, John M. Horn, Inflammation of Kidneys, - - - -	1

Feb. 21, 1855, Ann Conners, Rheumatism,	1	
March 21, Michael Martin, Consumption,	1	414
Remaining, -		219

Offences.

MALES.

Common Drunkards, -	45	
Vagabonds, - -	11	
Drunkenness, Fine and Costs, -	32	88

FEMALES.

Common Drunkards, - - -	66
Vagabonds, - - - - -	21
Common Night Walkers, - - -	14
Juvenile Offenders, - - - -	9
Drunkenness, (Fine and Costs), -	17
Adultery, - - -	1
Larceny, - - - - -	1
House ill fame -	2

The last four persons from House of Correction were sent to Deer Island in consequence of pregnancy.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited the Boston Lunatic Hospital, on the sixteenth day of July, inspected every part of the buildings and grounds, and saw all the patients. No examination by inquiries put to the patients, can be made. In most cases no answer could be obtained; if obtained, no dependence could be placed on it, and it would produce great excitement, and do injury without any beneficial result.

The wards were in as good order as usual and as could be expected. A considerable number of the patients were out on the grounds, part of them were employed in useful occupations.

The Inspectors beg leave to repeat some remarks which they have formerly made. They are of opinion that there are great objections to the present manner of committing to the Hospital. This, at present, is made part of the duty of a Criminal Court. It does not seem right that a person, perfectly innocent and merely unfortunate, should be brought for trial before a criminal Court in the same manner as the worst criminals. The very matter in the complaint, so far from constituting a charge, to be treated in a criminal form, would constitute a defence against a criminal complaint or indictment. The defendant is charged, not with a crime, but with an incapacity to commit crime; yet the same form of trial must be applied, as the Court has by law no other form. The patient is frequently shocked by being thus arrested and brought before the Court, as a criminal, and inquires earnestly then, and for a long time afterwards, what offence he has committed, and cannot be persuaded that he has not been charged with some crime. This has a tendency to prevent his cure and injures the feelings of his relatives and friends. The spectacle of such a trial is also calculated to do more harm than good to the public generally. There are two questions to be tried. First whether he is a pauper, and whether he is chargeable to the City or the Commonwealth. This is a proper subject of judicial inquiry, and could not be properly referred to a medical commission appointed for the purpose. It is important that the City and State should each maintain its own lunatics, and that neither should maintain lunatics having a settlement in other towns. The second question is whether he is a lunatic. He has a right to deny this, and have it tried by proper forms, and by legal evidence, and to have a legal record of it. Any neglect of legal forms might also be unsafe to those to whose custody she is committed, if any subsequent action were brought for false imprisonment. This seems also an objection to the reference of the subject to a medical commission. But each justice might be authorized to issue a precept to bring the patient before him, to appoint any place and time, and to issue a summons to the witnesses to attend there, and to conduct the proceedings in the

same manner as trials of truants are now conducted. An examination, thus conducted, would secure to the party all its rights, and to those to whose custody he is committed all their present security, and would avoid the evils of the present mode of trial.

If such an act should be passed, the distinctions as to jurisdiction between those "furiously and not furiously mad," should be put an end to. As it is, at ten o'clock, the Police Court may have jurisdiction; at half past ten the Municipal Court; and at eleven the Police Court, as they become furious or not; again, of all cases of insane paupers chargeable to the State, which class includes more than three quarters of the cases. Every one having the slightest acquaintance with insanity knows that the amount of nervous excitement at any particular time is no test of the amount or the duration of insanity. Probably the number of recoveries among those whom the law terms furiously mad is generally greater, and the duration of the disease generally less, where the disease has assumed its more usual chronic state.

We recommend the subject to the attention of the City authorities, with a view to an application to the Legislature for an act making these changes.

The Superintendent made no return to the Inspectors.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited the House of Reformation for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, on the eighteenth day of July, and made the usual examination of every part of the Institution, and made inquiries of each of the inmates as to his treatment, and any cause of complaint which he might have. They inspected their food and work, and examined them in several of their studies. They report the results of their examination, and such information as they have received from the return required by law, under the usual heads.

HEALTH.

Since the last inspection only one death has occurred in the school. James Welsh, died of consumption after an illness of two months. Only three deaths have occurred in the house during the last nine years.

During the winter months, influenza prevailed to some extent, but not in so serious a form as to prevent the boys from attending to their usual duties, otherwise their health has been good. The Inspectors have reason to believe that the boys have been furnished with suitable clothing, and have been provided with good and sufficient food three times in the day. The breakfast and supper is chocolate or shells, and bread. The dinner consists of either rice and molasses, soup, baked beans and pork, beef, mutton or fish.

CLEANLINESS.

The building and grounds appeared to be neat and in good order. The provisions of law respecting whitewashing, which seem properly to apply to buildings (constructed of stone) on the inside rather than to this house which has rooms finished like those of an ordinary dwellinghouse, could not be strictly complied with, without injury to the walls. There is a permanent vault but not within the building. Clean shirts are furnished, and washing and bathing and other means of cleanliness observed beyond the requirements of law.

DISCIPLINE.

The general management of the Institution, in respect to discipline, is the same as has been so often described in previous reports.

A boy was discharged by the Directors, and a boy sentenced for truancy was also discharged by the Police Court on recommendation of the Directors, it not being known to the Court that it was a case of truancy. These discharges were no doubt made by mistake, and are invalid. Some of the boys who were committed to the House of Reformation have been placed in the Boylston

School. The Inspectors doubt the right of the master of the Boylston School to control these boys, even if the placing them there does not amount to an escape. The law instituting the House of Reformation seems not to authorize any substitution of officers of other Institutions for those to whom they are by law committed.

EMPLOYMENT.

On account of the great depression of business during the winter months, there was considerable difficulty in procuring employment for the boys, and for the greater part of the time they had no work in the shop. A contract has now been made with Messrs. Orne & Winslow, to furnish employment in manufacturing children's light shoes, each boy receiving twelve and a half cents for a days' work of six hours. The return does not state how many are employed in this way, nor how many in other employments.

IMPROVEMENT.

The school was examined in reading, spelling, geography, and a little in arithmetic. The appearance of the school was as good as it ever has been. The reading was very good, although the matter selected required a good comprehension and power of expression. It was given with understanding and effect. The examination in the other branches showed that the pupils had been well instructed. The spelling was good. The whole was very creditable to the teacher.

OFFENCES.

Truants, - - - -	106	
Larceny, - - - -	38	
Idle and dissolute, - - -	41	
Stubborn children, - - -	9	
Vagabonds, - - - -	1	
Returned, - - - -	2	197

SENTENCES.

During minority,	91	
For two years,	87	
For one year,	11	
For eighteen months,	1	
For six months,	7	197

NATIVITY.

Irish,	153	
American,	25	
English,	8	
African,	4	
German,	3	
Danish,	2	
French,	1	
Grecian,	1	197

AGES.

Of 8 years of age,	5	
9 " "	14	
10 " "	15	
11 " "	37	
12 " "	42	
13 " "	28	
14 " "	32	
15 " "	20	
16 " "	3	
17 " "	1	197

INDENTED.

Twomas Twigg, February 10, to John Atkins, Marblehead, Shoemaker.

Charles Taylor, March 22, to Hansard Hallett, Barnstable, Farming.

John O'Cornell, March 26, to John G. Ricker, Boston, Farming.

Theobald M. Toole, March 29, to Thomas B. Proctor, Marblehead, Shoemaking.

Patrick McCarty, April 7, to Nathaniel Manley, Bridgewater, Farming.

Jeremiah Clifford, April 12, to F. G. Newton, Marblehead, Shoemaking.

John Hartin, April 12, to Elias D. Bassett, Marblehead, Shoemaking.

George W. Maxwell, May 7, to George Mitchell, Marblehead, Shoemaking.

Robert McCully, May 7, to Nicholas Bartlett, Marblehead, Shoemaking.

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

Albert J. Prescott,	Gone into the country.
Frank Maguire,	Gone to sea.
Nathaniel Wright,	Gone into the country.
Bartholomew Haggerty,	Gone to the Alms House, (Idiotic.)
William H. Coleman,	Gone to sea.
James Green,	Gone out of the State.
John Miles,	Gone into the country.
John O'Hara,	Gone into the country.
James Hickey,	Gone to sea.
James H. Lyons,	Gone out of the State.
John Seigler,	Gone to his parents, (discharge illegal.)
Thomas Jordan,	Gone to his parents.
James Lacy,	Gone into the country.
John McFarland,	Gone out of the State.

DISCHARGED ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.

Elkanah Weston, John Kelly, John Bradley, James Nagle,

DISCHARGED BY DIRECTORS.

James Brannan, (discharge illegal.)

DIED.

James Welsh, April 23, 1855.

Remaining in House, December 30, 1854,	107	
Received since from Police Court, - -	89	
Received from Municipal Court, - -	1	
	197	
Remaining in House, July 11, 1855, - - -		168

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

THE Inspectors visited this Institution on the 20th day, and on the 31st day of July. The act allowing commitments to the Hospital was passed March 14, 1855, and was designed to diminish the expenses, by furnishing laborers, washers, nurses, &c., who otherwise might be unemployed, or not employed to good advantage. We learn from the Superintendent that the law has worked well, and has saved much expense to the State. Many of the prisoners committed, have been employed in repairing and erecting buildings, and others in performing the ordinary work of such an establishment.

The prisoners were, with one exception in good health, and were without exception, perfectly satisfied with their fare and treatment. The Inspectors were pleased with the perfect neatness and good order which prevailed in this institution. We annex the return of the Superintendent for the particulars.

The first commitment took place on the 26th of March, 1855, and to the 20th of July following, there have been committed:

Males, - -	30	
Females, - -	14	
		44

DISCHARGED.

Males, - -	6	
Female, - -	1	
		7

Of those discharged, were on expiration of sentence. Males, 4 Females 1, and by Police Court, Males 2.

REMAINING JULY 20TH, 1855.

Males, - -	24	
Females, - -	13	37

OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Drunkenness, - - - -	1	
Common Drunkards, - - -	25	13
Vagabond, - - - -	4	
Common Night Walkers. - -		1
	30	14

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
EDWARD. G. LORING,
ABEL CUSHING,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
Inspectors of Prisons, Suffolk County.

BOSTON, July 31, 1855.

City Document.—No. 51.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

BRIDGES.

1855.

In Common Council, Oct. 4, 1855.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.
Sent up for Concurrence.

WM. A. BELL, *President, pro tem.*

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 8, 1855.

Concurred:

Attest:

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in relation to Bridges.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen in the month of January
2 or February, annually, by concurrent vote of the City Council,
3 a Superintendent of the Boston South Bridge, a Superinten-
4 dent of the Boston Free Bridge, a Superintendent of the East
5 Boston and Chelsea Free Bridge, and also a Superintendent
6 of the Mount Washington Avenue Bridge, each of whom shall
7 hold his office until removed, or his successor be appointed, and
8 shall receive such compensation for his services as the City
9 Council shall establish, and shall be removable at the pleasure
10 of the City Council. And in case either of said offices shall
11 become vacant from any cause, a successor shall be chosen in
12 the manner above described.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of
2 the Boston Free Bridge to take charge of the said Free Bridge,
3 it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Boston
4 South Bridge to take charge of the said South Bridge, it shall
5 be the duty of the Superintendent of East Boston and Chelsea
6 Free Bridge, to take charge of said Bridge, and it shall be the
7 duty of the Superintendent of the Mount Washington Avenue
8 Bridge, to take charge of the said Bridge. And each super-
9 intendent shall take charge of the bridge of which he is
10 superintendent, by night and by day, and cause the draw

thereof to be opened at all times, when required for the free passage of vessels, and to cause the same to be closed, forthwith, and with all possible expedition, not permitting more than one vessel to pass at any one opening of the draw, unless the bridge shall be free of passengers while the draw is up, in which case, he shall use his discretion as to the number of vessels to be permitted to pass, prior to the closing of the said draw. And each superintendent shall take care of the bridge of which he is superintendent, and of the abutments and wharves, connected therewith, and shall see that at all times they are in a safe and satisfactory condition, and free of all incumbrances; that the lamps thereon are well lighted, that the railing and planks are in good order, and the snow and ice removed from the sidewalks in winter; subject at all times to the authority, control and direction of the Board of Aldermen for the time being, relative to the duties hereinbefore expressed, and also relative to any other duties respecting said bridges and wharves, and the abutments connected therewith, which the said Board of Aldermen may from time to time order and prescribe.

Sect. 3. The several superintendents above named, may appoint their assistant superintendents subject to the approval of the Committee on Bridges, and no assistant superintendent shall be authorized to act as such, until his appointment is duly certified by the Committee on Bridges to the Board of Aldermen. And said assistant superintendents shall be compensated for their services, out of the salary of the superintendent, whose assistant he is, unless otherwise provided by the City Council.

Sect. 4. Any person or persons who shall deface, break or injure either of said bridges or wharves, or shall unnecessarily open or obstruct the passage of either of said draws, without the consent of the superintendent, or assistant superintendent of such bridge, or shall, without such consent, make fast to such bridge any scow or other vessel, shall, upon con-

7 viction thereof, pay a fine not less than three dollars, and not
8 exceeding fifty dollars.

SECT. 5. So much of an Ordinance passed May 6, 1850,
2 and printed on page 54 of the City Ordinances, as is inconsis-
3 tent herewith, is hereby repealed.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 15, 1855.

Passed: sent down for concurrence.

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman,*

City Document.—No. 52.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

FIRE ALARMS.

1855.

ENACTING CLAUSE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance transferring the powers heretofore vested in a Committee on Fire Alarms, to the Committee on the Fire Department.

SECTION 1. The Committee upon the Fire Department
2 shall have the care and management of the rooms, apparatus
3 and machinery connected with the system of Telegraphic Fire
4 Alarms, and shall also have the power to appoint, upon the
5 nomination of the Superintendent of Fire Alarms, suitable
6 persons to assist in the management of said system of Fire
7 Alarms, and to establish their compensation, unless the same
8 shall be specially provided by the City Council; and the same
9 Committee shall have power to determine the persons to whom
10 shall be entrusted keys of the signal boxes connected with
11 said system of Fire Alarms, and generally shall have charge
12 of said apparatus, and control over the management of the
13 same, subject however to the direction and control of the
14 City Council.

SECT. 2. There shall be annually elected by the City
2 Council, in the month of April or May, and whenever a
3 vacancy occurs, a suitable person to be Superintendent of
4 Fire Alarms, who shall have charge of the system of Tele-
5 graphic Fire Alarms, under the direction of the Committee
6 on the Fire Department, and who shall see that the same is
7 kept in good repair and in working condition, and be consider-
8 ed responsible for the same. The said Superintendent shall
9 hold his office until a successor is elected, shall be at all times

removable by the city council, and shall receive such compensation as the city council shall determine.

SECT. 3. Alarms of fire shall be given by means of the system of Telegraphic Fire Alarms, in accordance with the rules and directions established and in force; but the Committee on the Fire Department shall have power from time to time to alter or change said rules and directions, and the same shall be binding upon all persons after said rules and directions, as altered, shall have been placed on file in the office of the engineers of the Fire Department and with the city clerk. And the same shall then be published in the same manner as ordinances of the city are published; but the city council shall at all times have power to alter, amend, or annul the same.

SECT. 4. Immediately upon an alarm or discovery of fire, it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department to communicate the fact to the central station by means of the signal boxes in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with said rules and directions. And it shall be the duty of the watchmen in the night time, upon an alarm of fire being given or sounded upon the bells connected with the fire alarm apparatus, to give further notice thereof within their respective districts by springing their rattles, crying "fire," and mentioning the number of the district in which the fire exists. And if any policeman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars for every such offence.

SECT. 5. No person shall open any of the signal boxes connected with the Telegraphic Fire Alarms for the purpose of giving a false alarm, or interfere in any way with said boxes, by breaking, cutting, injuring, or defacing the same, or turn the cranks therein, except in case of fire, or tamper or meddle with said boxes or any part thereof; or cut, break, or injure in any way the wires connected with the same or with any part of said system of Fire Alarms; nor connect the same by any communication so as to interrupt the proper

working of said system, or with intent so to do, or injure, break, or destroy any of the machinery or fixtures connected with said system, or any part of the same.

SECT. 6. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 7. An Ordinance passed December 29, 1853, entitled an Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance, establishing a Fire Department, and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances, rules, orders and regulations inconsistant herewith, are hereby repealed, rescinded and annulled.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 15, 1855.

Passed: sent down for concurrence.

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 53.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION

IN RELATION TO THE

NEW COURT.

1855.

In Common Council, Oct. 18, 1855.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Oct. 4, 1855.

ORDERED:

That the President *pro tem.* of this Board be requested to obtain an opinion, of the City Solicitor, whether the General Court has authority to establish a Court for the County of Suffolk, and impose upon the city of Boston, by taxation, the exclusive cost of its maintenance.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

City Solicitor's Office.
Boston, Oct. 13th, 1855.

Dear Sir,

In pursuance of an order of the Common Council, you ask my opinion upon the following question, viz: "Whether the General Court has authority to establish a Court for the County of Suffolk, and impose upon the City of Boston, by taxation, the exclusive cost of its maintenance?"

This is a question of constitutional law about which lawyers may differ, and upon which, perhaps, a perfectly reliable opinion cannot be given, until it has been heard and adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal. The precise question put is purely an abstract one; but I presume the Council, in passing the order, had especial reference to a portion of the recent Act creating the Superior Court of the County of Suffolk.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, recently given in relation to some parts of this act, seems to recognise the validity of the general provisions. But the portion now in question was not considered in that opinion. If this portion were unconstitutional, it would not necessarily render the rest of the act invalid.

The authority of the General Court is conferred by the constitution. By that instrument (Part I.. ch. I., Art. 3,) they are fully empowered to erect and constitute judicatories, courts of record or other courts; and generally (ch. I., Art. 4) to make and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws and statutes, which they may judge for the welfare of the commonwealth, so long as they are not repugnant or contrary to the constitution, and to impose proportional and reasonable taxes, &c.

Their acts are always presumed to be constitutional, they being a co-ordinate branch of the government, and being them-

selves, in the first instance, judges of their constitutional powers; and courts never set aside their statutes unless clearly and undoubtedly in violation of the constitution.

It is clear that the Legislature have full power to create new and local courts, provide ways and means for their support, or to enlarge or diminish the powers of any existing courts, (*Commonwealth* vs. *Worcester*, 3 Pick. 461; *Wales* vs. *Belcher*, 3 do. 508; 5 Met. 508.) It is just and right that the district for whose immediate benefit a local court is created, or other public work or improvement made, should bear the expense; and the Legislature may, within the limits of the constitution, impose taxes for a specific purpose upon a particular place or district especially benefitted, (3 Pick. 60; 26 Wendell, 65; 5 Gilman, 405.) The circumstances and facts of each particular case will and must be considered, as there is no general provision or rule governing each case which may arise. To use the language of Chief Justice Shaw, in one of the cases cited:—"If in any case the Legislature can exercise a power within the limits prescribed to them by the constitution, it is to be presumed, in just deference to the authority of a co-ordinate branch of the government, that in any particular case, it was done discreetly, and with a just regard to the relative rights and interests of different portions of the community. It will not throw much light upon such a question as this, to put extreme cases of the abuse of such a power to test the existence of such a power itself."

At first view, it would certainly seem just, that the whole County of Suffolk should share in the burdens of a court created and existing for the common benefit of the inhabitants of the whole county, and not reasonable that a portion of that county should be entirely exempted from those burdens. But are there not circumstances and considerations which materially change this view of the case? In fact, the City of Boston will furnish most of the business for the courts of the county, and the rest of the county but a very small portion. This has always been the case.

The city of Boston is the County of Suffolk, so far as the payment of taxes is concerned,—made so by law, (Rev. Stat. ch. 14, sec. 34.) If the provision had been that the expenses of the new court should be paid out of the county treasury, the City of Boston would then have paid them all; for the city and county treasury are one and the same in fact, although they may be separate in name. The City of Boston has paid, and been bound by law to pay all the county taxes of Suffolk County ever since the acceptance of her first charter. The law (Stat. 1821, ch. 109,) making this provision, and regulating the administration of justice within the County of Suffolk, was made dependent for its force upon the acceptance by Boston of that charter. By such acceptance Boston became by law, and virtually by an express contract to that effect, liable to pay all county taxes, which were then, or might afterwards, be necessary to be assessed, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature. This act was in force until incorporated into the Revised Statutes, where all of its provisions, substantially, now exist in full force. This established and recognised liability of the City of Boston to pay all taxes for county purposes forms a very important feature of the present case.

Again, by the Statute of 1831, ch. 65, sec. 1, it is provided, "that the said town of Chelsea shall, by good and sufficient deeds, assign and release to the said City of Boston all right, title and interest in and to all the real and personal estate now belonging, or at any time heretofore deemed and taken to belong, to the County of Suffolk, and shall also relinquish to the said City of Boston, the exclusive care, management, jurisdiction and regulation of the court houses, jails, houses of correction, and all other lands, buildings, and establishments deemed county property, or in which the said County of Suffolk claims, or has claimed, or exercised any care, management, jurisdiction, or regulation, as aforesaid."

This provision was carried into effect by the parties, and Boston still holds the title to all the county property, and has the exclusive management of it. (Rev. Stat. ch. 14, sec, 7.) Thus

it appears that Chelsea gave up all its interest in the county property, and Boston was required, and took upon itself, to pay all the county expenses.

By the said act, Boston was to have the right, without hindrance from the town of Chelsea, to apply for and obtain such changes in the courts or forms of administering justice in the county, as they might from time to time desire; save only that some court with the jurisdiction named, should always be provided, for the benefit of the County of Suffolk. Chelsea, also, was to be at liberty to apply to the Legislature, and be joined to another county, if they wished it, at any time. Since then other towns have been formed out of Chelsea, and by virtue, and in pursuance of said statute, they have enjoyed in common with the City of Boston, all the benefits of the courts and other important institutions of the county, and been required by law to pay nothing into the county treasury towards their support, no different provisions having been made by the Legislature, or asked for by Boston to my knowledge. When, therefore, under existing laws and circumstances, and on the application of the City of Boston, as provided in said statute, or otherwise, a new court is established for administering justice in the county, why should not the city pay the expenses, if any, thus created, as well as the other expenses of the county? Where is the distinction in principle? By the well-established law of the land, the city is to pay all taxes necessary to be imposed for county purposes. The expenses of this court are properly county expenses, and therefore come within the recognised and settled liability of the city.

The other towns of the county have never contributed anything to the county treasury for the expenses of the municipal and other local courts of the county, the benefits of which they have shared in common with the city; and the validity of the acts establishing and sustaining them, has not been questioned but admitted. (*Commonwealth* vs. *Worcester*, and *Wales* vs. *Belcher*, before cited.)

If the law that the City of Boston shall pay all the county taxes has become oppressive in the course of time, the remedy provided is by a resort to the Legislature, with whom the matter has been expressly left.

The act now in question was not submitted to the city for acceptance or rejection, it is true, but there is no provision in the constitution requiring this to be done, although it has been done in some similar cases. Indeed such submission, especially of laws not strictly private, has more often been the occasion of constitutional objection than the want of it. A bill substantially the same as the present one, certainly in the particular now under consideration, was recommended and applied for, to the Legislature by the formal action of the City Council of Boston, who certainly have charge of the general interests of the city. In the case of *Hampshire* vs. *Franklin*, (16 Mass. 76,) it was held that the Court of Sessions, by their implied assent to it, as the agents and representatives of the county, had rendered an act of the Legislature binding upon the county of Hampshire, which otherwise would have been unconstitutional and of no force.

I would not omit to allude to one other consideration. The particular act referred to, provides that all fees, fines and forfeited recognizances; in fine, all the income of the new and other local Courts of the county, shall hereafter go for the benefit of the City of Boston, into the City Treasury. It may be that, on this account, the expenses of the city, will not be much, if at all, enhanced by this change in the Courts. If found otherwise, and the omission to provide in said statute, that Boston shall no longer be required to pay any portion of the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, proves a serious injury to the rights of the City, this could easily, and probably would be speedily, remedied by further legislation.

I am, therefore, by no means prepared to say that the General Court has not the authority mentioned in the question put to me, or that they have exceeded their authority, in this respect, in the

particular statute referred to. But with all the consideration that I am able to give it, I must answer your question in the affirmative.

I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,

A. A. RANNEY, *City Solicitor.*

WM. A. BELL, ESQ.,
President, pro tem., of Common Council.

City Document.—No. 54.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S LETTER

RESPECTING THE RIGHT OF THE

EAST BOSTON FREE BRIDGE.

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 22, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Boston, Oct. 20, 1855.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

SIR:

A communication has been addressed to me by the City Solicitor, which is of sufficient importance to be placed forthwith before the Board, for their consideration. It is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

City Solicitor's Office,
Boston, Oct. 20th, 1855.

Hon. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor.

Dear Sir:—A contract, drawn for execution between the City of Boston and the East Boston Free Bridge Corporation, in pursuance of an order of the City Council, has been sent to me for approval by counsel of the latter.

The form of the contract would be made to conform to the order, and so far as that goes would be satisfactory to me. But there is one legal objection underlying the whole contract, which, in my opinion, is fatal to it. Were the objection to the expediency, it would not come within my province to judge of it at all. But being entirely a legal objection, I feel constrained as the legal adviser of the city to regard it, and to say that I cannot approve of any contract that might be drawn in conformity to the order.

It seems to me clear as a matter of law, that Boston has not the right or power, without special leave from the Legislature, to purchase and hold the bridge in question; and if not, they certainly cannot legally contract for such a purchase. The bridge is to be built over "Chelsea creek" from East Boston to Chelsea, being over tide waters, and much or most of it with the land necessarily connected with and belonging to it, beyond the limits of the city. The authority of the city to lay out and build streets and highways does not extend so far as that, nor can they take and hold land or other property, save for municipal purposes.

This Bridge Corporation was authorized, in their act of incorporation, *without any capital*, or right *of taking toll*, and by coming under certain important obligations to the State, to build the bridge, and was to hold and conduct its charter for the benefit of

the city of Boston and the town of Chelsea, with the right also of transferring the charter. How it is possible for them to convey their bridge when built, and their rights under the charter, without transferring the charter itself, it is difficult to see. Any purchaser of the charter under the act becomes the corporation, and assumes all its obligations. Now it is clear to me, that the City of Boston cannot buy that charter and those corporate rights, and hold them, without special leave from the Legislature.

Such a view of the law was probably entertained by the city government and their legal adviser, when it was proposed in the year 1848, to lay out a highway over Chelsea Point Bridge, and to purchase the same of the corporation owning it, and the statute of 1849, ch. 106, authorizing it to be done was consequently obtained.

While such objections exist, I cannot, therefore, in duty to myself and the city, and consistently with my own convictions, say that the contract is satisfactory to me in a legal point of view although in accordance with the order.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. RANNEY, *City Solicitor.*

City Document.—No. 55.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 6, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

City Solicitor's Office,
Boston, Nov. 1, 1855.

Dear Sirs:

In your communication of the 30th ult., you enclose an order of the Board of Aldermen directing you to obtain my opinion in reference to what amount of security should be required in a case where nominal damages have been assessed in favor of a mortgagee, for land taken by a railroad location, and how the rights of the petitioner will be affected by the security required, whether large or small.

By the fifth Section of the Act of 1855, ch. 247, it is provided, that "every railroad company shall be required to give security for the payment of all such damages and costs as may be awarded for the entire estate of the mortgagor and mortgagee in the premises, in accordance with the 61st Sec. of the 39th ch. of Rev. Stat., upon the request, &c." By the sec. and ch. referred to, it is provided that such security shall be *satisfactory to the Commissioners*, (that is, in Boston, the Board of Aldermen.) The security must be satisfactory to the Board in kind and amount. There is no law requiring the security, or bond, (if that is the form of it,) shall be equal to the actual amount assessed as damages by the Board, or to the amount that might possibly be assessed in case of an appeal to the Superior Court, by a jury, and finally be awarded by them and the Court. It is left to the discretion and judgment of the Board under all the circumstances.

If the damages are fixed by them at any amount, it would seem inconsistent for them to require any more security than is necessary to cover that amount. Such seems to be the language

or import of the language of the said Act. The security is to be for "such damages and costs as may be awarded"—awarded by the Board, as I infer. I don't see how they have a right to presume that the petitioner, in any case, will not abide by their award, and apply under the Statute to the Court for a jury. There is no requirement in the Act of 1855 referred to, that the security shall be given for such damages and costs as shall be awarded by the Commissioners *or jury*. No mention is made of a jury in this act. This however is not very material.

It is to be presumed that the Board, in assessing nominal damages, have done rightly under the facts and circumstances of the case. And if they have assessed the damages at a proper sum, it might be a great hardship and wrong upon the railroad corporation to require security greatly disproportionate thereto. If the security required is not given, the corporation have to give up and lose the land in a very short time. And a case could be supposed where they would be compelled to do this by reason of not being able to give the amount or kind of security required; where, too, in case of an application for a jury in the same case, the jury, under the direction of the Court, would find and award nominal damages or no damages at all.

On the other hand, if the petitioner applies for and goes to a jury, and a large amount of damages is finally awarded to the petitioner, the railroad company must pay the same within thirty days after the issuing of the warrant or execution, else they cannot hold and use the land taken. This is so, irrespective of the security required by the Board. And in that event the mortgage of the petitioner remains unimpaired and in full force, as the security which the petitioner himself took by his own voluntary act, and with which, of course, he ought and is bound, to be satisfied.

If the security required will cover all the damages actually suffered, it should certainly be satisfactory. The only way in which the mortgagee can suffer, as I view it, is by being prevented from getting *actual possession* of the premises, and tak-

ing the rents and profits in case the interest or principal is not paid when due. But inasmuch as it would ordinarily take the mortgagee as long a time to get actual possession of the mortgaged premises, and come into the receipt of the rents and profits by process of law, if resisted, as it would to get a final award for damages from the Court and jury, and possession of the premises if the damages are not paid, the legal rights or interests of the mortgagee could not suffer much, if any, from the security being insufficient to cover them. The mortgagee stands differently from the owner of the fee in this respect.

Truly, Yours,

A. A. RANNEY, *City Solicitor.*

To

J. DUNHAM, Jr.,
and
G. W. MESSINGER, Esqs.

City Document.—No. 56.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT ON

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

In Common Council, Nov. 15, 1855.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

In Common Council, Nov. 15, 1855.

Ordered, That a Joint Special Committee of five, be appointed to consider the expediency of revising any and all Ordinances relating to Faneuil Hall Market, and the sale of Provisions within the City; also, to consider the expediency of providing more ample accommodations for the sale of Provisions within the City.

The Joint Special Committee, to which was referred the subject of the expediency of selling Faneuil Hall Market, have attended to their duty, and

REPORT:

That the project of selling Faneuil Hall Market, is by no means new, the matter having been several times before the City Council, and being again recently agitated, because, as your Committee believe, many persons are of the opinion that said Market is one cause of the high price of provisions in the City, and that if said Market was sold, provisions would become cheaper. Your Committee, deeming that the whole matter of supplying the City with provisions was inseparable from the more immediate matter directly referred to them, have given the whole subject concerning the sale of provisions within the City, the most careful consideration.

The most prominent reasons your Committee are aware of, that are urged in favor of selling Faneuil Hall Market are, that it has ceased to be used in a great measure for the purposes for which it was intended by its projector, namely, for a retail market exclusively; and that it has become a monopoly. It is true that the character of the business transacted within the Market has greatly changed since its erection, sales by retail have greatly fallen off and become of but secondary importance; the bulk of the transactions there, consists of sales by wholesale. The decline in the retail business is attributed to the fact, that the Market is now remote from the centre of our population, and that most of our citizens prefer to patronize provision stores and markets more convenient to their dwellings. The result of a careful inquiry shows, that, exclusive of Faneuil Hall Market,

Boylston Market, Williams Market and the Markets in Beach and Blackstone streets, there are four hundred and ninety-eight places where provisions are sold.

Stores for provisions alone,	-	-	-	154
Provisions and groceries,	-	-	-	344
				498

The number of stalls in Faneuil Hall Market is one hundred and thirty-two, the number in all the other markets above enumerated is eighty-nine, making in all the markets two hundred and twenty-one stalls. Twenty of these stalls at Faneuil Hall Market are used for the sale of fish. From this it appears that there are within the City seven hundred and nineteen places in all where provisions are sold. The increase of stores where provisions are sold alone, or in connection with groceries, has been above fifty per cent. since eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the number then being three hundred and thirty; the Williams and Blackstone Markets have also been erected since that time. It was estimated that the number of families that depended on Faneuil Hall Market for their daily supplies, barely reached four hundred in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and since that time, there is reason to believe that the number has considerably diminished. The large increase of places where provisions are sold, is to be attributed to the great encouragement they receive from our citizens, for reasons before indicated, and from the large profits resulting to those engaged in the business. Information, carefully obtained, shows that provisions of the same quality are considerably dearer at provision stores and other markets than at Faneuil Hall Market. The wholesale prices in the street at Faneuil Hall Market, and the retail prices within said Market and elsewhere about the City, on the thirteenth day of October last, were as follows:

By Wholesale.

Beef,	- - -	4 to 11 cts. per lb.
Mutton and Lamb,		5 to 10 " "

By Retail.

At Faneuil Hall Market.

Beef, - - -	8 to 18 cts. per lb.
Mutton and Lamb,	6 to 14 " "

At other Places.

Beef, - - -	14 to 20 cts. per lb.
Mutton and Lamb,	8 to 17 " "

From these statements it will be perceived that the retailer makes a large profit on the wholesale price, even after making due allowance for a loss in cutting up; it will also be noticed that prices are considerably lower at Faneuil Hall Market than at other places. The profit on the poorer qualities of meat is considerably larger than on the better qualities.

It appears by investigation that the price of beef is about the same here as in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but other kinds of meat are lower in those cities than here. As a general thing the poorer qualities of meat seem to be higher here than elsewhere. In the large cities at the West provisions are much cheaper. At Cincinnati the price of meat is thirty to fifty per cent. lower; there every facility is afforded the consumer and producer to meet and trade, without the intervention of middlemen. Certain kinds of provisions are also cheaper in the other cities and large towns of New England than here.

The other reason given for a sale of the Market is, that it is a monopoly. Your Committee understand by the term monopoly, as applied to the Market, not that any persons have a license conferring upon them the sole power of vending articles of food, but that certain persons have acquired such power, by engrossing by purchase, articles of food with a view of selling them again at advanced prices. It can be by the latter means only, if at all, that the Market has become a monopoly. Have the marketmen, or any other persons acquired such power? Your Committee are of the opinion, that such power has been acquired, so as to limit competition in a very great degree. But this power is

not confined exclusively to the market-men. Within the last few years a class of persons has sprung up in the City, known as dealers in country produce ; the business of these persons, so far as your Committee have been informed, being to purchase and control articles of food. There are at present one hundred and sixty stores of this description in the City. These dealers in country produce, or their agents, go through the country, buy up articles of food, and sell again, in most instances, at large profits. Some of these persons have stands in the street outside the Market house where they sell articles so purchased. A large number of the market-men, at Faneuil Hall Market, are engaged in a similar business. The direct tendency of all this is to keep the producer and consumer apart, limit competition, and bring about a monopoly.

Our citizens pay very high prices not only for meats, but also for all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Your Committee are of the opinion, that this cannot be caused by short production, for the area of land under cultivation was never so large as now, and has increased in a greater ratio than the population ; the expense of growth differs but little in value from what it was when vegetables were half their present price, and the producer receives but little more for his productions than formerly. The cause of these high prices is to be attributed very much to the class of middle-men, who come between the producer and consumer and receive enormous profits. Faneuil Hall Market, unquestionably, forms a part and parcel of this system, and therefore is to be considered a part of a monopoly.

Your Committee, however, neither deem it expedient to sell the Market for the reason that the business there has changed, nor for the reason that it partakes in a greater or less degree of a monopoly, deeming it necessary for the City to have a large wholesale central Market, so long at least as the present system of supplying the City with provisions continues, and that so long as it is so used it would be advisable for the City to have the control of it. It is believed, that a judicious change in the existing ordinances, and the provision of suitable accommodations, where

farmers may stand and sell out their products, would tend to cheapen the prices of many articles of provisions, and at all events it would bring the producer and consumer together and make greater competition.

Establish free trade in provisions, abolish all ordinances and regulations that tend to restrain trade, and your Committee are of the opinion that the frequent assertion that the Market is a monopoly would be heard no more. A sale of the Market would not tend in the least to destroy the monopoly and prevent forestalling, for unquestionably whoever purchased it would use it for similar purposes. If farmers were encouraged to come here, with full permission to sell when and where they pleased, subject however to some needful and reasonable restrictions in regard to the use of streets, the plan, it is believed, would be attended with favorable results. At all events, it succeeds in other cities and there seems to be no reason why it should not here.

H. W. SUTER,

For the Committee.

City Document.—No. 57.

CITY OF BOSTON.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In Common Council, Nov. 15, 1855.

Laid on the table, and ordered that one thousand copies be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

In Board of Trustees,
Nov. 13, 1855.

Voted, That the Report of the President be signed by each member of the Board, and that the Clerk be instructed to transmit the same to the City Council.

Attest,

EDWARD CAPEN,
Secretary.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In obedience to the fourth section of the ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, in relation to the Public Library, the Trustees beg leave to submit to the City Council their third Annual Report.

In conformity to the provisions of the ordinance, the report of the Committee of examination, marked A, is hereunto annexed. This Committee consists of five members, appointed from the City at large, by the Trustees, and of one of their own board acting as chairman. The citizens at large who have given the public the benefit of their services the present year, are Charles G. Loring, Esq., Rev. Dr. Gannett, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., Adam W. Thaxter, jr., Esq., and James Lawrence, Esq. The duties of an examining committee were cheerfully undertaken, and have been diligently performed by these gentlemen.

The Annual Report of the Librarian, marked B, made in pursuance of Chap. III, Art. 12th of the Rules and By-Laws of the Library, is also submitted.

From these two documents a full knowledge may be obtained of the present state of the library, and of its operations since the last annual report, which, in the opinion of the Trustees, should be regarded as in all respects highly satisfactory.

The survey of the library in all its relations during the past year exhibits a condition of things eminently prosperous and gratifying. It has continued to be resorted to by very large numbers of persons, both as borrowers of books and readers at the library. The volumes borrowed are punctually returned, and without injury, beyond that which necessarily results from their use. A higher class of books appears to be gradually called for, showing that the taste for reading improves with the increased means for its indulgence. Enquiries are constantly made for works of scientific and literary utility; and the Trustees have had the gratification of supplying this demand in cases where it could be satisfied from no other quarter in this City.

The increase of the library has been beyond the estimate formed at the close of the last year. In their report of the 3d of Nov. 1854, the Trustees calculated upon an increase during the next ensuing year of six thousand volumes, which they also assumed as the probable rate of future growth from the ordinary resources of the library. In point of fact, the number of volumes added the past year is 6,396, and of pamphlets 2,557, not including more than 600 volumes lately received from Europe, but not as yet placed upon the shelves. The number of volumes reported by the Librarian on the 24th of October, 1854, was 16,221, and of pamphlets 3950. The numbers stated in his report this year are, of volumes, 22,617, and of pamphlets, 6,507. By orders in process of execution, and with the addition of the volumes received, but not yet placed on the shelves, the aggregate of volumes in the library will, within a few weeks, amount to twenty-three thousand five hundred. Of the works added during the past year, an inconsiderable number are duplicates.

Of the volumes added to the library since the last annual report 2,663, or considerably more than one-third part, and of the pamphlets 2,468, have been donations, presented by one hundred and fifty-three persons, a list of whose names will be found appended to the Librarian's report. The Trustees regard with great satisfaction the proof afforded by this long list of benefactors, of the wide spread interest in the library which pervades the com-

munity. The donations have some of them been very costly, and of great literary or scientific value; and where only a single volume or a single pamphlet has been given—besides its intrinsic value, which may be considerable—it has been gratefully accepted as a mark of the donor's good will.

Among the more valuable donations the Trustees feel bound to particularize a bound copy of the splendid work on Egypt, published at the expense of the French government, in nine folio volumes of text, and fourteen volumes of a larger size of plates and maps, the whole contained in a commodious and ornamental cabinet, the gift of Edward Austin, Esq.; a copy of Audubon's Ornithology, in four volumes of the largest size and superior binding, by Thomas G. Appleton, Esq.; a complete set of the publications of the American Tract Society; a subscription to Prof. Agassiz' great work on the Natural History of America, presented by Robert C. Hooper, Esq.; and a bound set of Rees' Cyclopedia, from P. C. Brooks, Esq.

The Trustees desire also to make a special acknowledgment of a set of the publications of the Royal Commissioners of Patents in Great Britain, amounting to nearly two hundred volumes, kindly presented on the recommendation of Bennett Woodcroft, Esq., Superintendent of Specifications; a work of great importance in reference to the progress of the arts, and of the pecuniary value of at least fifteen hundred dollars: but the Trustees regard the donation with peculiar satisfaction, as a signal act of international courtesy.

They have also great pleasure in recording the generous donation of one thousand dollars, for the purchase of books, by Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard, daughter of Dr. Kast, a well remembered and respected physician of Boston; an act of liberality which will secure to Mrs. Shepard a permanent place among the distinguished benefactors of the library.

While the facts now mentioned attest the steady growth and gratifying prosperity of the library, two events have taken place, in the course of the year, of commanding importance.

The first, in the order of time, is the commencement and rapid

progress made in the erection of the new library building in Boylston street. The commission already created for that purpose having been completed and organized the present year, a reward was offered for the best plan of a building, and out of twenty-four plans sent in, many of which gave gratifying proof of the advanced state of architectural knowledge and taste in the community, the plan of Mr. C. K. Kirby was selected. A beginning of active operations was promptly made, and on the 17th of September, the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which the City of Boston originally received its present name, the corner-stone was laid by his Honor, the Mayor, in the presence of the City government and a great concourse of citizens. On this occasion an eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Commission for the erection of the building. It is the expectation of the architect to complete the exterior walls, and close in the roof, by the end of the current year.

The plan of the building, it is believed, includes the most recent improvements in the construction of public libraries. It will be completely fire-proof, being almost wholly constructed of stone, brick and iron. A double outside wall will secure it from dampness, and it will be thoroughly warmed and ventilated. It will contain convenient rooms for readers, for the consultation of books, for the circulating department, for the main collection, for the reception, unpacking and preparation for the shelves of the books from time to time received, and for the various other miscellaneous purposes of a first-class public library. The addition liberally made to the original lot upon Boylston street, by the purchase of the intervening piece of ground on Rensselaer place, besides the great advantage of access in the rear, will afford an opportunity for large future addition to the building, should such addition become necessary. The front view, on the common, is unsurpassed for air, prospect and beauty, and can never be obstructed. In a word, the Trustees feel confident that the building, when completed, though without any pretensions to ostentatious magnificence, which were wisely avoided, will be found to

compare favorably with any public building in the world, of its size and kind, for position, convenience, and adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed. It will be regarded, they doubt not, both by the present generation, and in after times, as a noble monument to the liberality of the City government, which has furnished the means for its erection.

As soon as information was received by Mr. Bates, in London, that the erection of a library building was commenced, he addressed a communication to his Honor, the Mayor, signifying his wish, in order to render the library immediately and generally useful to the public, in addition to the munificent sum of fifty thousand dollars originally given by him, (which constitutes the efficient foundation and endowment of the library,) to purchase a considerable number of books in the various departments of science and literature, and present them to the City, in trust for the use of the Public Library in all time to come. Mr. Bates' communication having been referred to the Library Committee, acting in conjunction with the Trustees, this new and most liberal offer was, on their joint recommendation, gratefully accepted by the City government, on the condition on which it was tendered. It is scarcely necessary to state, that this act of enlightened liberality on the part of Mr. Bates promises to fulfil the most sanguine hopes of the Trustees, in reference to the immediate success of the institution. They confidently calculate on being able to open the library, when the new building shall be completed, with a number of volumes which will reflect the highest honor upon the munificence which has founded it.

It is obvious that to receive, catalogue, and prepare for the shelves and for immediate use a very large number of books will be a work of much time and labor, requiring also considerable space. The premises now appropriated to the library are already overcrowded, and the Librarian and his assistants fully occupied. Additional temporary premises in the vicinity of the new building and a considerable extra force will be required, in order to prepare for the immediate use of the public the large number of books that will be received during the next year. This subject,

however, has been brought to the consideration of the City government, by a separate communication from the Trustees, and need not be further dwelt upon in this report.

The Trustees have a painful duty to perform, before closing their report, in recording the decease of the Hon. Abbott Lawlirence, a constant friend and distinguished benefactor of the library, and a citizen honored and beloved in all the relations of public and private life. He was among the first to recognize the importance of a free public library as the completion of our system of public education, and as a means of improving and elevating the character of the community. He took a lively interest in its progress from the outset. A bequest of ten thousand dollars, the income of which is forever to be appropriated to the purchase of books, entitles him to a place among the most munificent patrons of the Institution.

The Trustees have also, in the course of the year, been called to lament the death of another benefactor, the late James Brown Esq., of the distinguished publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. In Mr. Brown the community has lost one of its most intelligent, useful and respected members. An early donation to the library of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books, was but one of many acts of enlightened liberality, which will live in the grateful recollection of the public.

The Trustees have much pleasure in repeating the testimony, borne in their last annual report, to the fidelity, industry, zeal, and spirit of accommodation, with which the Librarian and his assistants have discharged the duties devolved upon them by the board. Owing to the want of room in the present temporary premises, these duties have been often, of necessity, performed to disadvantage. It has happened that over six hundred persons have been waited upon in a single afternoon, being more than one hundred an hour, which implies, when one book is returned and another borrowed by the same individual, two hundred references to the account books of the library in sixty minutes.

In conclusion the Trustees beg leave to state that their personal attention has been regularly given to the business of the li-

brary. Their stated meetings have been held once a fortnight throughout the year, and special meetings have been called when occasion has required them. Some one of their number, and often more than one, has passed a considerable time in the library every day, superintending its operations and sharing its labors. Cheered, as they have been, by the proofs so liberally afforded during the past year that the institution continues to enjoy the favor of the City government, and of the public at large, and encouraged by the renewed munificence of its largest benefactor and the bounties of its other friends, the Trustees have found a rich reward for their humble but assiduous services, in being the honored instruments of conducting an institution which bids fair to become an ornament and a blessing to the City of Boston.

All which is respectfully submitted by,

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEO. TICKNOR,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF,
THOMAS G. APPLETON,
GEORGE W. MESSINGER.

Public Library, 13*th Nov.*, 1855.

NOTE.—Joseph Story, Esq., a member of the Board, is absent from the country.

[A]

The Examining Committee, appointed under the seventh section of an ordinance in relation to a Public Library, dated Oct. 14, 1852, ask leave to

REPORT:

That they have examined the present condition of the library in the same manner in which it has been examined by their predecessors, both because similar examinations in successive years afford means, not otherwise easily obtained, for comparing and marking its progress at different periods, and because they believe that the results thus arrived at will best explain the system on which the institution is managed, and show how far it is fitted to fulfil its important purposes.

They begin with its Books; for it is the first object of every public library establishment to collect books. The number of volumes reported to be in the Public Library on the 24th of October, 1854, was 16,221, besides 3,950 Tracts. Since that time there have been added to the library 6,396 volumes, and 2,557 tracts; making the whole number of volumes now 22,617, and the whole number of tracts 6,507,—a part of which last are in volumes, and the rest so arranged in cases that reference to them is easy. All are in good condition for use, or, if any are otherwise, it is only a very few which are awaiting repairs from the bookbinder. A great many bear marks that they have been read often; but not one is known or believed by the Librarian to have been wilfully injured, and not a single one has been spoiled or worn out. On examination of all the books in the library,—made with much kindness and care by above twenty very intelligent young ladies from the Normal School, who faithfully compared the catalogue of every shelf with the books

actually standing on it,—only ninety-eight volumes are found to be missing from their places. Not one of these, it is believed, can have been taken on account of its pecuniary value; for no one of them was worth taking on that account. Most of them, no doubt, will yet come in, as most of the missing books did a year ago; and, even if all of them should be lost, their loss is to be attributed almost entirely to deaths, removals from the City, and other changes, accidents and troubles in life, occurring among such a multitude of persons as, in the course of the year, took from the library, or used in it, above ninety thousand volumes. We should console ourselves therefore, when considering this result of the examination, not only with the fact that so much good has been done at so little cost, but with the further fact, that every book now missing could be more than replaced by the fines that have been cheerfully paid during the past year for the detention of books beyond the period when they should have been returned. Indeed, the case is a very plain one, and is creditable to everybody connected with the library, except the few, who, from carelessness or other less reasonable causes, may have neglected to return the books they have borrowed; for, reckoning each time a volume was borrowed and returned, as two occasions for carelessness or accident, the actual occurrence of either, so far as the missing books are concerned, does not amount to one-tenth of one per cent. for the whole year. Our fellow-citizens, therefore, may be congratulated on the present condition of the books in their Public Library, and on the careful use that has been made of them since the last annual examination.

Second. After the books in the library come its CATALOGUES, which are the most effective of the means for rendering any large collection of books useful. We are happy to be able to add, that these catalogues are in good condition and well fitted to their respective purposes. In the *Catalogue of Accessions*, the title of every book received during the past year has been duly entered, with notes of its condition, and, if purchased, of its cost. In the *Alphabetical Card Catalogue*, the full title of every book has been entered on one separate card, with short alphabetical references

on other separate cards, to each word of its title, which indicates its subject, or under which it is likely to be asked for;—thus constituting a Catalogue, which shall always be complete in itself, for the time being, and yet be capable of indefinite additions, without alteration or transcription. In the *Shelf Catalogue*, the running title of every book, in the order of its place on the shelves, has been entered, so as to form an exact inventory of the library. And, finally, in interleaved copies of the *Printed Catalogue*, or *Index of the Library*, which are always to be found on its tables, there have been entered daily in manuscript, the titles of all new books daily received, so that those who have used the library have always been able to know the title of every book that it contains, down to the very last that may have been placed on its shelves. These four catalogues, as we understand, have been constantly and fully kept up during the past year,—a circumstance very rare in the administration of such institutions, but one of great consequence, and always greater in proportion to the number of their books.

Third. As to the Rooms in which the operations of the library are now carried on. They are four,—two of which are in the Normal School House, in Mason street, and two in the Quincy School House, in Tyler street; the last, however, being very small, and used only as store-rooms. But all four are entirely inadequate to the service of the institution. Their shelves will not contain the books now belonging to it. Many volumes are piled upon window seats, and in similar inconvenient places. Others are in boxes not yet opened. Moreover, the number of persons using the library is become so large that it is wholly impossible to accommodate them as they ought to be accommodated when they resort to it; and the number of persons who catalogue the books as they are received, prepare them for use, deliver them to applicants, charge them when taken out, and record their return when brought back, is quite as considerable as can work to advantage in premises so narrow. The wise liberality of the City government in providing means for erecting an ample Library Building in an excellent situation, will, we are glad to know,

remove these embarrassments to the usefulness of the institution, with no more delay than may now be inevitable. We notice them, therefore, only in order to bespeak the patience of our fellow-citizens until that time shall arrive. Even to prepare a new printed catalogue of the library, like the one now in use, would be very difficult in the present rooms; and the large outlay needful to accomplish it, would become a total loss and waste, from the moment when the books shall be removed to the new building in Boylston street.

In conclusion, the Committee would congratulate their fellow-citizens, not only upon the remarkable success of their Public Library so far, but upon its excellent prospects in the future. The City government is watchful of its interests, and liberal in promoting them. Donors and supporters, among our own citizens, increase rapidly, with its increasing usefulness and importance. And Mr. Bates, its great friend and patron, in London, remembering with generous kindness the City where he was bred, continues his munificence towards it. We, therefore, anticipate very important additions to its resources, even before the report of our successors, a year hence, will be due.

Geo. Ticknor,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Ezra S. Gannett,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch,
James Lawrence,
Charles G. Loring.

Public Library, Oct. 31, 1855.

[B]

To the Trustees of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Rules and Regulations, the second Annual Report of the Librarian, embracing the period that has intervened since the last annual examination, on the 31st of October, 1854, is herewith submitted to you.

The number of volumes then belonging to the library was 16,221, and the number of pamphlets 3,950. There have been added during the year 6,396 volumes and 2,557 pamphlets, 16 maps, 1 statistical table, and a very large collection of newspapers. Of these, 2,663 volumes, 2,468 pamphlets and all the maps and newspapers have been received from the liberal donations of no less than one hundred and fifty-three persons, and 3,733 volumes and 89 pamphlets have been purchased with the various funds at the disposal of the Trustees. It becomes me only to allude to the rare value and excellence of the donations, comprising Audubon's Birds of America, the great work of the French Government on Egypt, a subscription to the Contributions of Agassiz to the Natural History of the United States, and one thousand dollars in money, besides many others not less valuable, if the expressed intentions and good wishes of the donors towards the library be included in the estimate.

The number of volumes now in the library, including duplicates, is 22,617, and the number of pamphlets, 6,507.

The library has been open without interruption on all secular days of the year, except holidays, until Thursday, the 17th instant. During this period, three thousand nine hundred and five persons have made themselves responsible for the due observance of the rules, and three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three persons have acquired the right to take books for home use. The whole number of signers is now ten thousand four hundred and ninety-five, and nine thousand one hundred

and forty-seven have the right to take books. By the record, 81,281 volumes have been taken from the library in 286 days, showing an average daily circulation of 284 volumes. The largest number taken in one day was 606, on Saturday, Feb. 10. The greatest daily average for one week was 398, in the first week of April. The smallest daily average was 182, in the first week of August. The average number of books used daily in the Reading Room, exclusive of the circulating department, for the first two weeks of October, was 41, which is believed to be much smaller than some other periods of the same length during the year would have exhibited. This estimate has no regard to the resort to the Reading Room for the perusal of the periodicals spread upon its tables,—a resort by no means small, yet doubtless somewhat interrupted by the unavoidable use of the same room for the distribution of books.

After a careful examination of the books now returned to their places, some of them, after eighteen months of constant and hard service, and collecting, from time to time, such as required to be passed over to the binder's hands, it is fair to say that the books have been used with remarkable care, cases of accidental injury only, and these of rare occurrence, having come to our notice. That books peculiarly adapted to childhood would soon need repair, or the substitution of new ones, every one anticipated. Yet, up to this time, no book has become so worn by use that a new one has been put in its place. The item of expenditure for binding, however, has by no means been a small one. 1,872 volumes have been bound. Of these, 688 had received places upon the shelves and been in circulation. The expense of binding for these has been $162 80, showing an average of 23⅔ cents a volume in whatever style of binding.

The examination of the shelves with the alcove catalogue shows the loss of a few volumes, constituting, however, a small per centage only upon the number of volumes in circulation during the year. But as this subject will be carefully considered in the report of the examining committee, it requires no further statement in this connection. The amount collected for fines, during the

year, was two hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, a sum nearly large enough to pay for the binding of books in the circulating department, and also replace the books that have been lost. The amount received from the sale of catalogues was eighty-nine dollars and seven cents. The amount received from other sources was six dollars and ninety-six cents, and the whole amount received was two hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty cents.

Appended to this report will be found, as usual, the list of the benefactors of the library, with the amount of money, and the number of volumes, pamphlets, &c., received from each. There will also be found the financial statement for the year, which is furnished in accordance with the ordinance establishing the library.

Respectfully,

EDWARD CAPEN,

Librarian.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, *Oct.* 30, 1855.

BENEFACTORS

TO THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1854—55,

And the number of Volumes, Pamphlets, Charts, &c., received from each.

Bates, Joshua, London, interest, - -		$3,000 00
Bigelow, John P. " - - -		60 00
Phillips, Jonathan, " - - -		600 00
Shepard, Mrs. Sarah Inman Kast, donation, -		1,000 00

		Vols.	Pamph
1	Adams, George, - - -	22	3
2	Adams, Nehemiah, D. D. - -	4	
3	Allen, John Fisk, Salem, - -	1	
4	Allen, William, D. D., Northampton,		1
5	American Tract Society, - -	73	
6	Anderson, Paul, Cincinnati, - -		3
7	Anonymous, - - - -	6	10
8	Athenæum Club, London, - -	2	
9	Appleton, John W. M. - -	1	
10	Appleton, Thomas G. - -	9	
11	Appleton, William, - - -	10	1
12	Austin, Edward, - - - -	23	
13	Balch, Thomas, Philadelphia. -	1	
14	Balfour, David M. - - -	24	6

		Vols.	Pamph.
15	Bates, Joshua, Mrs., London -	2	
16	Bigelow, Jacob, M. D. - -	1	
17	Bigelow, John P. - - -	323	538
18	Bolles, John A. - - -	24	
19	Boltwood, Lucius M., Amherst, -	2	
20	Bond, William C., Cambridge, -	1	
21	Boston, City of, - - - -	2	
22	Boston Mercantile Library Association,	1	
23	Boston Society for Medical Observation,	4	12
24	Boston Young Men's Christian Union,		1
25	Bradford, Charles F. - - -	1	
26	Bradlee, C. D., Rev., Cambridge, -	15	33
27	Brooks, Peter C. - - -	144	40
28	Brown, Obediah, Trustees of, -	3	
29	Buchanan, A., by Munroe & Co. -	4	
30	Burnham, Mrs. E. J. - -	3	
31	Burnham and Brother, - -	1	
32	Cambridge, City of, - - -	1	
33	Capen, John, - - - -	4	
34	Channing, Walter, M. D. - -		3
35	Chickering, Jesse, M. D. - -	1	
36	Cincinnati Young Men's Library Association,	1	
37	Clark, Luther, M. D. - -	38	2
38	Cogswell, J. G., New York, - -	4	2
39	Colman, Henry, - - - -	1	2
40	Copeland, Elisha, - - -	2	
41	Cornell, Wm. M., M. D. - -	1	1
42	Curtis, Josiah, M. D. - - -	38	3
43	Dalton, J. G. - - - -	5	
44	Danforth, Hannah G., Mrs. -	7	
45	Dennett, C. F. - - - -		2
46	Denton, William, - - -	23	22
47	Dixon, B. Homer, - - -	1	
48	Dodd, William, - - - -	1	8
49	Eolopoesis, Author of, - -	1	

		Vols.	Pamph.
50	Everett, Edward, - - -	319	616
	(1 Statistical Table, 1 Map, 12 Papers,)		
51	Flint, Charles L. - - -	4	
52	Forbes, R. B. - - - -	2	10
53	Gould, A. A., M. D. - - -		1
54	Graham, Maj. George, Registrar General, London, by Josiah Curtis, M. D.,	8	
55	Guild, Benjamin, - - -	3	
56	Hartshorn, Eliphalet P. - -	99	98
57	Hastings, Mary Ann, - -	1	
58	Haven, S. F., jr., M. D. - -		1
59	Hayward, George, M. D. - -	1	
60	Higginson, T. W., Rev., Worcester, -	1	
61	Hills, George, - - - -	3	
62	Hooper, Robert C. (Subscription for Work of Prof. Agassiz,)		
63	Ingraham, Mary S. Mrs. - -	37	3
64	Jackson, James, M. D. - -	1	
65	Jones, J. S., M. D. - - -	2	
66	Lamb, Anthony, - - -	1	
67	Lambord, William, - - -	8	
68	Lawrence, Wm. R., M. D. - -	2	
69	Lee, Thos. J. - - - -	1	
70	Library Committee, Guildhall, London,	1	
71	Lincoln, Frederick W. - -	2	2
72	Livermore, George, - - -	1	
73	Liverpool, Mayor and Corporation of, -		1
74	Loring, Ellis G. - - -	3	
75	Loring, James S. - - -	6	35
76	Lowell, John, - - -	89	2
77	Lunt, Wm. P., D. D. - -		9
78	MacMahon, Rev. J. B., M. D. -	6	
79	McVey, - - - -		1
80	Manchester City Library, Trustees of, -		1
81	Manypenny, Geo. W., U. S. Com. Ind. Aff's,	3	

		Vols.	Pamph.
82	Maryland Historical Society, -		3
83	Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association,	7	1
84	Means, J., Rev. - - -	1	
85	Merrill, Elizabeth L. - -	23	
86	Middlesex Mechanic Association, Lowell,	1	
87	Munroe, James & Co. - -	1	
88	Murray Fund, Trustees of, - -	2	
89	New York University, Regents of, -	2	1
90	New York, State of, - - -	1	
91	N. Y. Mercantile Lib. Association, -		1
92	Norton, Charles B. - - -		1
93	Norton, Charles E. - - -	6	
94	Norwood, Samuel, - - -	2	105
95	Odiorne, George, - - -	22	61
96	Paine, Martyn, M. D., New York, Portraits.		
97	Paris, City of, 2 Maps, - -	78	16
98	Parker, Henry T. - - -	1	
99	Peabody, Augustus, Mrs. - -	90	383
100	Peabody Institute, Danvers, -	1	
101	Pennsylvania, State of, - -	26	
102	Phillips, Sampson & Co. - -	1	
103	Picard, Wm., valuable collection of Newspapers.		
104	Piper, Solomon, - - -	1	
105	Poole, William F. - - -	1	
106	Potter, E. R., R. I. - - -	2	
107	Reid, Hiram A. - - -		2
108	Rich Brothers, London, -		1
109	Richardson, Benjamin P. - -	31	29
110	Richardson, James B. - -	22	
111	Richmond, John W., Providence, -	2	
112	Robbins, Chandler, Rev. - -	4	
113	San Francisco Mer. Library Association,	1	1
114	Seaver, Benjamin, - - -		1
115	Shaw, G. Howland, - - -	1	
116	Shimmin, William, - - -	3	

		Vols.	Pamph.
117	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B., M. D. - -	7	1
118	Sinclair, A. D. - - -	5	
119	Smith, J. V. C., Mayor, - -	132	
120	Snow, Herman, Rev. - -	2	
121	Spear, Charles, Rev. - - -	1	7
122	Stodder, Charles, - - -	4	
123	Sumner, Charles, - - -	3	2
124	Sunderland, La Roy, - -	2	
125	Symonds, Sarah W. - - -	3	
126	Thayer, Gideon F. - - -	20	196
127	Thayer, Col. S., U. S. E. - -	10	
128	Thornton, J. Wingate, - -	10	
129	Thwing, Thomas, - - -		2
130	Ticknor, George, - - -	451	38
131	United States State Department, -	58	
132	United States Patent Office, - -	2	
133	United States Treasury Department,	10 charts.	
134	United States War Department, -	16	
135	Vermont University, - - -	1	
136	Ward, Samuel G. - - -	5	
137	Warren, John C., M. D. - -	2	
138	Webb, Thos. H., M. D. - -	1	
139	Webster, Rev. George W., Wheeling, -		1
140	Weld, Moses W., M. D. - -	2	
141	Wells, E. M. P., Rev. - -		1
142	Welsh, Charles W., U. S. Navy Department,	21	2
143	Wetmore Thomas, - - -	8	
144	Whitwell, Samuel, - -	68	112
145	Wilkins, J. H. - - -	3	
146	Williams, Henry W., M. D. - -	1	1
147	Williams, John D. W., - -	7	
148	Willis, Nathaniel, - - -	34	
149	Wilson, John, - - -	1	
150	Winthrop, Robert C. - - -	1	29
151	Wise, Henry A. - - -	1	

		Vols.	Pamph.
152	Wise, Isaac K.	1	
153	Wright, Ephraim M.	3	

Financial Statement for one year, from November 1, 1854, to October 31, 1855.

Binding books,	$738 64
Blank books, stationery, &c.	466 63½
Books,	4,181 85
Construction, repairs, &c.	150 22
Expresses, cartage, &c.	32 65½
Freight, customs, wharfage, &c.	23 32
Fuel for two years,	424 95
Furniture, tools, &c.	295 63
Gas,	266 02
Insurance,	156 72
Miscellaneous,	16 00
Periodicals,	591 68
Porter, for fires, cleaning, &c.	57 90
Postage,	61 23
Printing and paper,	228 57
Salaries and extra help,	3,067 93½
	$10,759 95

City Document.—No. 58.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In Board of Aldermen, July 26, 1855.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Sent down for concurrence.

W. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Oct. 4, 1855.

Concurred.

WM. A. BELL, *Pres't pro tem.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The term of service for the members of the
2 Fire Department shall commence on the first day of the
3 month, and shall continue for periods of six months each.
4 and every officer or member who shall not serve the whole
5 of said period of six months, except in cases of sickness,
6 death, or removal from the city, or who shall be removed
7 therefrom for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation
8 that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when
9 such service ceased, or such removal took place.

SECT. 2. Every company shall have a Foreman, an As-
2 sistant Foreman, and Clerk, who shall be nominated annu-
3 ally in the month of January, by the members of the sev-
4 eral companies, and a return of the same made to the Board
5 of Engineers; and in case of rejection by them, their names
6 shall be returned to the company, who shall select another
7 person for approval; but if approved by the Board of Engi-
8 neers, their names shall be sent to the Board of Aldermen
9 for approval or rejection, and in case of rejection, another
10 person shall be nominated as aforesaid, before the next regu-
11 lar meeting of the Board of Aldermen; and these officers,
12 when approved, shall receive certificates of appointment
13 signed by the Mayor, and shall hold their places until
14 removed, or others are appointed in their stead.

SECT. 3. In section 1 of an ordinance "establishing a Fire
2 Department," &c., passed June 2, 1851, strike out the word
3 "nine" in the second line as printed in the Municipal Regis-
4 ter of 1855, and insert the word "twelve." After the word
5 "engineers" in the same line, insert the following, "one from
6 each ward."

SECT. 4. In section 16, of said ordinance, strike out the words
2 "to or near the place where the fire may be, in conformity
3 with the directions of the Chief or other Engineers; to,"
4 and insert "according to the directions of the Board of En-
5 gineers: and."

SECT. 5. Strike out section 21, of said ordinance, passed
2 June 2, 1851, and insert the following: Every com-
3 pany shall have a Steward, who shall be nominated
4 by the Foreman of the company to the Board of Engi-
5 neers, and if approved by them, shall hold his office until
6 removed, either by resignation or by the Board of Engineers,
7 for causes specified. It shall be his duty to keep clean the
8 house, the engine, hose, or other apparatus which may belong
9 to the company, to clear the snow in winter from the sidewalk
10 connected with the house, and generally to see that the
11 engine and apparatus are ready for immediate use.

SECT. 6. Strike out section 25 of said ordinance passed
2 June 2, 1851, and insert the following: No com-
3 pany shall leave the city, in case of fire in the neigh-
4 boring towns, excepting by the express order of the Chief
5 Engineer, or one of the Assistant Engineers; and no com-
6 pany shall leave the city on an excursion for more than
7 twenty-four hours, unless by the permission of the Board of
8 Aldermen. And, annually, in the month of August, the
9 several companies shall assemble with their apparatus for
10 inspection and review, by the City Council, at such time and
11 place as the Board of Engineers shall appoint.

SECT. 7. Strike out section 26, of said ordinance passed
2 June 2, 1851, and insert the following: The several
3 companies shall be provided with rooms, unless now

sufficiently accommodated, for meetings for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them in the discharge of their duties as firemen.

SECT. 8. "No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon the members, but it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each company to enter in the roll-book, provided by the city, all absence and tardiness of each officer and member of said company, and to make a monthly return of the same to the Board of Engineers. And for every absence or tardiness, except in case of sickness, there shall be deducted from the pay of such officer or member, the sum of twenty-five cents, which amount so deducted shall be paid over at the end of each quarter to the Treasurer of the company, to which the member so fined shall belong, to meet the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one-third of the fires or alarms of fires, if more than five, except in case of sickness during the month, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the Department.

SECT. 9. In section 32, strike out "Chief Engineer," and insert "Engineers."

SECT. 10. Strike out section 39, of said ordinance passed June 2, 1851, and insert the following: There shall be paid annually to each member of the Department, such sum as the City Council may from time to time determine; and in case of temporary absence from the city, or inability to perform his duties, in consequence of sickness, he shall provide a substitute, whose name he shall return to the Foreman of the company for approval, failing in which he shall be liable to all fines which may accrue during his absence."

SECT. 11. Strike out section 40, of said ordinance passed June 2, 1851, and insert the following: The members of the several companies shall not assemble in the houses intrusted to their care, except *as prescribed* in

5 *this ordinance*, and for taking the engine or other apparatus
6 on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house,
7 and taking the necessary care of said apparatus after its
8 return."

SEC. 12. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsist-
2 ent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 13. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its
2 passage.

City Document.—No. 59.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

ON ERECTION OF

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING,

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 3, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, 3d DECEMBER, 1855.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR :—

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate herewith the Third Report of the Commissioners on the erection of a Building for the Public Library, to be laid before the City Council agreeably to the Ordinance of April last.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

President.

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable the City Council:

Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th section of the additional Ordinance of April 3d, 1855, which requires the Commissioners on the erection of a Building for the Public Library of the City of Boston to make report of their doings to the City Council, at least once in six months, the undersigned have the honor to submit their third Report.

Since the date of their second Report, on the 6th day of June last, the work assigned to your Commissioners, has made, upon the whole, satisfactory progress.

The Board having received information on the 13th of June, that the necessary appropriations had been made by the City Government, lost no time in entering into a contract for the brick, stone and iron work for the frame of the building. This contract was signed with Mr. Nathan Drake, in presence of His Honor the Mayor, on the very next day. The excavations upon the Library lot were at once commenced, the foundations of the building were prepared without delay, and the Public Ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, took place in presence of the City Authorities, on the 17th of September last.

Since that period the walls of the edifice have rapidly risen, and are now approaching a condition to be covered in for the winter. The Board take pleasure in acknowledging the liberal forecast of the City Government, in purchasing so considerable an addition to the Library lot on Van Rensselaer Place. Some delays necessarily arising out of the purchase of this land, have conspired with other causes in preventing the building from being

roofed in as early as the first of the present month of December, —the date fixed in the contract,—but it is believed that no ultimate inconvenience will ensue.

The Board have found it expedient, from time to time, under the advice of the Architect, and agreeably to the privilege expressly reserved in the contract, to make some alterations in the minor details of the building, but the result of them all, it is believed, will involve no material increase of expenditure, and the Architect is still of opinion that the whole building will be completed within the estimates. The interior finish, however, is yet to be arranged and contracted for, and before that can be done it will be necessary for the Board to apply to the City Government for an additional appropriation. Upon that occasion the Board may be able to speak with more confidence than they can do at present, as to the time when the work committed to them may be finally completed; but it is both the desire and the interest of all concerned in its construction to press it to a completion with as much despatch as may be consistent with the ultimate security of the building.

On the 24th day of October last, the Board received the order of the City Council for the preparation and publication of the proceedings and addresses on occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Library Building, and a pamphlet containing them will accordingly be forthcoming at an early day from the press of the City Printers.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
CHARLES WOODBERRY,
JOSEPH A. POND,
EDWARD F. PORTER.

Boston, Dec. 3, 1855.

City Document.—No. 60.

PROCEEDINGS

ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

17 September, 1855.

BOSTON:

MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
October 11, 1855.

ORDERED: That the Commissioners on the erection of the Public Library Building be, and they are hereby authorized to cause to be printed for the use of the City Council, the addresses delivered by the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, and His Honor the MAYOR, at the laying of the corner-stone of the building, on the 17th of September last, together with an account of the proceedings upon that occasion, and such other matter connected therewith as may be deemed proper by them.

Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM A. BELL,
PRESIDENT, *pro tem.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
October 15, 1855.

Concurred.

W. WASHBURN,
CHAIRMAN.

OCTOBER 17, 1855.
Approved.

J. V. C. SMITH,
MAYOR.

A true copy. Attest:

S. F. MCCLEARY,
City Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Corner-Stone of the Public Library of the City of Boston was laid on the 17th day of September, 1855.

On the 5th of September, the following letter on the subject was addressed to the Mayor of the City by the President of the Board of Commissioners on the erection of the building:

Boston, 5 September, 1855.

My Dear Sir: — I am instructed by the Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library of the City of Boston, to inform you that the work is in such a state of forwardness that the Corner-Stone may be conveniently laid on the afternoon of the 17th inst., our Municipal Birthday.

The Commissioners have not contemplated any ostentatious display on this occasion, nor would they feel at liberty to make arrangements, on their own responsibility, for any public ceremonial which might involve the City in expense.

They have presumed, however, that such a step in the progress of so interesting and important a work would hardly be allowed to be taken without something of solemn form. And they especially desire that whatever is done, — and their own preference is for simplicity, — should be done in the name and by the authority of the City.

I have, accordingly, the honor, in their behalf, to invite you, as Chief Magistrate of the City, to lay the Corner-Stone of the building for the Public Library, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock, P.M., with such assistance and such ceremonies as may be thought fit for the occasion.

The Commissioners desire to leave it entirely to yourself to invite the presence of the whole or any part of the City Authorities, and to extend the invitation to any others whom it may be considered proper to include on the occasion. It will afford them pleasure, however, to co-operate with you in carrying out any arrangements which may be decided upon.

I am, my dear sir,

With great respect and regard,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
PRESIDENT.

His Honor J. V. C. SMITH,
Mayor of Boston.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 10th of September, the foregoing letter was communicated to the City Council by His Honor the Mayor, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, SEPT. 10th, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen:

SIR: — Through you, I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Commissioners on the erection of the Public Library, notifying the City Government that it is proposed to lay the Corner-Stone of the new edifice on Monday, Sept. 17th. Allow me to suggest the propriety of raising a Special Committee, clothed with authority to confer with the Commissioners, and make such arrangements as may be proper for the occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. C. SMITH,
MAYOR.

The letter of the Mayor was thereupon read, and referred to

Aldermen, George W. Messenger,
Benjamin F. Cooke, and
William Washburn,

with such as the Common Council may join, to constitute a Committee of Conference with the Commissioners on the subject of the ceremonies, with full powers to make the necessary arrangements.

On the 13th of September the Common Council concurred in the action of the Board of Aldermen, and

Messrs. Farnham Plummer,
George S. Dexter,
Hezekiah Prince,
Sylvester P. Gilbert, and
William Marble,

were joined as members of the Committee.

On the morning of the 17th, the following resolutions were adopted in the Board of Aldermen, on the motion of Alderman Cooke:

"Whereas the ancient and honored institution of Free Masons has and recognizes the Supreme Architect of the Universe as its chief corner-stone, and in all ages, from the building of Solomon's Temple, that body has officiated or taken part in the laying of the corner-stones for public buildings; and whereas said institution is Christian and charitable and in no way or manner tends to promote infidelity, and takes no part in political questions; and whereas no expressed opinion of any gentleman of the Commission or City Council has been given adverse to the observance of this time-honored custom, —

"Therefore it is resolved, on the part of this Board, that his Honor the Mayor, having charge of invitations, be and hereby is requested to invite the attendance of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with such as the Grand Master

may desire, in an official capacity, to be present and take part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Public Library."

Agreeably to the arrangements made by the Joint Committee of the two branches, the City Government, with the Trustees of the Library, the Benefactors of the Institution, the past Mayors of the City, the past Trustees, the past Commissioners, and many other invited guests, assembled at the City Hall at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M., on the 17th inst., and thence, under the marshalship of GEORGE W. MESSENGER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to Boylston street in the following order:

1. National Brass Band.
2. Chief of Police.
3. Committee of Arrangements.
4. Mayor, Chaplains, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons.
5. Board of Aldermen.
6. Common Council.
7. Trustees of the Library.
8. Past Commissioners and Past Trustees.
9. Invited Guests.

On arriving at the ground, they were met by the Commissioners on the erection of the building, when the following Exercises took place:

PRAYER,

BY THE REV. E. N. KIRK, D.D.

O Thou! from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift: Thou art the Father of our spirits, for Thou hast made us in Thine own image. Assembled on this occasion, reverently and gratefully do we thus acknowledge Thee to be the source of all our endowments and faculties. Thou hast also made the Universe to be our school; and all the works of Thy hands, and the operations of Thy Providence to be our teachers. We thank Thee that we are made capable of knowing Thee and Thy works; that before us the pages of science, of history, and of literature, lie open; and that we may always sit at Wisdom's feast; that these noble faculties which Thou hast stamped with the seal of immortality, may now, in the present life, be cultivated, strengthened and refined.

And we acknowledge the unfolding of Thy benevolent designs in all the progress which human society is making, and especially in the opening of fountains of knowledge at the door-step of poverty; in the instances which we behold of the rich devoting their wealth to the improvement of the poor. We especially thank Thee on this occasion, that Thou hast inclined the hearts of Thy servants to devise liberal things, and to lay the broad and substantial foundations of that institution, in whose interest we are here before Thee assembled. We thank Thee for this, and for every other indication that men are appreciating the true value of superabounding wealth. Thus may men delight in advancing the happiness and the improvement of each other: thus may the bands of brotherhood be strengthened; and the selfishness which has so long blighted Thy heritage, cease from the earth.

O Lord, except Thou build the house, they labor in vain that build it. We therefore commend to Thy guardian care, and to

the benediction of Thy kind Providence the edifice we are here constructing. Thou that didst "call by name Bezaleel, the son of Uri, and fill him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship, to devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship," put Thou "into the hearts of all the wise-hearted, wisdom;" that they may skilfully and successfully bring this work to a conclusion. Save Thou the workmen from all harm and sickness; let no untoward event interrupt this work; crown it with Thy blessing; "let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

We now commend to thy goodness, O Thou, the God of our fathers, this institution, designed to promote the great end they sought in coming to the wilderness; the establishing of a free, enlightened, and Christian people, apart from the conflicting elements which are disturbing the ancient kingdoms of the earth. Forbid, O God, that this noble institution should ever be so perverted as to defeat that end. May it never become a fountain of corruption and destruction to our city; may it furnish no weapons for the overthrow of truth and righteousness. But do Thou, in thine infinite mercy, watch over it, and preserve it as a fountain to refresh and purify the community, with its overflowing streams. May the books here to be gathered become a source of healthful relaxation, of manly culture, and of Christian instruction.

And, over all the interests of our beloved city wilt Thou still kindly watch. Promote in the midst of us sound learning and true godliness. Make us a wise and a righteous people, to the praise of Thine own infinitely revered and holy name.

These our thanks wilt Thou kindly accept, and graciously answer and exceed our requests, for the sake of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ — AMEN.

HYMN,

Written for the occasion by the Hon. George Lunt,

And sung by the pupils of the Girls' High and Normal School, under the direction of Mr. L. H. Southard.

Deep lay in earth the corner-stone,
  Rise, shafted arch and airy dome!
On morn a light diviner shone,
  When Knowledge found this other home.

Be this her fane; and thither lead
  The willing steps of generous youth,
And point the high emblazoned meed
  Of souls that seek immortal Truth.

Here, bid them learn the lore of old,
  Here, touch the future's hidden seal,
The secret depths of thought unfold,
  And all its flight sublime reveal.

And long, amid the City's din,
  In sweet seclusion stand enshrined,
Peace reign, thy cloistered walls within,
  Oh! sacred temple of the Mind.

The following Address was then delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of the Library Building, on delivering the Trowel to the Mayor:

ADDRESS.

We are here, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council, and Fellow Citizens, to lay the Corner-Stone of a Building for the Public Library of the City of Boston. We have come to take the first formal step towards making permanent provision for an institution, which we believe is to exert a most important and powerful influence upon the character of our community,—so long as our community shall have a character among men.

By a more than fortunate coincidence, we have been able to select for this purpose the 225th anniversary of the day, which has become associated in New England history with the original foundation of our City. On this day, just two centuries and a quarter ago, at a Court of Assistants of the Massachusetts Company, held at Charlestown, (Governor Winthrop in the chair,) it was *Ordered*, That *Trimountaine* shall be called Boston.

I know not how a nobler commemoration of our Municipal Birthday could have been devised than that in which we are engaged, or one calculated to invest it with a more enduring charm in the hearts of future generations. Certainly, no Birthday Offering could easily have been arranged, more welcome to a venerated mother, or more worthy of grateful and affection-

ate children, than the institution which is here to be established.

It is fit, my friends, that such a transaction, on such a day, should be marked by something of public and solemn ceremonial. It is fit, that the voice of prayer should be lifted up at such an hour and in such a connection, and that songs of praise should flow forth from the lips and from the hearts of these graceful young ladies and these joyous pupils of the schools. It is eminently fit, that the Conscript Fathers of the City should lend the sanction of their official presence to the scene, and that some word of remembrance, of congratulation and of hope should not be wanting on the part of those, who have been honored with a commission to conduct so interesting a work.

I think myself happy, Mr. Mayor, in being privileged, as President of the Board, to speak that word, and in being allowed to associate myself, in ever so humble a manner, with this crowning act of the maturity of my native place.

And now, Fellow Citizens, it is most agreeable to reflect that the institution which we are engaged this day in establishing, is in such precise and beautiful conformity with the policy and the principles of those noble Colonists by whom Boston was founded. Too often, alas! in the progress of great cities, the most costly and conspicuous structures serve only, as they rise, to signalize some fresh departure from the simplicity and purity of the olden time. But we are here to erect no such monument of our own degeneracy. We are here to engraft no strange or uncongenial branch upon the old Puritan Vine. We have

come rather, in the fulness of time, to carry out to its legitimate consummation a system which was the peculiar pride and glory of the New England Settlers, and which they cherished and cultivated as the especial strength and safeguard of the civil and religious Freedom which they planted upon these shores.

With a wisdom and a forecast, which seem, as we look back upon them, little less than the immediate promptings of a Divine Power, the Fathers of Massachusetts and Founders of Boston allowed scarcely an hour to elapse after their arrival, before making some incipient provision for the public instruction of their children. Within five years after Trimountaine was called Boston, the small beginnings of our Common School System may be distinctly traced upon our ancient records. And from that day to this, the Institutions of Free Popular Education have gone on from strength to strength, — have been extended and improved, year by year, under the liberal and fostering care of our Public Authorities, — until, during the single year last past, nearly 25,000 children have received, within our City limits, as good an education as the wide world can afford, without cost or charge to themselves, but at the willingly incurred expense, all told, of little less than four hundred thousand dollars to the public treasury.*

By the munificent bequest of a native son of Boston, — whose name will be remembered among us as long as the Pyramids amid which that memorable

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* The precise figures in the City Auditor's Report, just published, are 24,827 pupils; — Expenditures, including new school-houses, $389,135 64.

Codicil was conceived, or the palaces of the Pharaohs on one of which it was written, (John Lowell, Jr.) — a system of Free Lectures has been added, of late years, to our other means of popular instruction, and has abundantly justified the generous purposes of its lamented Founder.

But Education does not end with the schools; — nor is all education conducted within the School-room or the Lecture-room. Even a College Degree is but the significant A B of a whole alphabet of learning still to be acquired. The great work of Self-Culture remains to be carried on long after Masters and Tutors and Professors have finished their labors and exhausted their arts. And no small part of this work, I need hardly say, is to be carried on under the influence of good reading and by the aid of good books.

Who shall undertake to measure the importance or calculate the value of good reading, as an instrument in advancing the welfare and promoting the happiness of mankind! Even one good book, read by snatches, in the intervals of labor, or in the watches of the night, — what unspeakable comfort and aid has it not often imparted to the humblest, or, it may be, to the loftiest mind and heart!

I speak not of the Bible, — which is an exception to all books, and which might almost be a substitute for all; — a library in itself, able alone to carry civilization and culture into every home where it is thoroughly and thankfully and thoughtfully read; — itself the corner-stone of all Christian literature forever!

But even among books of merely human composition and origin, and dealing with merely human and mortal

relations and interests, — how many have there not been, and are there not still, — for a good book never dies, — of a power not only to afford amusement or instruction for an hour or a day, but to mould a whole character and marshal a whole life! How many of the mightiest, as well as of the humbler, intellects of the world's history have borne testimony to the influence of "the precious life-blood of some master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life!"

Need I recall to you the example of our own Franklin, who tells us himself, in his charming little autobiography, that, while indulging his passionate fondness for reading, as a child of twelve years old, he found among the few books which his father could afford to own, "a work of De Foe's, entitled an 'Essay on Projects,' from which, perhaps, (says he,) I derived impressions that have since influenced some of the principal events of my life!" Or, need I remind you how much of that clear, pure, transparent style, which distinguished him above almost all other American writers, or even English writers, of his own day or of any day, he attributed to the use which he had made of "an odd volume of the Spectator which fell into his hands" by the merest accident!

Such were the instruments by which the great Bostonian pursued that system of self-culture which prepared him for his wonderful career as a Philosopher and a Patriot; — books, odd volumes, sometimes found by chance on the meagre shelves of the family bookcase, — sometimes falling into his hands by less natural and accountable accidents, — sometimes borrowed from

his fellow apprentices and read by stealth while they were sleeping. "How often (says he) has it happened to me to pass the night in reading by my bedside, when the book had been lent and was to be returned the next morning, lest it might be missed or wanted!" And you all remember the practical testimony which he gave to his own sense of the value of reading, by setting on foot the very first Social Circulating Library known to the annals of the world.

But I may not take up more of the time of this occasion in rhapsodies upon reading, or in illustrating or exemplifying the value of good books. I have said more than enough already to justify the remark, that in establishing this Free Public Library, we are but carrying forward another stage, and that a great stage, towards its ultimate consummation and perfection, that noble system of popular education which our fathers founded. It has originated in no mere design to furnish a resort for professed scholars, where they may pursue their studies, or prosecute their researches, historical or classical, scientific or literary, — important as such an object might be. It is to be eminently a library for the people, — for the whole people.

Doubtless, in the gradual accumulation of such a library as we hope to see here, — or as we hope others at least will see here, — when this spacious area shall be filled with books, and when, perhaps, the building now about to be erected shall have been extended to the utmost limits of this ample lot, — doubtless, in the gradual accumulation of such a library as future generations will witness and enjoy here, — no books will be excluded because they may not seem to be of imme-

diate, general, or popular use or interest. No books, certainly, will ever be rejected in this land of universal education and intelligence, as being beyond the comprehension or capacity of the people. That comprehension will be subjected to no narrow gauge, nor that capacity measured by any reduced or stinted standard. Those who shall have charge from time to time of making its collections, will not be likely to forget that we are no dwindled or degenerate offspring of a race which John Milton so justly and so nobly characterized, when he said, — "Lords and Commons of England, consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governors: — a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious and piercing spirit; acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to."

Here, doubtless, in due time, will be found works of the deepest philosophy and science; and, until the name of Bowditch shall be lost to our remembrance, it will hardly be suggested that others beside professed scholars may not be able to turn these volumes to the best account, and even to add new ones of their own. Here, without question, in due time, will be found books in every language and tongue which is read or spoken beneath the sun; and, while the living example of an Elihu Burritt is still before us, no one will doubt that others beside what are called the educated classes may be eager to decypher their mysteries, and may find no characters too difficult for their mastery. The least popular books of the collection may still find

their best readers coming forth from the forge or the forecastle.

But as a general rule, and for the present at least, our professed scholars and students will look to the libraries of our Universities and Athenæums and Academies of science, for the volumes which may aid them in their special investigations and pursuits.

The Library whose corner-stone we are now about to lay, in its primary and principal design, is to furnish entertainment and instruction for the whole community. Central in its situation, the dwellers in all quarters of the City may approach it with almost equal facility. Standing on the margin of our beautiful Common, it will reflect and reproduce some of the peculiar and truly republican features of that charming play-place of our children, and pleasure-ground of us all,—where we see, at this moment, the choicest seats and most inviting shade ranged along the trodden paths, and by the side of the broad and beaten tracks; — and whose crystal fountains, — though now and then they may leap to the skies and sparkle in the sun and waste themselves in glittering spray, to furnish a holiday spectacle, — find always their better use and their daily beauty in ministering to the refreshment of the wayfaring and the weary.

And this, Fellow Citizens, is to be our intellectual and literary Common, — beneath whose roof and within whose alcoves fountains of living waters shall be ever open, and upon whose tables shall be always spread a banquet of wholesome and nutritious food for every mind, with a cover and a cordial welcome for every comer, and where no guest, whatever his garment, so

it clothe an honest man, shall be excluded or disdained. "Free to all, with no other restrictions than are necessary for the preservation of the books," — these are the noble terms of its greatest benefactor.*

It may never vie, indeed, with the sumptuous libraries of the old world, in the magnitude or magnificence of their structure, or in the costliness and rarity of their contents. We have aimed at no imposing façades, or splendid colonnades. But it is confidently believed, that, by the skill of our ingenious architect, (Mr. C. K. Kirby,) few buildings will be found to equal it in practical appropriateness and convenience; and that, through the discriminating care of the distinguished Trustees of the Library, — our Everetts, and Ticknors, and Shurtleffs, who, like the Irvings, and Astors, and Cogswells of a sister City, are devoting themselves so assiduously to this particular province, — no collection of books will ultimately surpass it in its adaptation to the improvement and instruction of a free people.

Here, especially, will be collected without delay, whatever may throw light on the great practical arts which have characterized our age and country, and whatever may assist our ingenious mechanics and inventors, — second to none throughout the world, — in their attempts still further to simplify the magic processes, and to perfect the marvellous implements and engines, by which difficulties and distances may be annihilated.

Here, too, it is to be hoped, will be found, from time

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* Letter of Joshua Bates, 1 October, 1852.

to time, whatever our people may be able to point to, as the product of their own intelligence, their own genius, their own institutions. Here will be seen the whole body of American literature, as it shall gradually unfold and develope itself under the influence of American liberty. No book or pamphlet, certainly, which shall emanate from a Boston mind or a Boston pen, will be long wanting to its shelves. For here, as one after another of her sons or of her daughters shall employ the talent which her schools or her social advantages shall have enabled them to improve, they will themselves be seen hastening to lay the earliest fruits upon the maternal altar. In the admirable language of one of our early benefactors, "Every son of Boston justly regards the City as an illustrious parent."* And here that parent may peculiarly be pictured as opening her lap to receive gifts from her grateful children, — at once the pledges of their love and the proofs of their worthiness.

And now, Fellow Citizens, we should be ungrateful were we to forget, on this occasion, those among the living, and those among the dead, to whom we are indebted for the establishment and endowment of this institution. The building, indeed, upon whose walls we are standing, is intended to be, and is, wholly a City building. It owes its projection and its progress to the enlightened and liberal counsels of the successive City governments, who have made the necessary appropriations for the purchase of the site and for the erection of the edifice. It owes much to your imme-

* Letter of Jonathan Phillips, 14 April, 1853.

diate predecessor, (Hon. Benjamin Seaver,) and it owes still more to yourself, Mr. Mayor, and to your associates in the present City Council. I am persuaded, Gentlemen of the two branches, that if the enterprising contractor (Mr. Nathan Drake) and the faithful laborers in his employ, shall fulfil the promise of these first beginnings, you will have no cause to regret what you have done. I am persuaded, that you will find few items on the list of your annual expenditures, — be your terms of service longer or shorter, — upon which you will look back with greater satisfaction or with greater pride, — nor any item for which the whole people of Boston, in all time to come, will be ready to acknowledge themselves more deeply in your debt.

But we have other and individual benefactors to be remembered in connection with this work. And, first of all, it becomes us to name with the highest distinction, and with the most grateful regard and respect, that eminent and excellent merchant and banker, whom, though long resident in London, we are always proud to recognize and to claim as a native son of Massachusetts, — Joshua Bates, — whose munificent donation of *fifty thousand dollars*, with its wise and well-considered conditions, put an end to all further doubt that this institution would have an immediate, prosperous and permanent existence.

Amid all the cares and riches and honors by which he is surrounded in the distinguished position which his integrity and enterprise have so worthily won for him in the metropolis of old England, — he has never forgotten his humble beginnings, his early friends, or his native soil. Let him be assured, that the metropo-

lis of New England does not forget him on this occasion, nor will ever fail to hold his name and character in fresh and grateful remembrance. We send him our greetings this day from these firm foundations of an institution which owes so much to his unprompted and unstinted generosity, and we waft the best wishes of a hundred thousand hearts across the Atlantic for his continued prosperity and welfare!

In fit connection with this central figure in the group of our benefactors, we next recall a name associated in successive generations with not a few of our most valued seminaries of education and of science, and now worthily worn by one born and bred and still residing among us, — one whose excellent words I have just quoted, and who is present with us at this moment, to receive our cordial and grateful acknowledgments, — JONATHAN PHILLIPS; — may he long be spared to witness the results of his large and timely bounty!

And there are others with us here on this occasion, whose early and liberal gifts of money or of books cannot be forgotten.

I need not name a late Mayor of our city, (Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW,) who so handsomely diverted the amount which had been raised for a well-merited memorial of his own faithful services, to the purpose of conferring a fresh benefit on those who had thus sought to honor him.

I need not name the distinguished and eloquent orator and statesman, (Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,) who was seen, about the same time, in fulfilment of a previous and cherished purpose, gathering up the accu-

mulated treasures of his long public life, and laying them at the feet of those in whose behalf he had already so successfully and so brilliantly employed them.

Others, too, might be referred to, among the living, and some of them among the present, who have made large and valuable additions to our collection, or who have rendered services to our infant library, more valuable than any volumes; and more than one might be named, had they not forbidden me to name them, who, in the double capacity of Commissioner and Trustee, or in the threefold capacity of Commissioner, Trustee and Donor, have identified themselves with the whole progress and prosperity of the institution.

Nor can I omit to allude to that ardent and enterprising foreigner, (Mons. VATTEMARE,) whose offerings were the earliest of all, and whose enthusiastic zeal in the cause of intellectual and literary exchanges among the nations of the earth, have recently called forth the commendations of a Guizot and a Dupin at the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris.

Nor shall "the last, best gift" be forgotten. Honor to the liberal lady,* — not alone of her sex in remembering us, — who, on the very eve of this occasion, has given so welcome a pledge that the mothers and daughters of Boston are not insensible to the value of such an institution.

But the living must not alone be remembered on such an occasion as this. I cannot forget the generous gift of that intelligent and enlightened publisher, whose

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* Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard.

name had so long been the best guaranty of a good book, and whom few of us can miss from the scenes of his useful and honorable occupations, without a keen sense of personal and of public loss, — JAMES BROWN.

I cannot forget, either, the even earlier contribution of that kind-hearted and venerable merchant, SAMUEL APPLETON, whose countless benefactions to our community will render his memory fragrant to a thousand generations.

Still less may I omit to allude to the recent most liberal and noble bequest of the lamented ABBOTT LAWRENCE, — a bequest which we would all have prayed heaven still longer to postpone. His life was better to us than any legacy, — for his heart, untouched to the last even by the cruel disease which pervaded and paralyzed every other organ, was in every good cause, and his hand was ever ready to sustain what his heart approved.

These all, and still other honored names will be found inscribed on the memorials which we are about to deposit beneath this massive stone. They are not, however, about to be buried out of our remembrance. They will be registered "where every day we may turn the leaf to read them." They will be inscribed on the hearts of all true Bostonians, and our children and our children's children will repeat them as the names of the earliest friends and benefactors of an institution, which is destined, in all time to come, to be the source of so much true satisfaction, and the subject of so much just pride.

I have reminded you, Fellow Citizens, that we had fortunately been able to appropriate to this occasion

the anniversary of the foundation of our City. But I cannot but remember that it is the anniversary of another great and memorable event in more recent American history.

"Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*"

Such is the final clause, and such the illustrious attestation, of the Constitution of the United States,—whose formation is thus forever identified with the day on which we are assembled.

I hail the omen of a coincidence which thus binds together, by the associations of a common anniversary, the birthday of our City and the birthday of the Federal Constitution. Let us renew our pledges of fidelity to them both. Let us accept the full import and cherish the whole significance of that coincidence, and embrace our entire Country in the good wishes of this occasion. And while we lay these foundations in the hope and in the confidence that they will never be overturned nor shaken, let us hope and trust, also, that they will not survive either the City in whose service and by whose authority they are laid, or the Liberty of which that city was the cradle, or the Union which is the best and only sure guaranty of that liberty. May these walls never witness a decayed Boston, a prostrate Freedom, or a divided Nation!

It only remains for me, Mr. Mayor, in the name of my brother Commissioners, — to whose faithful and valuable co-operation in executing thus far the trust committed to us, I hope I may be permitted thus briefly to bear witness, — to invite you to proceed to the ceremony for which we are assembled, and to deliver to you this Trowel, which has been prepared for the purpose, and which is to be preserved as a memorial of the occasion. It is, as you perceive, Sir, of no precious material or elaborate workmanship, but we are satisfied that it will derive a more than common interest and value from the service in which you are about to employ it.

And, in the language of our City motto, "May God be with us, as he was with our Fathers!"

In closing this Address, Mr. Winthrop, in behalf of the Commissioners, presented a new and beautifully burnished steel trowel to the Mayor, who, on receiving it, replied as follows:

ADDRESS,

BY HIS HONOR JEROME V. C. SMITH, MAYOR.

Fellow Citizens: — The laying of this corner-stone, with solemn ceremonies, will be regarded in after times as an epoch in the history of Boston.

The Commissioners having in charge the responsibility of carrying forward to completion the edifice so auspiciously commenced, happily for themselves, enjoy the perfect confidence of a community appreciating the advantages to be derived from studying the opinions, the published attainments and suggestions of those who have preceded them on the active stage of life, which are to be collected here and systematically arranged.

You, Mr. President, the descendant, and bearing the name of one who is illustrious in the annals of the country, and who assisted in the first settlement of Boston, a theatre on which extraordinary movements have since transpired, have an opportunity on this occasion of being identified with a celebration occurring on the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, that will transmit your patriotic services most favorably to remote generations, associated with the intelligence and public spirit of your birthplace.

While monuments raised to perpetuate the remembrance of great events may have wasted away, and the special objects for which they were reared are lost

to the archives of chronology in the revolutions to which nations are incident, those provisions which contemplate the intellectual advancement of man are the surest and most hopefully calculated to endure through the ever-changing conditions of society.

Civilization is essentially dependent for its progress on the labors of those who have wrought out problems in the various departments which they occupied, and whose collected wisdom in books is the common fountain from which each succeeding age takes a departure for new explorations into the regions of imagination, art, literature and science.

The moral atmosphere, the claims of Christianity, domestic comfort and economy, the courtesies, influence and dignity of any people, are best sustained where the public sentiment is habitually directed and strengthened by a judicious system of general education.

This Free Library will secure, if human foresight can accomplish it, the certain means of supplying every man, woman and child, who are qualified to read, within our boundaries, with an unfailing source of intellectual gratification and rational enjoyment.

When this large concourse of spectators, — the crowds of moving, thinking beings, who are threading their way through the narrow streets, and the busy inhabitants residing in pleasant habitations, have returned to rest in the bosom of their mother earth, and even a far larger population shall be standing in their places, who are yet unborn, and the thronged avenues extended beyond their present limits to the surrounding environs; this noble institution, we fondly trust,

will remain firmly established, braced and defended against the assaults of ignorance, fanaticism or political turmoil, the pride and crowning glory of our beloved City.

Of what value is mere wealth, without a cultivation of those immortal attributes that will never die? When the results of honest industry become instrumentalities for developing the mind, and multiplying resources for bettering the conditions of humanity, society is permanently advanced. That philosophy is false which only provides for the few what God in his goodness evidently designed for all. This idea has been beautifully illustrated in the munificent benefactions made to this library. Gentlemen eminent for their probity, elevated positions, energy of purpose, sympathy, love of home and love of country, have remembered those less fortunate than themselves, by bestowing the accumulations of successful labor with unsparing liberality on this long to be cherished temple of knowledge. Who does not repeat the names of Joshua Bates, Jonathan Phillips and Abbott Lawrence with feelings of respect alone due to exalted moral worth and virtue? May their example in the infancy of the institution tend to call forth a fostering patronage in other directions from those who are to follow in the same exhaustless fields of enterprise, that a current of vitality so necessary to the perpetuity of the undertaking shall never cease to flow.

Past City Councils and the present, have discharged their official duties acceptably and satisfactorily to a vigilant public, in respect to their legislation for the library. Their earnest endeavors to give form and

character to the designs of the original projectors, entitle them to the consideration and gratitude of their constituents. Posterity will recognize them individually as faithful servants, who planted that others might participate in the rich fruits of the harvest.

Within the metallic case, let into this huge block of stone, hermetically sealed, is a brief account of the preparations for the transactions in which we are engaged, with various documents, chronicles, a register of the municipal organization, together with ordinances, coins, the city newspapers of the day, an engraved tablet, and photographic miniatures.

Contemplate for a moment that distant period when this fair city shall have expanded over a territory of many miles into the suburban precincts, and adjacent cities coalescing with the population and increasing it to hundreds of thousands, or even millions, and commerce, manufactures, and industrial pursuits, have given it a wide-spread renown.

A point of culmination will come at last. Decay, slow but sure, like the admonitory advances of gray hairs, cannot be resisted. Rival ports may rise to view, the old familiar channels of trade become choked, till inch by inch, weak and powerless, the stately dwellings are forsaken, the massive warehouses crumble into ruin, neglected and unowned. In the last phase of approaching obliteration, some curious antiquarian traveller, — stimulated by a zeal for discovery, may search among the ruins of past architectural grandeur for fragments to demonstrate the traditional opulence of the ancient capital of the once celebrated Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The memorials about to be lowered into place are actually designed for examination when all these mighty changes have been effected. What emotions they may excite, to what speculations they may give rise, or to what conclusion they may lead, can neither be foretold or imagined.

Should the language in which they are written be lost, and a new race, speaking a dialect not yet devised, hereafter obtain possession of our delightful inheritance, the exact representation of the features of several persons now standing in your presence may be contemplated.

In short, enough, in all probability, will survive the friction of some coming thousands of years, should no unforeseen accident occur to disturb the foundation, to give a comprehensive notion of the arts, social order, government and tendencies of the inhabitants by whom the articles were fabricated.

If these are unprofitable speculations, they are both grave and agreeable topics for reflection.

Harmony of action characterizes the inauguration of this favorite institution. Let those who have charge of it in its maturity distinguish themselves by a faithful devotion to the plan marked out by the early friends, still living, to watch over its infancy.

In closing these observations, and before retiring from the ground consecrated to the use of all citizens, of every denomination, where they may come and learn to be wise, without money and also without price, allow me to remind you of your inestimable privileges.

Familiarity with our blessings may eventuate in carelessness and to a neglect of efforts on which their stability mainly depends.

While the public schools, in connection with this library, are confided to the protection of gifted conservators, Boston may challenge the world for a parallel system of popular education.

Grateful to our Puritan forefathers, who in commencing the first settlement of New England, made seasonable preparations for the free education of the youth; it is the undeniable duty of ourselves and our successors to uphold what they so generously established.

Thanking you, gentlemen of the City Council, and you, Mr. President, the Board of Commissioners, the Trustees, the donors, whose judicious liberality place us under a weight of never ending obligation, and you, Fellow Citizens, who have extended to each and all of us a sustaining influence, we must now separate, but with grateful recollections of the past, accompanied by an earnest aspiration for the continued prosperity, happiness and untarnished honor of the City of Boston.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

On the conclusion of the addresses, the Commissioners, the Trustees, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, one of the principal benefactors of the library, and others, proceeded to the Stone, when it was duly laid by his Honor J. V. C. Smith, Mayor of Boston, in the name of the City, after the boxes containing the plate and the various articles described in the Appendix had been deposited beneath it.

The Mayor then returned the Trowel to the President of the Board of Commissioners, and delivered the Square with which he had verified his work to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, both of them to be preserved as memorials of the occasion.

PSALM CXVII.

Sung by the pupils of the High and Normal School, with whom the assembled multitude united:—

From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord;
Eternal truth attends thy word:
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

The exercises were closed by the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., who pronounced the following

BENEDICTION.

Now unto the Supreme and Eternal Mind; to Him who is the Author and Upholder of all Things, the former of our bodies and the Father of our spirits; whose inspiration giveth understanding, and without whose blessing neither can the purpose of our hearts prosper nor the labor of our hands be crowned with success; to Him who, we trust, will be with us and with our children as He was with our fathers; to God only wise, be glory, through Jesus Christ, forever.

And may the love of God our Father, and the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, be with us all henceforth and forever. AMEN.

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CORNER-STONE AND OF THE BOXES, PLATE, AND OTHER ARTICLES DEPOSITED UNDER IT.

THE Corner-Stone, a block of Connecticut sand stone, weighing five tons, and of the following dimensions:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length, - - - - -	5	11
Breadth, - - - - -	3	16
Height, - - - - -	3	2

was laid at the north-east corner of the foundations. Within the cavity, in the lower face of the stone, was placed a box made of a composition resembling brass, of the following dimensions: —

Length, - - - - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
Breadth, - - - -	$10\frac{1}{2}$	"
Height, - - - - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"

In the box, the lid of which was securely soldered, were the following articles: —

1. A silver plate, measuring seven and seven-eighths inches by six and three-eighths, and weighing, by Troy weight, eleven and one-eighth ounces, and bearing this inscription: —

The Corner-Stone of a Building
for the
Public Library of the City of Boston,
Laid on the 17th day of September,
A. D. 1855.
It being the 225th Anniversary of the day on which
Trimountaine was first called Boston,—
In presence of the City Council, at the request of
The Commissioners on the erection of the Building,
By His Honor,
JEROME V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

Commissioners for the Building.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
President;
SAMUEL G. WARD,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
CHARLES WOODBERRY,
JOSEPH A. POND,
EDWARD F. PORTER.

Trustees of the Library.
EDWARD EVERETT,
President;
GEORGE TICKNOR,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
THOMAS G. APPLETON,
JOSEPH STORY.

Librarian.
EDWARD CAPEN.

Architect.
CHARLES K. KIRBY.

2. Act to authorize the City of Boston to establish a Public Library, approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth, 18 March, 1848; accepted by the City Council, 3 April, 1848. (Doc. 15.)

3. Report of the Committee on the Library in relation to the donations received from the City of Paris, 22 September, 1849. (Doc. 46.)

4. Communication to the President of the Common Council from His Honor John P. Bigelow, Mayor, transmitting a letter from Hon. Edward Everett, covering a catalogue of books and documents contributed by him to the Public Library, 19 June, 1851. (Doc. 51)

5. Report of the Committee on the Public Library, 1 January, 1852. (Doc. 79.)

6. Message of His Honor Benjamin Seaver, Mayor, on the subject of a Public Library, 19 February, 1852. (Doc. 10.)

7. Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 26 July, 1852. (Doc. 37.)

8. An ordinance in relation to the Public Library, establishing a Board of Trustees, passed 14 October, 1852. (Doc. 57.)

9. Order of the City Council appropriating temporary apartments for establishing and accommodating the Public Library, 9 September, 1852.

10. Letter from Joshua Bates, Esq., dated 1 October, 1852, submitted to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, 18 October, 1852.

11. Order directing the Trustees to appropriate a suitable hall for the deposit and arrangement of statues, paintings and other memorials of public benefactors to the institutions of the City, 9 December, 1852.

12. An act of the Legislature to authorize the City of Boston to found and maintain a Public Library. Approved by the Governor, 12 March, 1853. Accepted by the City Council, 14 April, 1853.

13. Majority and Minority Reports on the subject of a new building for the City Government and Public Library on the same site. April, 1853. (Doc. 31.)

14. Rules and Regulations of the Public Library of the City of Boston, adopted 8 November, 1853.

15. Letter from Joshua Bates, Esq., dated 10 March, 1853, submitted to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, 28 March, 1853.

16. Letter from Hon. Jonathan Phillips, dated 14 April, 1853. Submitted to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, 18 April, 1853, and action thereon.

17. First Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 12 November, 1853. (Doc. 73.)

18. Report of the Committee on the Public Library, recommending an ordinance for the establishment of a Board of Com-

missioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library of the City of Boston, 23 February, 1854. (Doc. 21.)

19. Librarian's notice, 2 October, 1854.

20. Second Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 31 October, 1854. (Doc. 74.)

21. An Ordinance in relation to the Public Library, reported by the Committee on Ordinances, as amended, 28 December, 1854. (Doc. 114.)

22. An Ordinance for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library of the City of Boston, 27 November, 1854. (Doc. 120.)

23. The Commissioners' advertisement for designs for a building for the Public Library, with map annexed, 26 January, 1855.

24. Majority and Minority Reports recommending the adoption of ordinances in addition to an ordinance relating to the erection of a building for the Public Library: also, an ordinance offered by Alderman Washburn, as a substitute for the ordinance reported by the majority of the Committee, 5 March, 1855. (Doc. 19.)

25. First Report of the Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library, 9 March, 1855. (Doc. 22.)

26. An ordinance in addition to an ordinance providing for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library of the City of Boston. Reported 29 March, 1855. Passed 3 April, 1855. (Doc. 26.)

27. Specifications for a building for the Public Library, 6 June, 1855. (Doc. 46.)

28. Second Report of the Commissioners on the erection of a building for the Public Library, 6 June, 1855. (Doc. 46.)

29. Agreement between the Commissioners and Nathan Drake, Mason, 14 June, 1855.

30. Letter from Mrs. S. I. K. Shepard, 17 September, 1855.

31. Blank Letter of acknowledgment for donations.

32. Catalogue of the Public Library, April, 1854.

33. Municipal Register for the year 1855.

34. Auditor's Report, 1854–55.

35. Rules of the School Committee and Regulations of the Public Schools of the City of Boston for 1855; also, organization of the Public Schools for 1855.

36. Boston Directory for 1855.

37. Boston Almanac for 1855.

38. Almanac of the American Tract Society for 1856, printed in advance.

39. Two large bronze Medals now used by the Massachusetts Humane Society, and two smaller ones of silver, in sealed metallic cases, presented by Hon. David Sears, President of the Humane Society.

40. Franklin Medal for boys.

41. City Medal for girls.

42. Silver Coins of 1855; Dollar, Half Dollar, Quarter of a Dollar, Dime, Half Dime, Three Cent Piece.

43. Copper Coins of 1855. Cent, Half Cent.

44. Order of Exercises and Blank Notes of Invitation.

45. Address of Mr. Winthrop.

46. Address of the Mayor.

47. Photographs by Whipple and Black:—

Of the Mayor;

Of the Commissioners, their Clerk, and the Architect, in a group;

Of the Trustees, individually;

Of George W. Messenger, Esq., Alderman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Trustee elect on the part of the Board of Aldermen;

And of Farnham Plummer, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Common Council.

A leaden box was also deposited under the Corner Stone,—

13 inches in length,
11 " in breadth,
5 " height,

containing a copy of the last issue of the Weekly and Daily Newspapers published in the City, seventy in number.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY.

The first donation of Books received by the City Library, ninety-six in number, came by way of International Exchange, through the agency of Mons. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris, and has been made a matter of record in City Document, No. 46, for the year 1849.

The second, in point of time, was that of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven volumes, sent to the Library in the autumn of 1849, unaccompanied by any letter, and with a verbal request that they should not be the subject of any formal notice.*

Two hundred and nineteen volumes were next received from John D. W. Williams, Esq., of Roxbury, and other smaller contributions from a number of other persons soon followed.

From this point the History of the progress of the Library will be found in the following letters and documents:

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* Mr. Winthrop's donation elicited the following expression from the Hon. John P. Bigelow, in a note written some time afterwards, on a different subject, by which it will be perceived that Mr. EVERETT had already promised the large contribution which soon followed;—

City Hall, October 31, 1849.

* * * * * I thank you officially for your noble contribution to our ("*in esse*") Free Library. It is the first *American* stone contributed in that behalf,—the corner one, which is laid most fitly by the descendant of the founder of our free Commonwealth. Governor Everett promises a large contribution,—so that with you and him the enterprise is already in successful progress.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

JOHN P. BIGELOW.

Hon. Mr. Winthrop.

To Henry B. Rogers, Esq., *Chairman pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.*

Boston, August 5, 1850.

Sir,—An amount of money having been contributed by some of my fellow citizens for the purpose of personal kindness towards myself, I have obtained their permission to present a large portion thereof to the City, in aid of the establishment of a Free Public Library.

I accordingly now enclose the sum of one thousand dollars, in the hope that it may be appropriated for the furtherance of the object proposed.

The want of such an institution in our midst, is generally acknowledged. It has an important prospective bearing upon the moral and intellectual character of the people of Boston; and I have reason to know that there are many persons in this community, who are ready to tender valuable offerings for the purpose in view, as soon as it shall be known that the City Government is willing to receive such donations.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BIGELOW.

Alderman Grant offered the following preamble and resolution:

In Board of Aldermen, August 5, 1850.

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has communicated to this Board, that he has received a sum of money, which was subscribed by his fellow citizens (to be appropriated for his personal benefit,) as a tribute of their respect, and whereas, consent has been obtained from the liberal donors of the money (at the kind suggestion of the Mayor,) that the amount be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Public Library; one of the most desira-

ble and useful objects to which it could be given; and in which all classes of this community will be benefitted: — therefore

Resolved, That we gratefully accept the offered sum by the Mayor, of one thousand dollars, referred to above, and hereby request the Committee of the City Government on the Library, to proceed with as little delay as possible, and as far as the means in their hands will justify, to carry into effect the establishment of a "Free Public Library;"—assurance having been given from several influential and wealthy persons of their readiness to co-operate in the measure, as soon as the same is commenced.

The resolution passed unanimously.

On motion of Alderman Holbrook, it was

Voted, That the City Clerk furnish His Honor the Mayor with a certified copy, signed by the Chairman *pro tem.*, of the preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Grant, and their unanimous acceptance.

Cambridge, 7th August, 1850.

Sir,—You are aware that I have more than once intimated to you, orally and in writing,* that I should be happy to give my

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* Extract of a note addressed by Mr. Everett to Hon. J. P. Bigelow, then Mayor of the City. The other portion of the note relates to a different object.

Cambridge, 22 *Jan.*, 1850.

Dear Sir,—

* * * * * * * * *

I hope you will be able to do something this year toward the establishment of a City Library. I shall be happy to offer to the acceptance of the City my collection of public documents, whenever you think it will be convenient to the City to receive them. It will contain near one thousand volumes when some chasms, which I hope to fill this winter, are supplied.

Yours, with great regard,

E. E.

Note.—Mr. Everett had more than once, in the summer of 1849, intimated to His Honor the Mayor, his purpose of offering his collection of Public Documents to the City, whenever it may be convenient to receive them, as a contribution toward a public Library.

collection of Public Documents and State Papers to the City. Perceiving that a commencement is likely to be made toward the establishment of a Public Library, I will thank you to inform the City Government, that this collection is at their service, whenever it may suit their convenience to receive it.

I have for nearly thirty years devoted a good deal of time, labor, and expense to its formation. It amounts at present to about one thousand volumes. From the foundation of the Government up to the year 1825, when I first went to Congress, it contains every thing material. While I was in Congress, I took great pains to preserve and bind up every document published by either house; and from that time to the year 1840, when I went abroad, the collection is tolerably complete. It is my intention to add to it, as far as they can be procured, the documents since published; and I omit no opportunity of supplying the deficiencies in other parts of the series.

In addition to the State Papers and Public Documents, the collection contains other works connected with the civil and political history of the country.

I hope it will not be thought intrusion in me to express the opinion, that, if the City Government would provide a suitable building for a Public Library, it would be so amply supplied from time to time by donations, that only a moderate annual appropriation for books would be wanted. Such an establishment would be an object of public favor from the outset. The people would regard it as their own creation, and take a pride in its increase. Authors and publishers would feel it an honor to place their publications on its shelves. There is hardly a citizen who would not have the ability and disposition to add something valuable to it; and from time to time large and important additions might be expected by gift or bequest. Within the last thirty years, two additions have been made in this way to the British Museum, which have probably doubled the size and value of that noble collection.

If on a lot of public land, a building were commenced, aiming at nothing but convenience and neatness, (and all attempts to go

farther in architecture are almost sure to fail,) and so planned as to admit future enlargement, the first expense need not exceed that of one of those numerous school-houses, of which the City does not hesitate to erect one every two or three years. The more retired the situation the better. The Library ought not to be a show place for strangers, nor lounge for idlers; but a quiet retreat for persons of both sexes who desire earnestly to improve their minds.

Such a Library would put the finishing hand to that system of public education, which lies at the basis of the prosperity of Boston, and with her benevolent institutions, gives her so much of her name and praise in the land.

I ought to ask your indulgence for going so far beyond the immediate object of this letter. Though not a native of Boston, nor at this time an inhabitant there, I am indebted to her for a considerable part of my schooling, and feel the deepest interest in her welfare.

I am, Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

His Honor John P. Bigelow.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Aug. 12, 1850.

A communication having been received from the Honorable Edward Everett, expressive of his desire to give to the City his collection of Public Documents and State Papers, towards the establishment of a Public Library, therefore—

Voted, That the City Council, entertaining a deep sense of the value and importance of the Papers collected by the Hon. Edward

Everett, will receive the same whenever a suitable place shall be provided in which they can be deposited, and in behalf of the citizens, return their thanks to him for his generosity and public spirit.

Voted, That the Mayor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and vote, to the Honorable Mr. Everett.

Passed unanimously.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, August 20, 1850.

Concurred by an unanimous vote.

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *President.*

City Hall, June 19, 1851.

SIR,—I transmit for the information of the Council a communication which I have received from the Honorable Edward Everett, covering a Catalogue of Books and Documents contributed by him to the Public Library. The suggestions and sentiments expressed in the letter are entitled to especial consideration for their intrinsic value, as well as on account of the honored source whence they emanate. If published, (as I presume the Council will authorize,) they will effectively aid in establishing an institution, which has an important prospective bearing upon the moral and intellectual character of Boston.

Besides the donation of Mr. Everett, the Library contains one hundred and eighty-seven volumes contributed by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop: two hundred and nineteen volumes by John D. W. Williams, Esq., (of Roxbury,) and ninety-six volumes by Alexandre Vattemare. Valuable contributions have likewise been made by Rev. J. B. McMahan, Ezra Weston, Esq., and others,—the whole number of books now collected amounting to two thousand volumes. The Committee on the Library have funds at

their control which will probably enable them to increase the number to four thousand volumes before the expiration of the year; and if the example of the public spirited citizens, who have been named, should exert its proper influence in the community, the City will, within a short period, possess the largest and most valuable Municipal Library in the country.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN P. BIGELOW.

To the President of the Common Council.

Cambridge, 7th June, 1851.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit to you herewith for the information of the City Government, a Catalogue of the Books contained in the collection of State Papers and other works, which I had the honor of offering to the acceptance of the City last year, as a contribution toward a Public Library. The number of the volumes is about a thousand, and I hope to have it in my power hereafter to render the collection of Public Documents more complete.

I remain of the opinion, which I took the liberty of expressing last year, that if the City would provide a suitable building, affording present accommodation for fifteen or twenty thousand volumes, and so constructed as to admit of enlargement hereafter, a valuable Public Library would very soon be formed by donation. A place of deposit thus provided, the Library I feel confident, would steadily increase. Large collections of Books would occasionally be presented, and there can be no doubt that from individuals, and especially from authors, editors, and publishers belonging to Boston, single works would be constantly coming in. If in addition to these sources of increase, a moderate appropriation were annually made by the City for the purchase of works of a class not likely to be presented,—a large Public Library, with assurance of regular increase, would soon be added to the means of Education, possessed by the citizens of Boston. The cost of a

suitable building need not exceed that of one of the larger School Houses.

In the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you on the 7th of August last, I spoke of such a Library as the completion of that noble system of Public Instruction, which reflects so much honor upon the City and does so much to promote its prosperity. I am anxious to give greater prominence to this view of the subject than it has yet perhaps received.

The City of Boston expends annually, I believe, a larger sum for Schools and School Houses, in proportion to its population, than any city in Europe. Nothing like the same sum is appropriated by the City of London for these purposes. By this noble liberality the means are provided for giving our children of both sexes a good education up to the age of sixteen or seventeen years. This is done at the public expense and for public motives. Individuals, as such, have no more claim upon the public for their education than for their board and clothing. The first principles of popular government require that the means of education should, as far as possible, be equally within the reach of the whole population. This can be effected in no other way than by a system of Education supported by the public. The same great motive of public policy requires that the Schools should be of a very superior order, so that every child may receive not merely an education, but an excellent education;—as good as could be got at the best and most expensive private Schools. I know of no place where these principles are so thoroughly carried out as in Boston; in other words, where so great an equality exists in reference to the inestimable benefit of an early education.

This however is the case only up to the age when School education is at an end. We provide our children with the elements of learning and science, and put it in their power by independent study and research to make further acquisitions of useful knowledge from books,—but where are they to find the books in which it is contained? Here the noble principle of equality sadly fails. The sons of the wealthy alone have access to well-stored libraries; while those whose means do not allow them to purchase

books are too often debarred from them at the moment when they would be most useful. We give them an elementary education, impart to them a taste and inspire them with an earnest desire for further attainment,—which unite in making books a necessary of intellectual life,—and then make no provision for supplying them.

I would not overrate the importance of book learning. It is of little value without original inquiry and original thought. But good books are the record of the original inquiry and thought of able men;—which surely do not lose their value by being put upon paper for the benefit of others. Every one regards an opportunity of personal intercourse with men eminent for talent and learning as a great privilege and source of improvement;—to study their works is most effectually to cultivate this intercourse. It is generally impossible, from the nature of the case, to have personal intercourse with any persons of eminence except a very few of our own countrymen and cotemporaries. By books we get access to the great men of every country and every age.

Is it not then a reproach to our City, that,—as far as the means of carrying on the great work of instruction beyond the limits of School Education are concerned,—no public provision exists in favor of those unable to indulge in what is now the expensive luxury of a large library? Where is the young engineer, machinist, architect, chemist, engraver, painter, or student in any of the professions or of any of the exact sciences, or of any branch of natural history, or of moral or intellectual philosophy,—to get access to the books which are absolutely necessary to enable him to pursue his inquiries to any advantage? There are no libraries in Boston which strictly speaking are public. The library of the Athenæum and other similar collections are private property. They are administered with all practicable liberality; but are not and cannot be open to the public. Nothing is left to young men who cannot afford to buy books but to borrow them of individuals;—a very precarious and inadequate dependence and one of which but very few can take advantage.

For these reasons I cannot but think that a Public Library, well supplied with books in the various departments of art and

science, and open at all times for consultation and study to the citizens at large, is absolutely needed to make our admirable system of Public Education complete; and to continue in some good degree through life that happy equality of intellectual privileges, which now exists in our Schools, but terminates with them. And I feel confident that with such moderate co-operation as I have indicated, on the part of the City, reliance may be safely placed upon individuals to do the rest. The Public Library would soon become an object of pride to the citizens of Boston; and every one would feel it an honor to do something for its increase.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

His Honor the Mayor of Boston.

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112 Washington Street, *June* 28, 1852.

Hon. Mr. Everett:

Dear Sir,—I beg you to accept my promise to pay for five hundred dollars' worth of books, to be selected by you when you please and from whatever shop you please, for the City Library. I should hesitate to give you the trouble of selecting, but on recollection, I thought you could readily write out the list now, when the collection has but just commenced to be made, and there would be no fear of duplicates. Please to make the money go as far as it will, without regard to our shelves.

I am respectfully and faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN.

Hon. Mr. Everett.

In Board of Trustees, Oct. 25, 1852.

Voted, That the thanks of the Trustees be returned to Mr. Brown for his liberal donation.

Attest, EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary*.

Boston, Sept. 24, 1852.

To the Hon. Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of Boston:

Sir,—I enclose you my check, on the Columbian Bank, for one thousand dollars, which sum I wish appropiated to the purchase of books for the Public Library lately established by the Government of the City of Boston.

Having perfect confidence in the very able board of Trustees, which has been appointed, I leave to them the selection of the books, not doubting they will exclude all of a hurtful tendency, and select such books as will be read, having for their basis piety, morality, the arts and sciences, and general usefulness.

With much respect, your very obedient servant,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

City Hall, Boston, Sept. 24th, 1852.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of this date, enclosing your check, on the Columbian Bank, for one thousand dollars, "to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the Public Library, lately established by the Government of the City of Boston," and I assure you that the Trustees of the Library will, in the use of the money, be governed by your judicious suggestions. In behalf of the Trustees, I thank you for this liberal and opportune donation, and trust that you may, ere long, witness the usefulness of the Institution you have so generously assisted.

With the ardent wish that your life, so distinguished by acts of liberality to Public Institutions, and adorned by deeds of charity to your fellow men, which are equally honorable to yourself and to our City, may long be spared,

I remain, with sentiments of the highest respect,

Yours, most truly,

BENJAMIN SEAVER.

Samuel Appleton, Esq.

FIRST LETTER OF MR. BATES.

London, 1*st October*, 1852.

Dear Sir,—I am indebted to you for a copy of the Report of the Trustees of the Public Library for the City of Boston, which I have perused with great interest, being impressed with the importance, to the rising and future generations, of such a Library as is recommended; and while I am sure that, in a liberal and wealthy community like that of Boston, there will be no want of funds to carry out the recommendation of the Trustees, it may accelerate its accomplishment, and establish the Library at once on a scale that will do credit to the City, if I am allowed to pay for the books required, which I am quite willing to do—thus leaving to the City to provide the building and take care of the expenses.

The only condition I ask is, that the building shall be such as shall be an ornament to the City—that there shall be room for one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons to sit at reading tables—that it shall be perfectly free to all, with no other restrictions than may be necessary for the preservation of the books. What the building may cost, I am unable to estimate; but the books—counting additions during my life-time—I estimate at $50,000, which I shall gladly contribute, and consider it but a small return for the many acts of confidence and kindness I have received from my many friends in your City.

Believe me, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

JOSHUA BATES.

Benjamin Seaver, Esq.,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

CITY OF BOSTON.
In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, October 18, 1852.

Resolved, That this Board is deeply sensible to the enlightened generosity of Joshua Bates, Esq., as manifested in the offer of fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of books for the Public Library, and that the thanks of the City Council be returned to him, on behalf of the citizens of Boston, for this seasonable and munificent provision, which ensures the speedy establishment of the Library on a liberal scale, and reflects the greatest honor upon the patriotism of the donor.

Ordered, That a copy of the letter from Mr. Bates be placed upon the records of the City Council, and that an attested copy of these proceedings be transmitted to him by the Mayor.

Ordered, That Mr. Bates' letter, with the proceedings of the City Council thereon, be referred to the Trustees of the Public Library, with instructions to report to the City Council such measures as it may be proper to adopt in the premises with a view to give effect to the liberal provision of Mr. Bates.

Passed unanimously. Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, October 21, 1852.

Passed unanimously in concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, December 6, 1852.

Whereas, the City Council of Boston are deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitude for the late munificent gift of Joshua Bates, Esq., and are desirous of manifesting to him and to other distinguished benefactors of the City, a sense of its obligation for benefits received, it is therefore

Ordered, That whenever an edifice is constructed for the Pub-

lic Library, the Trustees be and they hereby are directed to appropriate a suitable hall for the deposit and arrangement of statues, paintings, and other memorials of those persons who have distinguished themselves, or shall hereafter distinguish themselves, by acts of liberality to the religious, charitable, or literary institutions of the City.

Read and passed. Sent down for concurrence. Came up concurred, Dec. 9th.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

Gentlemen,—By the public journals of this day I see you have purchased (and I believe very judiciously,) an estate on Somerset street in this City, for the erection of a building for a free City Library. Enclosed, I send you my check for one hundred dollars for the use and benefit of said institution—to be expended by the Mayor and Aldermen in furnishing any of the room, or rooms of the said building when the same is completed, or expend the same in the purchasing of books for the benefit and use of the said Library as in their judgment may seem best.

Gentlemen, I remain,

Yours, with much esteem,

JAMES NIGHTINGALE.

Boston, March 5, 1853.

City of Boston.
In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 7, 1853.

Read, and referred to the Trustees of the Public Library.

Sent down for concurrence.

BENJ. SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 10, 1853.

Concurred.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Trustees, April 25, 1853.

Voted, That the thanks of the Trustees be given to Mr. Nightingale for his liberal donation; and that the Committee on the purchase of books be directed to expend the same in books, inserting the name of Mr. Nightingale in each.

Attest: EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

London, 10*th March,* 1853.

To His Honor Benjamin Seaver,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

Dear Sir,—I have received the Resolutions passed by the City Council of Boston, on the 21st of October, which you have done me the favor to transmit to me, and am gratified to learn by them, that the assistance I had so much pleasure in offering to your Free Public Library, is so favorably received. Be pleased then to draw on me for a sum sufficient to contribute a fund of fifty thousand dollars, to be held by the City of Boston in trust, that its entire income, but only its income, shall in each and every year hereafter be expended in the purchase of such books of permanent value and authority, as may be found most needed and most useful, and that the City will, so soon as it may conveniently be done, provide and always hereafter maintain a suitable establishment for a Free Public Library, in which arrangements shall be made for the comfortable accommodation, at one and the same time, and at all proper hours of the day and evening, for at least one hundred readers.

Wishing to this generous and wise institution, in which I shall always feel an interest, all the success you can desire for it, and

wishing all happiness and prosperity to your City and its citizens, with whom I have so many pleasant associations,

I remain, dear sir,

Your friend and servant,

JOSHUA BATES.

CITY OF BOSTON.
In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 28, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on the Public Library, with authority to consider and report thereon.

Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 31, 1853.

Concurred.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON,
April 12, 1853.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library to whom was referred the letter of Joshua Bates, Esq., dated London, 10th March, 1853, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT:

That agreeably to the authority contained in said letter, the Mayor has drawn on Mr. Bates for his donation to the Library, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, which sum has, with the approval of the Committee on Finance, been loaned to the City, subject to the conditions affixed by Mr. Bates, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, April 14, 1853.

Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 18, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

Boston, April 14*th,* 1853.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

Gentlemen,—Allow me through you respectfully to offer for the acceptance of the City of Boston, in aid of their City Library, ten thousand dollars, to be forever held and treated as a trust fund—the income of which shall be used exclusively for the purchase of books for said Library; and if, from any cause whatsoever, shall at any time happen a diminution of the capital, then the income is to accumulate and be added to the capital until its original amount shall be entirely restored.

The past and present character of the City of Boston is a sufficient pledge that a trust confided to its care will be faithfully and correctly performed, and I cannot discern in the future, a possibility that its integrity may be impaired or its fair reputation forfeited.

In truth every son of Boston justly regards the City as an illustrious parent, and should exhibit, as well as feel in his dealings with it, a filial regard and confidence, which its honorable character in all periods for sound morals, and a profound respect for the sanctities of religion, naturally produce.

Regarding, as I do, its efforts to induce the highest cultivation of intellect, and to cherish a strict and wise regard for the union of law and liberty, to be among the principal features of its greatness, and which have conferred upon our City a name and

a praise throughout Christendom, it gives me unfeigned pleasure in a humble manner to aid in the accomplishment of these efforts.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient fellow citizen,

JONATHAN PHILLIPS.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 18, 1853.

Resolved, That the munificent gift of ten thousand dollars, for the use of the Free Public Library, presented by the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, be *accepted* upon the trust affixed by him, and that the grateful thanks of the City Council be, and they hereby are presented to him for the same.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. Phillips which accompanied the above donation, so expressive of confidence and patriotic sentiments, honorable alike to him and his native city, be placed at large on the records of the City Council.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to transmit to Mr. Phillips an attested copy of these proceedings.

Passed unanimously.

Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, April 21, 1853.

Concurred unanimously.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

A true copy.

Attest: SAM'L F. McCLEARY, Jr., *City Clerk.*

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853.

HON. BENJAMIN SEAVER,
Mayor of Boston.

DEAR SIR,—The City has at last completed its purchase of the Boylston street estates. I have traced the several titles back to the first settlement of the Town—the Book of Possessions. My memoranda occupy more than twenty-five pages. One of the titles was extremely complicated. A late owner had left a will —untechnically drawn—which presented questions of difficult legal construction. One devise was to the testator's son for life with a remainder limited to his children, of such a character as to open and let in any after-born children. This son died about a year since. So long as he lived it would have been impossible to have obtained an indefeasible title by conveyances from *all* his children. There were eventually four minors interested in this estate, and their shares were sold under license of court—rendering necessary a careful examination of the probate proceedings. The fact, that two of the various deeds to the City convey respectively 32-49ths of 1-3d, and 17-49ths of 1-3d of this estate, sufficiently show the difficulties of the investigation.

Had this been a purchase by an individual for his own benefit, I should have charged a large fee with a clear conscience. But the establishment of a City Library is eminently an act for the benefit of all—an act prompted by the most liberal spirit and the wisest foresight. Commencing where our system of public schools ends, it will enable us to continue *through life* to educate ourselves. It will, I trust, afford, to the latest times, invaluable facilities for the intellectual and moral culture of the citizens of Boston.

If, then, my professional experience has been found of any slight service in promoting an object like this—if the cornerstone of the City Library shall have been laid more securely through any instrumentality of mine in removing legal obstructions—I assure you that I feel myself to have been fully com-

pensated by the opportunity thus afforded me of becoming a fellow-laborer in a good cause.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

N. I. BOWDITCH.

In Board of Trustees, Nov. 12, 1853.

Ordered, That the thanks of this Board be given to Mr. Bowditch for his services faithfully and gratuitously rendered, and that in acknowledgment of their value his name be inscribed in the Books of the Public Library, as their donor, to the value of two hundred dollars.

Attest: EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

City Hall, Dec. 4, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received of J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., three hundred dollars, as a donation to the Public Library, to be expended in medical books, for the use of the medical profession only. The money has been placed in the City Treasury subject to your order. I leave you to make the proper acknowledgment to Mr. Bowditch for his timely liberality.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SEAVER.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In Board of Trustees, Dec. 6, 1853.

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be presented to J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., for his generous and timely donation, and that the same be expended, as he desires that it should be, in

medical books to circulate only among the members of the medical profession.

Attest: EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

Boston, Tremont House, Sept. 17, 1855.

To Dr. N. B. Shurtleff,

One of the Commissioners and Trustees of the Boston City Library.

Dear Sir,—As you know I have, from the first, taken a lively interest in the success of the Boston Free Public Library, I herewith remit you *one thousand dollars*, to be expended in the immediate purchase of books for the same.

Being a native of this City, where, also, both my parents were born and spent their days, it will ever afford me pleasure to know that an institution, fraught with so much good to the citizens of every class as this Library must be, continues to grow and flourish.

You will please to see that this donation is appropriated as above requested, and so oblige

Yours, very respectfully,

SALLY INMAN KAST SHEPARD.

In Board of Trustees, Sept. 18, 1855.

Ordered, That the above sum be deposited by Dr. Shurtleff in the Treasury of the City, subject to the order of this Board, for fulfilling the generous intentions of the donor.

Resolved, That the President be requested to present to Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard, the thanks of this Board, for the acceptable and timely gift of one thousand dollars, to be expended immediately in books for the Library.

Attest: EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

To His Honor J. V. C. Smith,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

London, 6 *Sept.*, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I learn with great satisfaction that the building for a Free Public Library, for which such liberal appropriations have been made by the City Council is in progress of erection. I have on former occasions taken the liberty to express the deep interest which I feel in the establishment of this institution, as the completion of that system of education at the free public schools, by which Boston is so honorably distinguished. It has therefore been with the greatest pleasure that I have from time to time learned that even under the disadvantage of temporary and inconvenient premises for the arrangement of its books and the accommodation of those who use them, it has found great favor with the community and with many liberal individuals, and has already given promise of becoming an ornament and a blessing to the City.

It is, I understand, certain, that within eighteen months or two years, a building will be completed of dimensions amply sufficient for the reception at once of a large number of books, and for the regular future increase of the Library. Time and the public spirit of the community will, no doubt, do much. But it is desirable and important to render this Free Public Library *at once* extensively useful as a large collection of books in as many departments of human knowledge as possible. For this purpose, and still further to manifest my deep interest in the prosperity of the City of Boston, I now propose, if agreeable to the City Government, in addition to the fund of fifty thousand dollars already constituted, to purchase and present to the City a considerable number of books *in trust*, that the same shall always be accessible in a convenient and becoming Library Building, to the inhabitants of Boston generally, under such regulations as may be deemed needful by the persons to whom the government of the institution may from time to time be confided.

Trusting that the steps already taken and now proposed, together with the continued patronage and powerful support of the City authorities, and of a liberal and enlightened community, will result in the establishment of an institution which will in all future time prove eminently useful and honorable to the City.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

JOSHUA BATES.

CITY OF BOSTON.
In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 24, 1855.

A communication from the Mayor covering a letter from Joshua Bates, Esq., of London, dated Sept. 6, 1855, tendering to the City a further donation of books for the use of the Public Library was read and referred to the Trustees and Committee on the Public Library.

Sent down for concurrence.

Oct. 4, 1855. Came up concurred.

CITY OF BOSTON.
In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 8, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred by the City Council, the letter of Joshua Bates, Esq., proposing to purchase and present to the Public Library a considerable number of books in trust for the inhabitants generally, ask leave unanimously to report the following resolutions, expressing the sense of the City Government in relation to this new act of Mr. Bates' munificence.

In behalf of the Committee,

ROBERT COWDIN, *Chairman.*

Resolved, That in the letter of Joshua Bates, Esq., addressed to His Honor the Mayor, and dated Sept. 6, 1855, the City Gov-

ernment recognize the same wise and munificent spirit and the same generous interest in the prosperity and honor of the City of Boston to which they have heretofore acknowledged the obligations of this whole community; and that they now accept this new trust on the liberal terms in which it is offered by him.

Resolved, That the Mayor be desired to request Mr. Bates, in the name of the City of Boston, to sit for his bust in marble or bronze at his pleasure, and to any artist he may select, in order that it may be placed in the building of the Public Library, as an enduring memorial of the City's obligation and gratitude.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to communicate these resolves to Mr. Bates, and that the Mayor be, and hereby is, authorized to draw on the City Treasury for any moneys that may be needed to carry the same into effect.

Passed unanimously.

Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, Oct. 11, 1855.

Passed unanimously in concurrence.

WM. A. BELL, *President pro tem.*

Oct. 13, 1855.

Approved. J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest: SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.
In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ordered, That the letter of Mr. Bates referred to in the foregoing resolves, together with copies of the action of the City

Council thereon, be deposited with the Trustees of the Public Library for their information and further action.

Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, Oct. 11, 1855.

Concurred. WM. A. BELL, *President pro tem.*

Oct. 13, 1855.

Approved. J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

A true copy. Attest: SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

Extract from the last Will and Testament of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, *dated 27th January,* 1855.

"I give and bequeathe to the City of Boston the sum of ten thousand dollars for the use of the Public Library in the said City—the same to be paid within three years after the probate of this my Will, and the income thereof to be appropriated for the purchase of books for the said Library under the direction of the Trustees."

DONORS AND DONATIONS.

Appleton, Samuel		$1,000 00
Bates, Joshua	Funded,	50,000 00
Bigelow, John P.	"	1,000 00
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll,		300 00
Bowditch, N. I.	Services valued at	200 00
Brown, James		500 00
Nightingale, James		100 00
Phillips, Jonathan,	Funded,	10,000 00
Shepard, Mrs. Sally Inman Kast,		1,000 00

	Vols.	Pamph.
1. Adams, George,	22	3
2. Adams, Nehemiah, D.D.	4	
3. Albany Young Men's Association,	1	
4. Allen, John Fiske, Salem,	1	
5. Allen, William, D.D., Northampton,		1
6. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Prudential Committee,	32	
7. American Tract Society,	73	
8. Anderson, Paul, Cincinnati,		3
9. Anonymous,	36	16
10. Athenæum Club, London,	2	
11. Appleton, John W. M.	2	
12. Appleton, Thomas G.	9	
13. Appleton, Samuel	1	
14. Appleton, William	22	3
15. Austin, Edward,	23	
16. Austin, James T.	2	
17. Balch, Thomas, Philadelphia,	1	
18. Balfour, David M.	82	5
19. Ballard & Prince,	1	
20. Ballou, Maturin M.	6	
21. Bates, Mrs. Joshua, London,	2	
22. Barnard, Henry, Conn.	1	
23. Bigelow, Henry J., M.D.	6	
24. Bigelow, Jacob, M.D.	1	
25. Bigelow, John P.	453	624

		Vols.	Pamph.
26.	Binney, C. J. F.	1	
27.	Binney, Horace, Philadelphia,		2
28.	Bishop, Nathan,	3	12
29.	Bolles, John A.	24	
30.	Boltwood, Lucius M., Amherst,	2	
31.	Bond, William C., Cambridge,	1	
32.	Boston, England	1	
33.	Boston, City of	340	40
34.	Boston Mercantile Library Association,	1	
35.	Boston Society for Medical Observation,	4	12
36.	Boston Society of Natural History,	4	1
37.	Boston Young Men's Christian Union,		1
38.	Bowditch, Henry I., M.D.	6	1
39.	Bowditch, J. I.	4	
40.	Bowditch, N. I.	1	
41.	Bradford, Charles F.	1	
42.	Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Cambridge,	8	21
43.	Bradlee, John N.	55	
44.	Brooks, Peter C.	144	40
45.	Brown, Obediah, Trustees of,	12	
46.	Buchanan, A., by Monroe & Co.	4	
47.	Burnham, Mrs. E. J.	3	
48.	Burnham and Brother,	1	
49.	Cambridge, City of,	1	
50.	Capen, John,	4	
51.	Cass, Mrs. L. A.	5	
52.	Chandler, George, Worcester,		1
53.	Channing, Walter, M.D.		3
54.	Chickering, Jesse, M.D.	1	
55.	Cincinnati Young Men's Library Association,	1	
56.	Clapp, David	11	60
57.	Clapp, Otis	5	41
58.	Clapp, W. W.	7	
59.	Coffin, Admiral Sir I.	6*	
60.	Cogswell, J. G., New York,	4	2
61.	Copeland, Elisha,	14	79
62.	Cornell, Wm. M., M.D.	5	9
63.	Couthouy, J. P.	4	
64.	Curtis, Josiah, M.D.	1	3
65.	Danforth, Mrs. Hannah G.,	7	
66.	Dall, William	70	150
67.	Davis, David E.	2	
68.	Dearborn, Nathaniel	21	
69.	Dench, Lawson B.	3	
70.	Dennett, C. F.		2
71.	Dennet, W. H.	1	
72.	Denton, William,	23	22
73.	Dillaway, Charles K.		2

* A very early donation to the City.

		Vols.	Pamph.
74.	Dixon, B. Homer,	10	
75.	Dodd, William,	1	8
76.	Dupee, James A.	1	
77.	Durkee, Silas, M.D.	1	
78.	Dwight, Louis,		4
79.	Eastburn, John H.	1	67
80.	Eliot, Samuel A.	85	2
81.	Eolopoesis, Author of,	1	
82.	Eustis, William T.	4	
83.	Everett. Edward, (1 Statistical Table, 27 Maps and Charts,)	1653	836
84.	Flint, Charles L.	17	1
85.	Foster, Miss F. E.	1	
86.	French, B. F.	3	
87.	French, James & Co.,	2	
88.	Frost, Oliver,	10	
89.	Galt, J. M., Va.		14
90.	Garrison, William L.	1	
91.	Gasking, Samuel,	1	
92.	Gilbert, A., New York,	1	
93.	Girard, Charles, Philadelphia,		1
94.	Gould, A. A., M.D.		1
95.	Graham, Maj. George, Registrar General, London, by Josiah Curtis, M.D.	8	
96.	Gray, Asa, M.D.	2	
97.	Gray, Francis C.	57	
98.	Greene, C. W., Greenwich, R. I.	33	
99.	Griswold, Almon W.	1	
100.	Guild, Albert,	9	
101.	Guild, Benjamin,	3	
102.	Guildhall Library Committee, London,	2	
103.	Hale, Nathan and Charles,	1	
104.	Hartshorn, Eliphalet P.	99	98
105.	Harvard College, President and Fellows of,	5	
106.	Hastings, Mary Ann,	1	
107.	Hayward, George, M.D.	1	
108.	Herrick, E. C., Yale College,	1	
109.	Higginson, Rev. T. W., Worcester,	1	
110.	Hillard, George S.	202	1
111.	Hills, George,	3	
112.	Holland, Rev. F. W.	1	13
113.	Hooper, Robert C. (Subscription for Work of Prof. Agassiz,)		
114.	Howe, John, Jr.,	1	
115.	Jackson, Abby C.	1	
116.	Jackson, Francis,	1	
117.	Jackson, James, M.D.	128	600
118.	Jarvis, Edward, M.D.		65
119.	Jones, J. S., M.D.	2	

		Vols.	Pamph.
120.	King, Mrs. Gedney	7	
121.	Kingman, Charles B.	3	
122.	Kittredge, Edward A., M.D.	128	13
123.	Kneeland, Samuel, Jr., M.D.	2	
124.	Lamb, Anthony,	1	
125.	Lambord, William,	8	
126.	Lawrence, Abbott, Jr.	14	
127.	Lawrence, T. B.	4	
128.	Lee, Thomas J.	1	1
129.	Leeds, Charles H., New York,	1	
130.	Lincoln, Frederick W., Jr.	2	2
131.	Livermore, George, Cambridge,	4	
132.	Loring, Ellis G.	3	
133.	Loring, James S.	8	222
134.	Lowell, John,	89	2
135.	Lunt, Wm. P., D.D.		9
136.	McCleary, S. F.	1	250
137.	McCleary, S. F. Jr.		1
138.	McMahon, Rev. J. B., M.D.	19	
139.	McVey,		1
140.	Manchester City Library, Trustees of,		1
141.	Manypenny, Geo. W., U. S. Com. Ind. Aff's,	3	
142.	Maryland Historical Society,		3
143.	Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,	8	2
144.	Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture,	9	
145.	Massachusetts, State of	40	
146.	Means, Rev. J.	1	
147.	Merrill, Elizabeth L.	23	
148.	Merritt, Mrs. J.		13
149.	Middlesex Mechanics Association, Lowell,	1	
150.	Montagu, A. de	1	
151.	Munroe, James		3
152.	Munroe, James & Co.	1	
153.	Munsell, J., Albany,	1	
154.	Murray Fund, Trustees of,	2	
155.	New York, State of,	1	
156.	N. Y. Mercantile Lib. Association,		1
157.	New York Society Library,	1	
158.	New York University, Regents of,	9	1
159.	Norton, Charles B., N. Y.	1	1
160.	Norton, Charles E.	6	
161.	Norwood, Samuel,	7	105
162.	Odiorne, George,	22	61
163.	Otis, Mrs. Harrison Gray	1	
164.	Paine, Martyn, M.D., N Y., eng'd Portraits,	7	
165.	Paris, City of, 2 Maps,	178	39
166.	Parker, Henry T.	7	
167.	Parsons, Usher, M.D.		1
168.	Peabody, Mrs. Augustus	90	383

		Vols.	Pamph.
169.	Peabody Institute, Danvers,	1	
170.	Pennsylvania, State of,	26	
171.	Phillips, Jonathan,	315	790
172.	Phillips, Sampson & Co.	1	
173.	Piper, Solomon,	1	
174.	Poole, William F.	1	
175.	Potter, E. R., R. I.	10	10
176.	Prescott, Frederick W.	99	20
177.	Pulsifer, David,	1	
178.	Putnam, Charles G., M.D.	330	166
179.	Quincy, Eliza S.	1	
180.	Quincy, Josiah, Sen'r.		2
181.	Reed, Sampson,	33	
182.	Reid, Hiram A.		2
183.	Rhode Island Historical Society,	2	1
184.	Richardson, James B.	22	
185.	Rich Brothers, London,	4	24
186.	Richmond, John W., Providence,	2	
187.	Riddle, Edward,	1	
188.	Robbins, Chandler, D.D.	4	
189.	Roelker, Bernard,	2	
190.	Ruggles, S. B., New York,		1
191.	San Francisco Mer. Library Association,	1	1
192.	Sawyer, F. W.	1	
193.	Sears, David, Medals.		
194.	Seaver, Benjamin,	1	1
195.	Shaw, G. Howland,	1	
196.	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B., M.D.	23	227
197.	Sinclair, A. D.	5	
198.	Smith, Elbridge, Cambridge,	1	
199.	Snow, Rev. Herman	2	
200.	Southey, Thomas, England,	3	
201.	Sparks, Jared,	1	
202.	Spear, Rev. Charles	6	9
203.	Spurr, O. H.	6	
204.	Stodder, Charles,	4	
205.	Sumner, Charles,	3	7
206.	Sumner, W. H. Roxbury,		1
207.	Sunderland, La Roy,	6	
208.	Symonds, Sarah W.	3	
209.	Tarbell, Mrs. Thomas	11	166
210.	Thayer, Gideon F.	20	201
211.	Thompson, Mrs. Louisa	32	
212.	Thornton, J. Wingate,	13	
213.	Thwing, Thomas,		15
214.	Ticknor, George, 14 Charts, &c.,	1246	70
215.	Ticknor, Reed & Fields,	3	
216.	Torrey, Henry W.	1	
217.	Turner, J. W.	1	

		Vols.	Pamph.
218.	United States,	145	
219.	United States State Department,	94	
220.	United States Patent Office,	3	
221.	United States Treasury Department, 10 charts.		
222.	United States War Department,	16	
223.	Vermont University,	1	
224.	Wales, George W.	8	
225.	Walker, Amasa,	1	
226.	Ward, Samuel G.	5	
227.	Ware, John, M.D.	239	307
228.	Warren, John C., M.D.	5	
229.	Warren, J. Mason, M.D.	30	
230.	Warren Street Chapel Library,	12	
231.	Webb, Thos. H., M.D.	1	
232.	Webster Daniel,	6	
233.	Webster, Rev. George W., Wheeling,	1	
234.	Weld, Moses W., M.D., 1 Crystallotype,	2	
235.	Wells, Rev. E. M. P.		1
236.	Welsh, Charles W., U. S. Navy Department,	21	2
237.	West, Mrs. E. L.	2	
238.	Wetherbee, Moses H.	3	
239.	Wetmore, Thomas,	8	
240.	Whipple & Black, 20 Crystallotypes.		
241.	Whitney, Frederic A., Brighton,		30
242.	Whitwell, Samuel,	68	112
243.	Wilkins, John H.	69	
244.	Willard, F. A., M.D.	2	
245.	Williams, Henry W., M.D.	1	1
246.	Williams, John D. W.	296	26
247.	Willis, Nathaniel,	27	
248.	Wilson, John,	2	
249.	Winthrop, Robert C.	288	32
250.	Wise, Henry A.	1	
251.	Withington, Rev. William,	1	
252.	Woods, Charles,	1	
253.	Wright, Ephraim M.	10	

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

September 17, 1855.

Whole number of names registered in the Reading Room,	10,215
Whole number of accounts opened for borrowing Books,	8,858
Number of volumes in the Library,	22,047

TRUSTEES OF THE PURLIC LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES CHOSEN MAY 13, 1852, BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

From the City Council.

Benjamin Seaver,
Sampson Reed,
Lyman Perry,
James Lawrence,
Edward S. Erving,
James B. Allen,
George W. Warren,
George Wilson.

From the Citizens at Large.

Edward Everett,
George Ticknor,
John P. Bigelow,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff,
Thomas G. Appleton.

TRUSTEES CHOSEN UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 14, 1852.

From the Citizens at Large.

Edward Everett, *Pres.*, - - - -	1852,	1853,	1854,	1855.
George Ticknor, - - - - - -	"	"	"	"
John P. Bigelow, - - - - - -	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, - - - -	"	"	"	"
Thomas G. Appleton, - - - - -	"	"	"	"

From the Board of Aldermen.

Sampson Reed, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1852, 1853.
Oliver Frost, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1854.
Abel B. Munroe, - - - - - - - - - - -	1854.
John M. Clark, - - - - - - - - - - -	1855.
George W. Messinger, - - - - - - - - -	1855.

From the Common Council.

George W. Warren, - - - - - - - -	1852, 1853, 1854.
Joseph Story, - - - - - - - - - -	1855.

COMMISSIONERS

ON THE

ERECTION OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

FIRST BOARD, CHOSEN UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 27, 1854.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, *Pres.*, SAMUEL G. WARD, } *from the Citizens at Large.*

GEORGE TICKNOR, NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, } *from the Board of Trustees.*

GEORGE ODIORNE, *from the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.*

GEORGE W. WARREN, *from the Common Council.*

PRESENT BOARD, UNDER THE AMENDED ORDINANCE OF APRIL 3, 1855.

Named in the Ordinance.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, *Pres.*, GEORGE TICKNOR,

SAMUEL G. WARD, NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF.

Chosen by the City Council.

CHARLES WOODBERRY, *of the Board of Aldermen.*

JOSEPH A. POND, EDWARD F. PORTER, } *of the Common Council.*

City Document.—No. 61.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

1855.

BOSTON:
MOORE & CROSBY—CITY PRINTERS, 1 WATER STREET,
1855.

In School Committee, November 6, 1855.

Ordered, That the Committee charged with the preparation of the Annual Report be authorized to report in print the document required by the Rules of this Board, and to cause the usual number (12,500 copies) to be issued for general distribution.

Attest: BARNARD CAPEN, Secretary.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In presenting the First Annual Report of the Board under its present organization, it appears not only appropriate to the occasion, but necessary to a proper understanding of our present school system, that some explanation should be given of the manner in which the Board is now organized.

The provisions of the revised City Charter, adopted November, 1854, reorganized the School Committee upon a new plan, the principal features of which are an increase in the number which composes that body, and a change in the length of time for which its members are elected.

It is proposed to state in the beginning the plan on which the new organization has been developed, in order to meet the requirements of the public schools, and afterwards to make some statements to show how well its practical workings have proved it to be adapted to meet these requirements.

The School Board is composed of seventy-four members, the Mayor of the City, the President of the Common Council, and six persons chosen in each Ward.

Every year after the present, two of the six members representing each Ward will be elected for a term of three years, thus constituting a comparatively permanent Board, only one-third of which retires at the end of each year. Regularity and uniformity, are necessary requisites to the successful management of any school system. A plan once adopted and found by experience to operate well, should not be abandoned or changed upon slight or momentary causes, nor should it be subject to the mere opinions of those, whose ignorance of its operations, or lack of experience, may lead them to suppose that some other would be an improvement.

One-third of the members coming fresh from the people every year gives to the Board the character of a representative body annually elected, while the remaining two-thirds preserve that steadiness and uniformity which are so desirable in the management of schools, and so necessary to their success. The general organization of the Board, as provided for in the City Charter, is an admirable arrangement, which combines all the advantages and corrects many of the defects which existed in the former plans of supervising the Public Schools by means of two Committees.

That all the schools of the City might be under the charge and management of one Board, has long been a desirable object to accomplish. It is reasonable to suppose that two classes of schools, so intimately connected as are the Grammar and the Primary schools, could be conducted much more successfully by one Committee, than by two separate, and to all practical purposes, independent Boards. For the establishment of a

compact, practicable, and successful school system, it is necessary that the general rules should be the same for all the Schools, that harmony should be maintained, and the proper relations preserved, that the kind of management, and the character of the influence exerted should be uniform. These objects can only be accomplished under an organization, which like the present Board of School Committee, assumes the care and supervision of all the public schools.

The object to be accomplished by increasing the number comprising the Board of School Committee was, that it might perform the duties formerly devolving upon two separate Boards. It was therefore highly important that the Committee should be so sub-divided, as to accomplish this object to the best advantage. The plan which was adopted formed each Grammar School, and the Primary Schools which were tributary to it, into a District which received the name of the Grammar School included within its limits. To each of these Districts was assigned a Committee, proportionate to the number of schools in the District, who having the particular charge of them, are the guardians of their interests, and the observers of their progress. In defining the duties of these District Committees, it was necessary to give to them all the power which was essential to the proper management of the minor interests of the schools, and yet retain in the general Board sufficient control of all important matters, to insure harmony and uniformity in the whole system. This object was successfully accomplished, by giving to the District Committee the various powers which are embodied in

that chapter of the Regulations of the Board, which defines the duties of Standing Committees.

The power of control and management is given in general terms, and applies equally to the Grammar and the Primary Schools, with this distinction, that as the character of the latter renders greater discretionary power necessary for their management than is required in conducting the former, each District Committee is allowed to arrange the studies, and classify the pupils, in the Primary Schools, as they may deem advisable.

Each District comprises a system of education in itself, extending from the first of the Primary instructions, through the studies pursued in the Grammar Schools. Over this course of instruction the District Committee has the general supervision, and it is their duty to see that each class is properly conducted, that the pupils as they pass from one grade to another have made suitable progress, and, if not, to remove the deficiency by urging the delinquent teachers to increased exertions, or by substituting more efficient instructors, if the circumstances require such a step.

The most expedient manner of sub-dividing the District Committees for the purpose of supervising the Primary Schools, was a subject which awakened much interest, and elicited much debate, at the early meetings of the Board. There were two plans proposed; one was the individual system, that in which one Committee-man had the particular charge of one school; the other was the associate system, or the plan of having two or more Committee-men to each school, which was the plan that the Grammar School Committee had

always adopted. It was argued that the individual system tended to awaken a general interest, by making each member of the Committee individually responsible for the proper care and oversight of a particular school. On the contrary it was urged that it often subjected a teacher to the unreasonable caprice, unjust prejudice, or erroneous judgment of one man, and also tended to prevent the members of the Committee from acquiring that correct knowledge of what the schools really are, which is obtained only by a more general connection with them. After a careful consideration of the two plans, the associate system, with such additional provisions as it was thought would increase its efficiency and success, was adopted and embodied in the following regulation:

"Within ten days after its appointment, each District Committee shall divide itself into a suitable number of Sub-Committees, for the Primary Schools in its District. Said Committee shall then divide the Primary Schools in the District into as many divisions as there may be Sub-Committees, and shall assign each division to a Sub-Committee, who shall have the special charge of the schools in such division, and shall examine them quarterly, and shall report in writing their standing and progress to the Chairman of the District Committee, at least ten days before each quarterly meeting of the Board. Each Sub-Committee shall refer all matters of importance pertaining to the schools under its care to the District Committee, for consideration and action."

By this arrangement, every member of the District Committee has a duty to perform, and still no school

is left to the management and judgment of one man, as all matters of minor interest must be settled by the Sub-Committees, and all matters of importance acted upon by the District Committee. In this associate system, no member of the School Committee can, if interested to do so, conceal the defects or detract from the merits of any school, as its true character will be always known to his associates. This arrangement, thus far, appears to meet the approval of all the District Committees, and is operating with such success that but little modification will hereafter be found necessary.

When it is considered how much of an undertaking it was to establish one Board in the position formerly occupied by two, and to make the arrangements necessary for its members to perform the duties formerly discharged by a much larger number, it will be seen that the preparatory labors of the new Board were very arduous, previous to entering upon the regular duty which devolved upon each member after the Board was completely organized, and the plan of operations fully developed.

The new organization has been more successful in its practical workings than could reasonably have been expected, and has accomplished more favorable results than were anticipated by its warmest advocates. Judging from what has been already attained, we have the fullest assurance that with such a foundation, being guided by experience in ascertaining what is successful and what is defective, we can by encouraging the one and correcting the other, bring the school system as near to perfection as it is the lot of human judgment to attain.

The first business of any importance, transacted by the full Board, was the examination and acceptance of the "Rules of the Committee and Regulations of the Public Schools." These, contained in a document of about sixty pages, were, after various amendments and alterations, finally adopted, and the business of the Board and the government of the schools have since been regulated by their provisions.

Since January, 1855, when the Committee was first organized, in accordance with the provisions of the present City Charter, the Board has held fifteen meetings for the transaction of general business and the consideration of unforeseen emergencies. The topics brought up for consideration have been fully and fairly discussed at these meetings, which have, for the most part, been well attended.

During the year the Board has not failed, except in one instance, to have a quorum for the transaction of business very soon after the time appointed for the meeting. Yet it cannot be denied that certain members of the Committee have been negligent in attending the meetings of the Board.

In a body composed of seventy-four members, having an interest in charge so important as that of public education, it is not to be expected, that upon all matters, entire unanimity will prevail. But, nevertheless, it should be observed, that the Board has shown in a very commendable manner the spirit of unity and a strong desire to enhance in every proper way the standard of popular instruction.

Before this Board, all matters appertaining to the

interests and usefulness of the schools are brought for discussion and settlement, from those connected with the Latin and English High Schools and the Girls' High and Normal School, down to the Primary Schools, where the youngest children who are received commence learning the Alphabet.

During the year many complicated and difficult questions have arisen, which have caused the Board no little inquiry and debate. But, as a general thing, all such questions have been decided with great unanimity when their bearings have been thoroughly understood.

Every opportunity presented to increase the efficiency of the present system, and to add to facilities already existing, have been promptly embraced. Music having previously been introduced for the education of the ear and the heart, Drawing has been added, to educate the eye and the taste. The latter has never before been considered a regular study, except in the upper classes; now it is introduced as a part of the stated exercises of the whole school.

Various means of illustration have also been provided for the schools, by the purchase of Globes, Maps, Charts and Reference Books for the use of the pupils. These have served the very important end of defining and fixing more deeply the information already imparted. It has been found necessary to form additional classes in some of the Grammar Schools, and to establish additional Primary Schools. Of the latter, during the past year, seven have been organized and teachers for them have been appointed by the Board.

It has been found necessary, as the central portions of the city have been more exclusively occupied for business purposes, to abandon some long established schools and organize others upon the outskirts, according to the wants of the population. Three Primary Schools have thus been abandoned during the year.

Owing to the great increase of attendance at the public schools, it has been found necessary to provide for the scholars additional accommodations, a greater number of rooms, and these more ample and convenient. The Committee have secured, and are securing, better accommodations as fast as the appropriations made for these objects can be applied in the manner specified.

Besides one large Grammar School-house finished and dedicated during the year, three others, equally commodious, are now in process of erection, and, it is hoped, will soon be completed.

During the present year, another of the double-headed Grammar Schools has disappeared. The last of the old Grammar and Writing schools has been changed into one school on the new plan of employing but one Master, aided by a sufficient number of subordinate teachers. It has been found that this plan is productive of greater unity in the management of the schools, and thus directly promotes the advancement of the pupils.

A vote has been passed by the Committee, requiring the Masters of Grammar Schools for girls to give out only such lessons as can be acquired during school hours, thus obviating the necessity of "out of school"

study, which has been and is still felt to be a blameworthy feature of the practice in many schools.

In addition to the public meetings of the Board, the several District Committees have been repeatedly called together by the duties connected with their particular localities, and have instituted a new era in our common school history by examining thoroughly all persons appointed as teachers, and also by examining once a quarter the several schools under their more immediate inspection and control, whose condition is made known to the whole Board in regular quarterly reports.

Experience has proved that these examinations are productive of great benefit, and will eventually tend to elevate the standard of attainment throughout the schools more than any other cause whatever.

Your Committee would further report, as the result of their own personal examination, and a careful perusal of the quarterly reports of the District Committees, to whom is entrusted the more direct supervision of the various schools, that they are unanimously of the opinion that decided progress has been made the past year, and that at no previous period have the citizens of Boston had more reason for honest pride in the results produced. Were it expedient, classes might be named that would rank high in any institution with those of their own age, and, with rare exceptions, all the reports are encouraging. The necessity of the cultivation of the reasoning powers, and habits of thought, and the acquirement of principles to be illustrated by the scholars in their own language, rather than the mere rep-

etition of facts in the language of the text book, is more and more recognized and acted upon, and experience proves that where this plan is most thoroughly carried out, the greater is the interest manifested in their studies, and the more decided the evidence of their superiority. From all the sources of information open to inquiry, there is reason to believe that the discipline of the schools is thoroughly maintained, and, as a general rule, without the necessity of corporal punishment to any great extent. Exceptions to this are mentioned, nor is this surprising when we consider the large number of pupils, and the unfortunate home influences to which some of them are subjected. Your Committee would express the opinion, that it is incumbent on each District Committee to examine the teachers' records with care on this point, as the frequency of these exceptions in any school should fairly give rise to a doubt as to the entire fitness of the teacher for his position. Of the instructors, as a body, there can exist but one opinion; the standard of education among them, and the earnestness with which they devote their best faculties to the advancement of the interests confided to their care, — interests so vitally important to the welfare of this whole community, — justly entitle them to all our respect and praise, and to all that love and gratitude which so many of them receive from those under their charge. It will be conceded that the relative rank of the schools, as compared with each other, depends more upon the general capacity of their teachers than upon any fancied difference of capacity in the scholars themselves, and while we give our cheerful testimony to the

general excellence of the schools, we should ever keep in mind that there is still room for improvement, so that we may continually approximate towards that perfection which we shall never attain. In this progressive age, each coming year with its wonderful developments of new methods and ideas, brings also the corresponding necessity for increased culture and mental activity on the part of teachers, and the grave responsibility on the part of this Board of seeing to it, that the standard of acquirement among those to whom we intrust the rising generation, is kept up to the highest attainable point. We are intrusted not only with authority, but with ample means; and believing as we do that teachers of as thorough qualifications in every respect are to be had among us as any other community can produce, the logical deduction is, that our public schools should be unexcelled, if not unequalled, by any which the country affords. With a large proportion of the schools, we believe this to be already true; and in view of the determination evinced during the past year by this Board to elect to vacancies which may occur those individuals only, who, after thorough examination and trial, may prove themselves to be best qualified, no long period should elapse before all the schools are entitled to the same praise. The conscientious performance of this duty by an examining Committee, is by no means a pleasant task, involving, as it necessarily must, mortification and disappointment to the unsuccessful applicant, and possibly the imputation of unworthy or interested motives to the Committee itself. It is doubtless known to most of this Board,

that grossly incompetent persons often present themselves for examination, fortified in many instances by certificates from schools and colleges and influential persons in the community, given doubtless from the best of motives, and in the full belief of their accuracy, but which the result proves to be utterly worthless, so far as they relate to educational qualifications. Certificates to moral character should doubtless be required, and in the absence of other evidence, we must of necessity rely upon them; but your Committee believe that the intellectual qualifications of an applicant should always be thoroughly investigated by direct examination, regardless altogether of the opinion which a certificate may express, no matter what may be its source. When more generally understood, as it soon will be, that the required standard is an elevated one, and admits of no reduction, those who desire to make this their profession will qualify themselves more thoroughly, and if conscious of incapacity, will be stimulated to overcome deficiencies by studious preparation, rather than by a useless resort to certificates, or other extraneous influences.

In this connection, it is proper to recall the attention of the Board to a suggestion contained in the last Annual Report, relative to the re-election of teachers.

It has been too much the custom to do this, as a matter of course, upon the nomination of the District Committees; but it is worthy of consideration whether some plan cannot be devised, by which the duty of rejecting those who, on trial, may have shown themselves below the required standard, or have lost their earlier

interest in the work, shall devolve more immediately upon the whole Board.

The condition of the Primary Schools is satisfactory; though occupying as they do a less prominent position than the Grammar Schools, there is reason to fear that they may not always receive that degree of attention from Sub-Committees to which they are fairly entitled, in view of their great importance, as the starting point of our whole system of public instruction. Here it is that the first habits of mental discipline are acquired, and the importance of judicious training in these elementary departments must be sufficiently obvious to all. Though sufficient time has not elapsed since the reorganization of this Board to allow of a proper comparison of the advantages which the present system of supervision possesses over the plan of former years, yet your Committee are of opinion that these schools were never in a more prosperous condition. This subject will doubtless receive attention in some future report.

Your Committee find much complaint in some of the quarterly reports, of the deficient accommodations in certain school-houses. That imperfections of various kinds exist, is doubtless true; but it is also true that these are rapidly disappearing; the badly situated and ill-arranged buildings of former years are being replaced by more perfect structures, as fast, probably, as is consistent with the interests of the City; and it is supposed that in a short time there will be little ground for complaint on this score. During the past year three of the Grammar Schools have been provided

with new school-houses, and one new Primary School-house has been erected.

From what the Committee has thus accomplished during the first year of their service, it is confidently expected that the most marked and satisfactory results will attend their efforts as long as they remain under their present organization.

In closing this general summary required by the Rules and Regulations, your Committee refer for more information as to the present condition of the schools, to the Report of the Superintendent and documents annexed.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
WARREN H. CUDWORTH,
GEORGE H. LYMAN,
GEORGE W. TUXBURY,
HENRY A. DRAKE,
SAMUEL A. BRADBURY,
WILLIAM W. BAKER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN:

In preparing my Fifth Annual Report on the condition of our Public Schools, I have endeavored to call attention to such features of our present system of Public Instruction as will present to the community the most desirable information on the subject.

During the past year important modifications have been made in different branches of our school system. A liberal course of High School studies for Girls has been introduced, providing thorough instruction in the higher branches of a finished education for all young ladies who are qualified to enter upon it. Within the same period the Primary Schools have been brought into connection with those of the higher grades, and thus all the Public Schools of the city have been placed under the control of one Board of School Committee.

In consequence of these and other changes, all our Public Schools may now be viewed as constituting one comprehensive and harmonious system of Public Instruction, prepared to receive into its ample

embrace all the children in the city, over the tender age of four years, and to train them up with parental care, guiding their feet into the way in which they should go, and directing their steps along the various paths of learning till they have completed the whole course of prescribed studies. To reap the full advantage of our system of public instruction, the pupils must usually remain in school until they are about eighteen years of age.

While presenting a general view of this enlarged course of progressive instruction, I propose to offer such recommendations for the improvement of the schools as an extended observation and experience have suggested.

In the foregoing Report, the School Committee have explained the manner in which that body is organized for the purpose of taking proper care of the different grades of schools. They have spoken much less strongly, than they might have done with entire truth, in favor of the practical working of this new system. It has secured the cordial co-operation of the Standing Committees having charge of the Grammar Schools with those having the Primary Schools under their special care, in all matters pertaining to both grades of schools. All the members of the Board must therefore now become acquainted with the condition and wants of all the public schools in their respective districts, and to some extent in the whole city. With views thus enlarged, they are prepared for adopting a much wiser course of legislation for all the schools than could be obtained in any other way.

While the present plan provides for a careful super-

vision of all the schools, it at the same time leaves the teachers sufficient latitude for carrying out their own views of the proper training of the young. Many teachers have failed to accomplish the very object for which they were employed, by trying continually to teach their schools in such a manner as "to please the Committee-men," instead of trying to form in their own minds well-defined ideas of what good teaching requires, and then striving daily to carry out those ideas in their practice.

The business of visiting schools for the purpose of instructing the teachers how to perform their duties according to the ever-varying standards of different Committee-men, has been sometimes greatly overdone. Official visitors and examiners may often make valuable suggestions for the improvement of the teachers' mode of instruction and discipline, but interference and dictation on their part generally injures the usefulness of good teachers, and can never raise poor ones up to mediocrity. Very good teachers naturally possess those powers of mind which enable them to discern the various temperaments of their pupils, and to gauge their intellectual capacities so as never to overtask and discourage them. They likewise naturally possess the peculiar art and tact of attracting the attention, and of securing the good will of their pupils, and of engaging their cordial co-operation in promoting all the interests of the school. Instead of doing nearly every thing for their scholars, they afford their pupils just that kind and measure of assistance which will enable them to do almost every thing for

themselves, and thus, paradoxically as it may sound, they aid them the most when they aid them the least.

But all the visiting committees in the country, and all the hints and suggestions that have ever been given to instructors of the young, cannot impart these qualities to teachers naturally destitute of them.

Under the present organization, the Primary Schools do not, as a general thing, receive so many visits from their Committees as they did under the old arrangement, and yet it is unquestionably true, that the better class of teachers in these schools are more successful than formerly, and are continually raising their schools to a higher standard of excellence, for they are now more free to carry out their own ideas and methods of discipline and instruction.

On the other hand, the less competent teachers, who are, as a matter of course, more dependent on their Committees, are gradually giving evidence that they need more frequent visits from their Sub-Committees, or some other assistance, in order to enable them to keep their schools from falling, from a low mediocrity, down to such an inferior rank, that the necessity of a change of teachers will become apparent to all.

It must be obvious to any careful observer, that although the plan of supervision which provides for the greatest number of visits to schools may do most towards sustaining incompetent teachers in their places, it must, for this very reason, do least towards elevating the character of the schools.

If the members of the Sub-Committees make occasional visits and examinations of the schools under their special care, and are always ready to act as counsellors

and advisers to the teachers in every emergency, no more should be expected of them, for they were not elected to "teach the teachers how to teach," but to select and appoint teachers who are well qualified for their work when they enter upon it, and who need only the encouragement and occasional advice of their respective Committees, in order to secure their success.

Another admirable feature in the present organization of the Board, is the annual election of one-third of its members for the term of three years. Upon this plan two-thirds of the body must always consist of gentlemen who have served on the Committee either one or two years. This arrangement will carry forward the experience of each year to guide the proceedings of the next, and will thus tend to secure such a wise and consistent course of legislation for the schools as will insure their continued prosperity.

BOSTON ONE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The present territorial limits of the city include about 3,500 acres of dry land, nearly one-half of which has been reclaimed from the sea. Boston, without being divided into School Districts, like most of the towns in the Commonwealth, has remained in law, and in fact, one School District, from the earliest settlement of the town. By this simple arrangement, the numerous evils growing out of the "District System" have been avoided, and many positive advantages have been secured to the schools. Among these, none are greater than the benefits conferred on them by what may be called, in general terms, a uniform course of legislation

in their behalf, embracing a liberal support annually appropriated from a common treasury. For, on this plan, the schools in all portions of the town have received equal encouragement, those in the remoter and less wealthy parts always having as good houses, and as successful teachers, as those in the more central and richer portions, although the bulk of the property from which the taxes have been annually gathered has generally lain near the heart of the city.

THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF BOSTON.

It appears from the Census, taken in the summer of the present year, (1855,) that there are 162,748 inhabitants in the city. These are distributed very unequally over its territorial limits, being densely crowded together in some portions of the city, while in others they are somewhat scattered, many lots and even fields being still unoccupied with buildings. It is necessary for our purpose to ascertain what proportion of this population is of a suitable age for attending school; or, to give the inquiry a more definite form, what proportion of our population ought to be in school; or, in the expressive phrase of the Germans, what proportion "is *due* at the schools."

In answering this question, I shall avoid all the theories and generalizations which some writers on this branch of popular education have put forth, and shall confine myself to the facts in the case, adducing none which are not well authenticated.

There is a law in this State which formerly required the School Committees, but now the Assessors, of the

several towns and cities in the Commonwealth to ascertain by an accurate census, taken annually in the month of May, the number of children between five and fifteen years of age in their respective towns and cities, in order that these numbers, when transmitted to the Secretary of State, may form the basis on which the annual income of the Massachusetts School Fund shall be divided for distribution to the towns and cities in the State. It may be remarked in passing, that the sum thus distributed amounts to only 21 or 22 cents a year for each child between five and fifteen years of age in the Commonwealth.

But to return. In compliance with the law just referred to, a competent person, distinguished for his accuracy in collecting statistics of this character was employed to canvass the city in May last, and the report of this gentleman gives 29,092 as the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen then in Boston. It must be borne in mind that this census embraces *all* the children over five and under fifteen in the city, including the "maimed, the halt, the blind," the deaf, the feeble-minded and idiotic, as well as all children in the various benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions, both public and private.

Inasmuch as many children under five, and not a few over fifteen, attend school, these two numbers should be added to the 29,092, in order to find how many young persons there are in the city who ought to be receiving instruction in some suitable school. But having no statistics to show what these numbers are, we must derive them from the records of the public schools.

For the year ending September 1st, 1855, there were 23,529 pupils belonging to the public schools, and in habitual attendance. To avoid all misunderstanding on this point, it may be well to add here a few words of explanation. The above is the *average* number *belonging* to the schools during the year, although the whole number of different pupils who received public instruction for a longer or a shorter time, was much larger. For example, if one pupil attended school *five* months, another *three*, and a third *two*, these three would be counted in the foregoing estimate as if they were only one child attending school the ten months which constitute a school year. Hence, while we report that 23,529 pupils were in the public schools last year, it is a matter of record that more than 25,500 individual children received instruction in our schools for a period varying from one month to the whole year.

But to return from this digression. Of the 23,529 pupils reported as being in the schools last year, there were, in the Primary Schools, 1,729 between four and five years old, and in the higher grades of schools there were 841 scholars over fifteen years of age. Now by using these statistics as the basis for calculating the whole number of school children in the city, between four and five years old, and those over fifteen who are probably in school, we find the result to be 3,082, which, being added to the 29,092 gives us 32,174 as the number of young persons in Boston who are "*due* at the schools," and who ought to be receiving instruction in some public or private school for a large portion of the year.

Let us now see what account we can render of these

32,174 young persons who are of a suitable age for being in some school.

1. It has already been stated that there were 23,529 pupils in habitual attendance at the public schools during the year, and also that at least 2,000 more received instruction for such periods as will give to this number an average of about four months schooling in the year. By adding these two numbers and subtracting the sum from 32,174, we have left 6,645 persons of suitable age who do not attend the *public* schools.

2. We now proceed to ascertain what number of these persons are in attendance at the various *private* schools in the city.

The Board of Education calls annually upon the School Committees of the several towns and cities in the Commonwealth to make returns, to the Secretary of State, of the "estimated number of incorporated and unincorporated academies and private schools" in their respective towns and cities, and also the "estimated number of pupils" attending those academies and schools. In compliance with this requirement, the School Committee of Boston have for several years past employed competent persons to collect this statistical information with as much accuracy as could be attained under the circumstances. It appears from the report of the person employed to obtain this information for the present year, that there were 2,930 pupils in various private schools in the autumn of 1855. This number is known to be too small, as several of the teachers declined giving the number of their pupils and the other information asked for, assigning as a reason for so doing, that there was, in their opinion,

an impropriety in calling on them to make such public statements respecting their private business. Information obtained from reliable sources, however, leads to the belief that there were at least 250 pupils in those schools whose teachers declined to answer the questions submitted to them.

We have thus ascertained that there cannot be less than 3,180 scholars in all the "incorporated and unincorporated academies and private schools" in the city. Taking this number from the 6,645, we have 3,565 young persons of a proper age for attending school still unaccounted for.

3. In the next place, we must find how many of this remaining number are in the numerous public and private charitable and reformatory institutions within the limits of the city. We learn from the report of the person employed to collect the statistics relating to the private schools, that there are in these institutions 638 children of the proper age to be included in this estimate, who are receiving regular instruction suited to their years. After deducting this number from the 3,565, we have 2,927 who are not known to be receiving what is termed a good common education in schools.

4. In addition to the children in the public and the private schools, and in the various institutions, there are in every community many who are taught at home by instructors employed for the purpose, either because the parents prefer a home education, or on account of some physical or mental inability on the part of the children to endure the exposures of school life, or to keep pace with others of their own age in learning.

Without pretending to give an exact estimate of this number, we presume there are more than 200 of this class in the city; yet we prefer to place this estimate at a low point, because we have no means of ascertaining all the facts in the case. Taking this number from the 2,927, we have 2,727 left to be accounted for.

5. There is a very large class of young persons between about twelve and eighteen years of age who are necessarily engaged in some daily occupation for a livelihood, such as young servant girls employed in families, news-boys, and errand-boys for offices and stores, and young apprentices of both sexes, who have begun early to learn trades. Though these persons are deprived of the opportunity of attending the day schools for the greater portion of the year, many of them take advantage of the Evening Schools established in different parts of the city for the special benefit of those who are thus obliged to commence laboring for their living before they have obtained an ordinary education, and also for the instruction of adults whose early education has been entirely neglected. These Evening Schools are established and conducted by associations of philanthropic persons of different religious denominations, and are supported by contributions from benevolent citizens, like many other charities. The teachers in these schools are generally well bred and well educated persons of both sexes, who volunteer their services, and in this way they do a great amount of good both by their direct instructions and by their examples of manners and habits worthy of imitation.

The City Government has no care or control of these schools, and is not connected with them in any way,

except as a liberal contributor, giving from $1,200 to $1,500 a year towards their support.

During the past twelve months over 1,800 persons were instructed in the six Evening Schools in the city, which were kept open from four to five months. From the statistics of these schools it appears that, at the lowest estimate, 600 of these persons were under eighteen years of age, and therefore this number should be deducted from the foregoing 2,727.

6. We have now 2,127 remaining, who are, so far as we can learn, growing up to maturity without much regular school education. Without attempting to give any very accurate information concerning this remainder, we must content ourselves with three remarks.

1st. It is highly probable that about one-third of this number is made up of apprentices over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, and who, of course, have no legal claim on their masters for any schooling. Such persons usually obtain a respectable common school education before entering their apprenticeships.

2nd. Perhaps another third consists of boys and girls between twelve and fifteen years of age, whose straitened circumstances compel them to labor all the time, and who are engaged in various industrial pursuits, where their employers do not observe the law of the State forbidding all persons to hire or secure the services of any child under fourteen years of age, who has not attended some school for at least twelve weeks during the year preceding the time of entering upon service.

3rd. As the census with which we commenced includes all children in every condition of life, we must, in disposing of the remaining 700, allude to a class of

children — very small, we are happy to believe — who, from extreme physical weakness, or other causes, are incapable of learning any considerable part of what constitutes a good common education, and for this reason do not attend any schools.

In compliance with the School Regulations,* I have endeavored to give this topic a thorough examination. I am unwilling to take leave of the subject without expressing my entire confidence in the substantial accuracy of the foregoing statements, and also expressing the belief that out of 32,174 young persons in the city who are "due at the schools," there are not more, on an average, than 500 absentees from school who deserve to be blamed for non-attendance.

The result of this investigation will doubtless be a source of honorable pride to our citizens, who will rejoice to feel assured that so few children and young persons are growing up in this community without availing themselves of the opportunities offered them for obtaining at least a respectable education.

But, besides affording this pleasure to the public, the facts above stated may suggest to certain well disposed persons, who are not well-informed on this subject, the propriety of using less extravagant language than they sometimes use when speaking of our schools on public occasions, or preparing articles about them for the press.

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* He (the Superintendent) shall make investigations as to the number and the condition of the children in the City, who are not receiving the benefits offered by the public schools, and as far as is practicable, he shall find out the reasons and suggest the remedies.

Those who employ terms of pity and alarm about "the thousands of both sexes who are growing up in almost absolute ignorance within the shadows of our public school-houses," are sure to make quite as great an exhibition of their ignorance as of their philanthropy. It is hoped that the most authentic information on this subject will tend to check the use of all such unguarded speech here at home, and also to secure for our city that high reputation abroad, to which she is so justly entitled, on account of the unwearied efforts which she has made for several years past to secure the habitual attendance of all that portion of her population whose age and circumstances allow them to attend school.

TRUANT OFFICERS.*

Under this head I propose to state the main features of the plan which has been adopted in this city for sev-

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* AN ACT CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOLS.

1. Each of the several cities and towns, in this Commonwealth, is authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and children not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, growing up in ignorance, between the ages of six and fifteen years; and, also, all such ordinances and by-laws, respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of such city or town; and there shall be annexed to such ordinances, suitable penalties, not exceeding, for any one breach, a fine of twenty dollars: *provided*, that said ordinances and by-laws shall be approved by the court of common pleas for the county, and shall not be repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth.

2. The several cities and towns, availing themselves of the provisions of this act, shall appoint, at the annual meetings of said towns, or annually by the Mayor and Aldermen of said cities, three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to make the complaints, in every case of violation of said ordinances or by-laws, to the justice of the peace, or other judicial officer,

eral years past, for securing such general attendance at school as the foregoing statements represent.

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who, by said ordinances, shall have jurisdiction in the matter, which persons, thus appointed, shall alone have authority to carry into execution the judgment of said justices of the peace, or other judicial officer.

3. *Repealed.* Rev. Stat. chap. 294. [*Approved. May* 3, 1850.]

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY.

SEC. 1. The City of Boston hereby adopts the two hundred and ninety-fourth chapter of the laws of the Commonwealth for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from Schools," and avails itself of the provisions of the same.

SECT. 2. Any of the persons described in the first section of said act, upon conviction of any offence therein described, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and the senior justice by appointment of the police court, shall have jurisdiction of the offences set forth in said act.

NOTE. This ordinance concerning truant children and absentees from school was passed October 21, 1850. This ordinance was presented to the court of common pleas for the county of Suffolk, at the October term, 1850, and was approved by the court.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO "AN ACT CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOLS."

SECT. 1. Any minor between the ages of six and fifteen years, convicted under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from Schools," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, of being an habitual truant, or of not attending school, or of being without any regular and lawful occupation, or growing up in ignorance, may, at the discretion of the justice of the peace or judicial officer having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section of said act, be committed to any such Institution of Instruction, House of Reformation, or suitable situation, as may be provided for the purpose under the authority given in said first section, for such time as such justice or said judicial officer may determine, not exceeding one year.

SECT. 2. Any minor convicted of either of said offences, and sentenced to

The territorial limits of the city are divided into three Districts, and a "Truant Officer," so called, is ap-

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pay a fine as provided in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, may, in default of payment thereof, be committed to said Institution of Instruction, House of Reformation, or suitable situation provided as aforesaid, or to the county jail, as provided in case of non-payment of other fines. And upon proof that said minor is unable to pay said fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support, able to pay the same, he may be discharged by said justice or judicial officer, whenever he shall see fit.

SECT. 3. If any person so convicted be not discharged as aforesaid, he shall be discharged according to the provisions of the third section of the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 4. The powers of the justice of the peace or judicial officer, under this act and the act to which this is in addition, in all unfinished cases shall continue under any re-appointment to the same office, provided there be no interval between the expiration aud re-appointment to said office.

SECT. 5. The third section of the act entitled "An Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby repealed.

[*Approved, May* 20, 1852.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE ACTS CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOL.

[*Approved, May* 16, 1853. Repealed.]

AN ACT CONCERNING TRUANTS AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECT. 1. Each Justice of the Police Court of the City of Boston, may take jurisdiction of complaints made under "an Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School," passed the third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, against children between the ages of six and fifteen years, as habitual truants, or as children not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, growing up in ignorance.

SECT. 2. All warrants issued upon such complaints, shall be made returnable before either of said justices, at the place named in the warrant.

SECT. 3. Such justice may sentence any child convicted of either of said offences, to be committed for not more than two years to the Institution of Instruction, House of Reformation, or suitable situation assigned or provided, under the authority given by said act, or which may hereafter be so assigned

pointed for each District. He is required to spend his whole time during school hours in traversing streets, lanes, alleys and other places in search of absentees from school. These are of several different classes. One class is composed of the children whose parents have recently moved into the city, and who, being more or less indifferent to the education of their children, have neglected to find places for them at school. Whenever the truant officer finds any of these children idle in the streets of his District, he makes such inquiries of them as may be necessary to ascertain their condition. If he deems it expedient he accompanies them to their places of residence, and by conversing with their parents in kind and respectful terms, he generally succeeds in pursuading them to send their children to school, without any show of his authority, which should always be

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or provided, or he may sentence such child to pay the fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, mentioned in the first section of said act; and, in default of payment thereof, to stand committed to such Institution of Instruction, House of Reformation, or suitable situation, or to the County Jail, as provided, in default of payment of other fines.

SECT. 4. Any minor so committed, upon proof that he is unable to pay such fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support able to pay the same, may be discharged by either of said justices, whenever he shall see fit. And if such minor is not so discharged, he shall be discharged according to the provisions of the third section of the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 5. The justices shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the City Council of Boston.

SECT. 6. The three hundred and forty-third chapter of the acts, passed in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is hereby repealed, provided, however, that the provisions of this act, and all other acts, with reference to truant children, shall apply to children between the ages of six and sixteen years, as well as to children between the ages of five and fifteen years.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[*Approved, March* 16, 1854.]

kept out of sight until other means have failed, and then be exercised as a last resort.

Another class of absentees stay away from school for want of shoes or such clothes as will enable them to make a decent appearance among the pupils at school. By patient efforts, on the part of the truant officer, he can generally obtain from various sources such new or second-hand articles of wearing apparel as will keep this class of pupils respectably clad, and thus enable them to continue in school.

A third class of absentees is composed of children whose parents are so unfortunate, or idle, or vicious, as to require them to stay away from school for the purpose of gathering fragments of fuel and of food for the family at home. The officer can do much in his District to diminish the number of this class of absentees, but in cases of extreme poverty the absence cannot be prevented, for necessity knows no law.

The fourth and last class embraces the idle and dissolute runaways from school, who not unfrequently absent themselves against the wishes and commands of their parents. Even such children the officer tries to win back to habits of attendance and good conduct, and is often successful. But, when other means fail, he complains of the offender, who is arraigned according to law, and if found guilty is sentenced to some reformatory institution for a period varying from one to two years, where he will be instructed in the common school studies, and also taught to labor at some trade. In some cases the child is sentenced to the State Reform School during his minority, not so much to punish him as to save him from apparent ruin, and to give

him an opportunity of growing up under good influences, and of becoming a good member of society.

During the year the three truant officers have investigated about three thousand instances of absenteeism. It must not be inferred, however, from this statement, that three thousand different children have required attention from a truant officer. Probably one thousand children, or even less, have occasioned this number of visits, as an officer has sometimes been obliged to call on the same individual six or eight, or even ten times during the year to keep him in school. About one-third of the one thousand absentees do not deserve to be blamed for not being in school, while the remainder are more or less censurable for their absence.

The truant officers have, in the course of the year, complained of one hundred and twelve children as idle and dissolute, and about one hundred of them have been committed to various reformatory institutions, where they will receive proper instruction and discipline, and enjoy the means of reformation.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT THE SCHOOLS.

Having already shown that nearly all the children of a school-going age in the city are connected with some school for the greater portion of the year, the inquiry will very naturally arise, whether this connection is not rather nominal than real, and whether, after all, they are not absent from school a large portion of the time while their names are registered in the schools and reported in the Returns.

In some places, especially in the larger cities in this

country, the number of pupils registered in the schools is so much greater than the average attendance, that the registered lists of scholars are much less valuable, in the results to be inferred from them, than they otherwise would be.

For the school year ending the first of September, 1855, the average attendance at each of the three grades of schools in this city was as follows: —

	Grades.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Av. At.	Per ct. At.
3.	High Schools,	353	142	495	472	95
18.	Grammar schools,	5,301	5,328	10,629	9,435	88
202.	Primary "	6,604	5,701	12,405	10,013	81

The pupils in the highest grade are generally between twelve and eighteen years of age. Coming from all parts of the city to buildings situated near the centre, they are obliged to travel about one mile as an average distance to reach their respective schools. Yet most of the scholars have been so regular and so punctual, as to secure the commendation of their instructors and of the School Committee, while a few have been frequently absent for very unsatisfactory reasons, and thus perhaps one-tenth part of the scholars have caused nearly all the unnecessary absence.

Children may be admitted into the Grammar Schools at seven years of age, though but few enter until they are eight or more, and but few remain after they are fifteen, as they may, if qualified, enter the higher grade of schools at an earlier age. The average distance which the scholars are required to walk to these schools will not exceed one-fourth of a mile; and indeed those who live most remote do not have more than a fifteen minutes' walk. In these schools, also,

the large majority of pupils are regular and punctual in their attendance, and the greater part of the unnecessary absences is chargeable to a comparatively small number, whose bad habits of irregularity are not only injuring themselves, but are retarding the progress of all the classes with which they happen to be connected.

The ages of the children in the Primary Schools range from four years to about eight. The distances which they are required to walk are generally very short, rarely occupying more than ten minutes. The remarks just made in regard to the attendance and absence of the pupils in the Grammar Schools apply equally well to the scholars in the Primary Schools. In almost every school there are a few who cause a large share of all the absences. But when the majority of the children in any school are irregular and tardy in their attendance, the teacher is generally in fault. Several instances occur, every year, in which a teacher resigns, leaving a school in the habit of punctual and regular attendance. A successor is employed, and, in a month or two, these good habits are almost entirely broken up, and a tardy and irregular attendance characterizes the school.

The reverse of this, also, often takes place. A faithful teacher has labored for several years in a particular school, and has complained and fretted a great deal about the general tardiness and irregular attendance of her pupils. She really believes, and, perhaps, has led her Committee to believe, that the parents in the vicinity of her school are unusually remiss in sending their children. But in the course of events

this teacher voluntarily withdraws from the public service, with the respect of the Committee, who sincerely regret her leaving. A young woman of little or no experience in school-keeping takes her place, and complaints of the indifference of the parents and the children in regard to school attendance are no longer heard in the school-room. The spirit of the teacher's character is gradually infused into the children. Tardiness and absence begin to diminish, and before three months have elapsed the new teacher has introduced habits of early and habitual attendance in the place of tardiness and irregularity. So many instances, more or less like one or the other of these cases, occur in a single year of our school history, that no one who is acquainted with the facts can doubt that teachers who are well qualified — and the power of exercising a controlling and a winning influence over children is an essential qualification — can generally secure a prompt and regular attendance, if they will strive continually to obtain it.

It may indeed be necessary for the best of teachers to report a few absentees to the truant officer, for the purpose of gathering in some stragglers. But as a general rule, those teachers, who call most frequently on the truant officers, are not keeping the best schools. Those who are doing the most good to their pupils, and whose services are most highly prized by the Committee and the community, call upon outside influences for sustaining and improving their schools much less than some others whose schools never rise into the highest rank, though they may be situated in the best neighborhoods. The condition of each Primary School is a

very fair gauge for measuring the tact and talent of the teacher for this particular employment.

In the schools for the older pupils much depends upon the Master, whose influence should be felt throughout the school. If he is a man of energy and decision of character, he will imperceptibly impart these qualities in some degree to the pupils in his school, and they will have force of character enough to attend school and to do a good day's work, both the day before and the day after a holiday. Though some military parade or other exhibition may occasionally divert their minds from their tasks, they are taught to bring them back by the force of their own wills, for they are made to understand that the power to grasp and comprehend trains of thought cannot be acquired by irresolute and fitful application to study.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It is well known that these schools are established for the training and instruction of children between four and about eight years of age. They are generally in a prosperous condition, as most of the teachers are fully competent to fill their places, and are accomplishing quite as much as can reasonably be expected, considering the disadvantageous circumstances under which they labor. The evils arising from inconvenient rooms imperfectly warmed and ventilated, are every year diminishing, and it is confidently believed that they will ere long entirely disappear. But there are in these schools other and much greater hindrances to the improvement of the children, which a judicious

management should not suffer to remain undisturbed any longer.

In the first place, the little chairs provided for seating the scholars are not well suited to the purpose, for they do not afford the occupants sufficient support for school seats. These young children who are obliged to sit for several hours every day, with but few changes of position, or intervals for rest, need small desks before them to place their books and slates on, while using them, and to lean upon for rest when they are weary. But this is not all. No one can observe the cramped attitudes which the pupils are obliged to assume, in order to use their slates, without being convinced that these chairs are unfavorable to a healthful growth of the children who must occupy them for four or five hours a day. Without any desks before them they become extremely weary, and in this state the younger pupils often fall asleep, and really suffer for want of something to rest upon. The chairs now generally used in the Primary Schools are manifestly unsuited to their purpose, because they tend to check the natural and healthful physical development of the children, who are necessarily seated in them so large a portion of the school hours every day. School chairs, with nothing before them for the occupant to place his hands upon for support or rest, have a tendency to produce an undue and continual bending forward of the child's spine, and consequently an injurious compression of the chest and lungs.

For these and other reasons, I recommend that the School Committee take into consideration early in the year the expediency of requesting the City Council to

furnish all new rooms for Primary Schools with small, cheap single desks and seats, arranged on the floors in a stationary manner like the furniture in the Grammar school-houses. It is believed that the superiority of this mode of seating the scholars will soon become so apparent that no long period will be allowed to elapse before stationary seats and desks will be provided for all the Primary Schools.

But there is another hindrance to the prosperity of these schools, which may be removed without any expense or long delay. I refer to the unfortunate plan on which the pupils are now divided into a large number of small classes, — a plan which actually increases the task of the teacher, while it greatly diminishes the opportunities of the pupils for improvement. Each school usually contains about sixty scholars, who are nominally divided into six classes, but in reality are divided into eight or nine, so that each teacher is obliged to hear a great number of small classes recite every day in their various studies. It appears from the Returns made by the teachers, that *seven* is the average number of pupils in the first class, and, in fact, the average number in the second, the third and the fourth classes does not exceed that in the first. The fifth class is considerably larger, and usually contains from ten to twelve, while the sixth class commonly embraces over one-third of the pupils in the school, and is often necessarily divided into three sections, and is then heard as so many separate classes. The youngest children who are yet learning the Alphabet, form a still lower division.

Now, for the purpose of illustration, take one of the

smallest Primary school-houses containing only *two* schools. Look in upon the two teachers, in rooms adjoining each other, and see them hurrying through the same round of eight or nine class-exercises, every half day in the year. The first class in each room commences reading, for example, at the same hour, and the two teachers, day after day, are hearing two little classes of only about seven pupils in each, read in the same book, and often on the same page, both going through the same exercise at the same time. But these simultaneous class-exercises are not confined to one study or to one class. In all their studies the corresponding classes are advancing nearly side by side, and the two teachers are hearing their respective little classes in the same way.

This unfortunate mode of classification has led many practical and experienced Committee-men and many teachers to inquire, why may not these two first classes be put together into one, containing only about fourteen scholars — a very convenient number for a teacher to instruct in one class? And why may not the second, the third and the fourth class of each school be united, in like manner, with the corresponding classes of the other, and thus reduce the eight small classes to four of a very suitable size? As the four higher classes include about one half of the pupils, in most of the schools, a very good division of the scholars in two schools may be made by placing the four higher classes in each together in one room under the care of one teacher, and then putting the fifth and sixth classes, and those that are learning the Alphabet, together in another room by themselves under a teacher

who can adapt her instructions and management to their tender age. Classified in this way, the children will receive much more suitable care and attention from the teacher than at present; for she will then have only one half as many different class-exercises to attend to, although she will have as many scholars as before.

If there are three Primary Schools in one building, the process of classification is equally simple and even more useful. Nearly one-third of the scholars of each school, including those most advanced, may be placed in one room, and another third, embracing those next to the most forward, in another room, and then the small children in each school may be gathered into a room by themselves.

In case there are four schools in one building, they may be divided into two groups, and the scholars in each group classified as in the first example.

Where there are five schools in one house, it will be easy to separate them into two groups, one containing three schools and the other two schools, and each group may be classified as indicated in the first and second examples. Many of the new Primary School-houses contain six schools, and these can easily be divided into *two* groups of three schools in each, and the pupils classified as in the second example, or they may be separated into *three* groups of two schools in each, and then the scholars may be put into classes as in the first example.

I have entered into more details on this subject than may seem necessary, but having recommended a similar classification of the pupils in the Primary

Schools in my Second Annual Report, I was surprised to learn that many persons considered the plan proposed an impracticable one, simply because the details were not given in full.

The advantages of this mode of classification are numerous to the teachers, but more important to the pupils who will receive far the largest share of its benefits. It is not necessary to repeat here the reasons in favor of this improved mode of classification, which were set forth at length in the Report just referred to. It is there shown that this plan secures that universal desideratum among teachers — more time for each exercise — and that it affords much greater facilities for taking proper care of the health, and giving due attention to the physical training of the children, as well as for developing their intellectual powers and elevating their moral feelings. These are all important features in any system of education, and cannot be overlooked with impunity.

Each District Committee is authorized to classify the pupils in the Primary Schools under its care, in any way which may be deemed most desirable. The Committee on the Lyman School District have partially introduced into three schools the method of classification here recommended, and both the Sub-Committee and the teachers are so much pleased with the result, that they are desirous of having this plan more fully carried out as soon as the schools are removed into the new rooms now in preparation for them. It is confidently believed that the Committees and teachers in other Districts would be equally well pleased with the results of similar experiments, if they should be made by persons not opposed to any change in the present plan of classification.

It is not desirable that this improved mode of classifying the pupils in the Primary Schools, should be introduced generally, until it has been tested by experiments made in different parts of the city.

The scholars in the higher grades of schools have long been so thoroughly classified on the plan here recommended for the lower schools, that no teacher in the Grammar, or in either of the High Schools, is charged with teaching a range of studies which will occupy the pupils over one year. But in the Primary Schools each teacher is required to go over a range of studies which usually requires the children to remain under her care four years.

The only objection, which I have heard, against the plan of classification here recommended, has been raised by teachers who would not like to take charge of a school composed of the youngest children. But the number of teachers in the Primary Schools at the present time who not only have the requisite qualifications, but also have an entire willingness, and even a desire to take charge of schools composed of such pupils, is believed to be greater than would be required for the purpose. There is nothing more important in education than that the foundation should be wisely and securely laid. For this reason ladies having the finest natural talents and the best education should be selected to take charge of the youngest pupils, and also for the further reason that they cannot lean upon the text books so much as the teachers in the higher classes, but must draw upon their own resources for the means of training the senses of their pupils, and of giving them lessons on familiar objects, and of teaching them to use their minds aright.

SEPARATION OF THE SEXES IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In all the Primary Schools, except a few established for the special instruction of children over eight years old, little boys and girls are admitted without distinction, and are seated together in the same room. Sitting side by side they study their lessons, and stand up together in the class for reading and in all other school exercises. In short, they are trained up together in the same way as the boys and the girls in any well regulated family, where they are taught to observe the little proprieties of conduct due to each other. But on leaving these schools to enter those of the next higher grade, the pupils that have been associated for years in the same classes are separated, and one sex is sent in one direction to a Grammar School for boys, and the other in a different direction to a Grammar School for girls.

There are some practical inconveniences arising from this plan of separating the sexes in the schools, which cause much unnecessary solicitude and trouble to parents. It separates the boys and girls of the same family, and thus deprives the younger children of the care and attention of their older brothers or sisters, which they so much need, especially in unpleasant weather, while going to and returning from school. But this evil is greatly aggravated by another arising from the same source. Having separate schools for boys and girls, usually doubles the distance which each sex is required to walk to school. If the weather were always fine, this would not be any special objection; but as it is often unpleasant, this plan compels the scholars to be

out in the rain, or storm, or cold, or heat, twice as long as would otherwise be necessary, which must often keep the girls and the younger boys from going to school, and may sometimes injure their health by undue exposures in severe weather. But it is said that the advantages to be derived from the separation of the sexes in schools outweigh these and other objections. Without intending to enter upon a thorough discussion of this subject, I shall endeavor to present a fair view of the leading arguments which have been offered in favor of the plan, and also of those which have been urged against it.

On the one hand it is argued that a good and appropriate education for the girls in the Grammar Schools requires a course of studies different from one best suited to the wants of the boys in these schools, because the girls are to be called to a class of duties in after life entirely different from those in which the boys are expected to engage. On the other hand, it is said that this plausible assertion has no foundation in truth, because it is impossible to form a good course of studies for the girls in these schools which is not almost entirely confined to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and exercises in English composition, and this is the very course pursued in the Grammar Schools for boys. In further proof of this it is stated that, although separate schools for the girls have been in operation for many years, no such course has ever been introduced into them, and that the present course of studies prescribed for these schools, and the text books required to be used in them, are almost identical with those prescribed for the boys' schools, and that the slight differences which may now

exist in the books in use did not spring from any endeavor to adapt them to the different sexes.

But the advocates of separating the sexes in schools for children claim that on this system the boys and the girls, especially the latter, may be trained up to be more elevated in their tastes, more refined in their manners, and more thoroughly imbued with moral principles.

In reply, it is stated that these assertions are not entitled to any weight whatever unless supported by facts derived from experience, and that these facts lead to the opposite conclusion. It is asserted that it is not true that those persons who have been chiefly educated in separate schools have acquired purer tastes, more cultivated manners or better moral principles than others who were educated in mixed schools. In support of this, certain towns and cities are named in which mixed schools were changed into separate schools, for the purpose of securing these benefits, but, after a few years' experience, these schools were changed back again, because the legal guardians of them were convinced that the separation led to the use of coarser speech among both boys and girls, and to ruder manners and more lax morals, especially in regard to speaking the truth in relation to their participation in the various mischiefs and disturbances in which active school children are apt to become entangled.

To these considerations I append two sketches — one of a boys' school, drawn by De Quincey, who is ranked among the best English writers of the present day; and the other from the pen of Mrs. Jameson, who

stands in the highest rank of female writers both in England and in this country.

De Quincey is describing the influence on himself, received from conversing with females in regard to his studies, while he was yet a schoolboy.

"Then first and suddenly were brought powerfully before me the change which was worked in the aspects of society by the presence of woman; woman, pure, thoughtful, noble, coming before me as Pandora crowned with perfections. Right over against this ennobling spectacle, with equal suddenness, I placed the odious spectacle of schoolboy society, — no matter in what region of the earth, — schoolboy society, so frivolous in the matter of its disputes, often so brutal in the manner; so childish, and yet so remote from simplicity; so foolishly careless, and yet so revoltingly selfish; dedicated ostensibly to learning, and yet beyond any section of human beings so conspicuously ignorant."

On this passage Mrs. Jameson remarks: —

"There is a reverse to this picture, as I hope and believe. If I have met with those who looked back on their school-days with horror, as having first contaminated them with 'evil communication,' I have met with others whose remembrances were all of sunshine, of early friendships, of joyous sports.

"Nor do I think that a large school composed wholly of girls is in any respect better. In the low languid tone of mind, the petulant tempers, the small spitefulnesses, the cowardly concealments, the compressed or ill-directed energies, the precocious vanities and affectations, many such congregations of young girls would

form a worthy pendant to the picture of boyish turbulence and vulgarity drawn by De Quincey.

"I am convinced from my own recollections, and from all I have learned from experienced teachers in large schools, that one of the most fatal mistakes in the training of children has been the too early separation of the sexes. I say, *has been*, because I find that everywhere this most dangerous prejudice has been giving way before the light of truth and a more general acquaintance with that primal law of nature, which ought to teach us that the more we can assimilate on a large scale the public to the domestic training, the better for all. There exists still, the impression, — in the higher classes especially, — that in early education, the mixture of the two sexes would tend to make the girls masculine and the boys effeminate, but experience shows us that it is all the other way. Boys learn a manly and protecting tenderness, and the girls become at once more feminine and more truthful. . . . .

"When I have seen a class of girls stand up together, there has been a sort of empty tittering, a vacancy in the faces, an inertness, which made it, as I thought, very up-hill work for the teacher; so when it was a class of boys, there has been often a sluggishness, — a tendency to ruffian tricks, — requiring perpetual effort on the part of the master. In teaching a class of boys and girls, accustomed to stand up together, there is little or nothing of this. They are brighter, readier, better behaved; there is a kind of mutual influence working for good; and if there be emulation, it is not mingled with envy or jealousy. Mischief, such as might be apprehended, is in this case far less likely to

arise than where boys and girls, habitually separated from infancy, are first thrown together, just at the age when the feelings are first awakened and the association has all the excitement of novelty. A very intelligent schoolmaster assured me that he had had more trouble with a class of fifty boys than with a school of three hundred boys and girls together, (in the midst of whom I found him,) and that there were no inconveniences resulting which a wise and careful and efficient superintendence could not control. 'There is,' said he, 'not only more emulation, more quickness of brain, but altogether a superior healthiness of tone, body and mind, where the boys and girls are trained together, ... and it extends into their after life; — I should say because it is in accordance with the laws of God in forming us with mutual sympathies, moral and intellectual, and mutual dependence for help from the very beginning of life.'"

In a moral point of view this subject presents a question of the gravest character. All persons, whatever may be their speculative notions, must give the preference to that mode of educating the young, which, as a general thing, produces the most perfect development of the human character, and thus best fits the pupils, while in school, to sustain themselves well amid the temptations and the duties of life.

In the many thousands of Sunday Schools which are established expressly for promoting the moral and religious education of children and young persons, the theory of separating the sexes and of placing the boys in one room by themselves, and the girls in another, for the purpose of securing better results, has never been

approved, although hundreds of good men have been trying for years to devise ways and means to increase the efficiency of these schools.

The propriety of referring to this subject in this Report will become apparent to all, when it is known that, during the ensuing year, three large and commodious school-houses will be completed and placed in the possession of the School Committee, ready for the reception of pupils. The locations of these houses are such as to render it necessary to have both sexes in the same building, and in this way the question of having them in the same, or in separate rooms, is forced upon the attention of the Board, and they must decide it. All the new houses are built in such a manner that the boys and girls have entirely separate entrances to the building and separate play-grounds. If placed in the same rooms *they will not be together anywhere, except in the presence of their teachers*, and, in addition to their authority, the sexes, by their mere presence, never fail to exercise a salutary influence over each other whenever they are brought together under such wholesome restraints. This influence springs from a natural law which pervades the human race, — one that is implanted in the very constitution of the sexes, and seems to have been intended by the Creator as an important means of governing and guiding the young, and of calling into activity the higher principles of self-control. Whenever this natural force is dispensed with, it has been found necessary to introduce some other, in order to secure a proper control over the young. Instead of this influence, which always elevates the character of all whom it controls, corporal punishment

has been introduced, — *necessarily* introduced, — into the separate schools for boys. It is not here stated or implied that there would be no necessity for resorting to corporal punishment in the schools where the sexes are under the influence of each other's presence; but it is fully believed that a large portion of what is now deemed necessary in separate schools for boys would be uncalled for, and the teachers would be spared the extremely unpleasant task of inflicting it.

In making the foregoing suggestions on this subject, I am fully aware that the question of having separate or mixed schools is not free from embarrassments; but after an impartial view of both sides of the case, I am inclined to give the preference to that which seems to be indicated by the Creator in placing children of both sexes together in families, and which is indicated still more clearly in the early manifestations of a desire implanted in each sex to be respected and esteemed by the other. This sentiment naturally leads children of different sexes, who are permitted to associate with each other under proper supervision, to the formation of habits of neatness and order, and to the cultivation of amiable manners, refinement of mind and a high tone of moral feelings.

But those parents who allow their sons and daughters to go away from home in the evenings, and at other times, to places where the sexes will meet together under far less restraints than would always be felt at school, will look in vain for these improvements in the character of their children. The solicitude of many parents in regard to the conduct of their children in this respect, seems to be strangely misdirected. They are extremely

desirous of sending their daughters, who attend the Grammar Schools, to those buildings which are occupied exclusively by girls, so that they may be kept entirely from the sight of boys of their own age, during the broad daylight of school hours. But when the sun has gone down and the shades of evening are deepening into the darkness of night, then many of these same parents often permit their daughters to go to parties or gatherings for social enjoyment, or to various other places of amusement, where they will be sure to meet, and not unfrequently to walk the partially lighted streets, with the very boys whose presence in the open light of day, under the watchful eye of their teachers, was deemed unfavorable to the moral culture of the girls.

The beginnings of nearly all those improprieties of conduct into which the indiscretion of children and youth often leads them, may be traced to the unguarded social intercourse during the evenings, which their parents have, perhaps, thoughtlessly allowed. Few children and youth, who have uniformly spent their evenings under proper influences, have failed to become ornaments to their families and blessings to society. On the contrary, those who have generally spent their evenings among their companions, without being under the salutary restraints and the kind advice of judicious persons, have rarely failed to bring down the gray hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave, and to become worse than useless to the world.

I would advocate the greatest caution in regard to the social intercourse of boys and girls while at the week-day school, the Sunday school, and at all other places where they are in the habit of meeting in the

day time, and I must respectfully but earnestly urge parents, — and I am sure that all careful observers of the young will unite with me in urging them, — to turn their attention and watchfulness especially to the places, the company and the manner in which their children, — such as are in the Grammar Schools, — spend their evenings. Parents should spare no pains that may be necessary to inform themselves on these points, and to throw around their sons and daughters the strongest moral safeguards. For it is well known that the lower passions of the human race slumber during the daytime, like certain wild animals, and, like them also, when darkness comes, awake hungry for their prey.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing remarks that I here recommend any changes in the schools in which the sexes are now placed in separate buildings. But I do recommend that the two sexes be placed together in the three new school-houses now approaching completion; and also that such new school buildings as may, from time to time, hereafter be erected, for the use of Grammar Schools, should be built with special reference to this arrangement of the pupils.

EVENING OR OUT OF SCHOOL LESSONS.

There are few topics connected with our schools, in which the public at large feel a deeper interest than in the one on which we have here ventured. Although there may be much sensitiveness in regard to it on the part of some teachers, and also on the part of many parents, yet we feel confident that all parties will exer-

cise at least an ordinary degree of liberality in judging of any views on this subject which may be presented in a courteous manner, and with the single aim of promoting the highest interests of all concerned in these lessons.

The teachers and the parents are both desirous of accomplishing the same object. Of this there can be no doubt. They are both striving to conduct the education of the children in such a manner as will tend to bring out the happiest development of their bodies, of their minds, and of their moral characters. Let us, then, view the subject from these three points of observation.

It is proper, however, in the first place, to state the case. On the one hand, it is asserted that the scholars must get lessons out of school, in addition to those learned while in school, in order that they may make a becoming progress in the various branches which now constitute a good education. On the other, it is alleged that children ought not to be made to study any more lessons in a day than they can learn in school hours, and that whatever they cannot learn, under good discipline and instruction, in school, should be postponed to another day, on account of the bad consequences which almost necessarily follow the practice of assigning to pupils such lessons as require them to study one or two hours longer out of school.

The persons, — and their number includes many parents as well as teachers, — who approve the practice of giving some lessons to be learned daily out of school, really believe that the highest interests of the learners can be advanced more in this way than in any other. They consider that some out of school study every day

aids the pupils in forming habits of industry, secures for them a more extensive education, and exercises a good moral influence over them, by keeping them at home in the evenings, when, without these engagements, they might be away in bad company.

On the contrary, some teachers, and a large majority of those who send children to school, offer very grave objections to the practice of requiring lessons to be learned out of school, either by boys or girls.

1. They object to the extra time necessarily required to learn these lessons, on the ground that six hours properly spent in school in studying and writing is as long a daily confinement as the constitution of growing children can endure without injury to their physical growth or to their health.

2. But the opponents of this practice raise a still graver objection to it, based on the established laws of the growth of the mind. The principles of physiology and those of intellectual philosophy *unite* in declaring that those students who habitually perform a given amount of mental labor in six hours a day, for example, are making far lighter drafts on their physical energy, and are forming much more valuable habits of mind, than they would be if they accomplished the same tasks in eight or nine hours a day.

This important principle lies at the foundation of all systems of intellectual training, and indeed furnishes the only true standard by which the relative value of each can be estimated. The former system of mental discipline requires the pupils to work at their daily tasks on the scripture principle of doing whatsoever their hands find to do with their might, and teaches them to

apply their minds with an earnest and continued attention to their lessons, till they have acquired a thorough knowledge of the facts and principles presented in them, thus enabling the scholars to complete a good day's work during school hours.

The latter plan allows the pupils to learn their lessons in a leisurely way, studying on the principle of "a masterly inactivity," and giving to their tasks, little more than a fickle and languid attention, because they are taught to believe that the labor of the day should extend to, at least, one or two hours of out of school study. The natural tendencies of these two plans of conducting the studies of the young, are as different as the plans themselves.

The one, besides being more favorable to a full development of the physical and mental powers, tends to quicken the intellect and sharpen its sagacity. While the other generally fails to train the mental faculties to put forth steady and rapid action when required, and often keeps the minds of the young in a weary and listless state, because they do not have time enough, between the closing of one day's labor, and the beginning of the next, for sufficient rest and recreation to restore their powers to their natural elasticity and force. On the former plan, the scholars are trained to ply their minds with such energetic activity as to complete their tasks in the hours allotted to school, so that they may go forth, at the close of each session, as free from all care and thought of school lessons as the birds of the air. In this frame of mind all forms of amusement and recreation, and even sleep itself, are more refreshing, and thus they become fully invigorated for the

labors of each succeeding day. On the latter system, the pupils, having been employed on their evening lessons one or two hours or more, cannot come to the labors of the next day with that freshness of feeling, that physical and mental energy, which alone can enable them to learn with rapidity, and consequently they cannot accomplish a fair day's work in less than seven or eight hours.

The one tends to develope those rapid executive talents which enable men in active life to finish every day's business in business hours; while the other naturally leads to the formation of those more sluggish habits of mind which usually require their possessors to spend one or two extra hours in every day's business without really performing any extra labor.

3. But the moral bearings of these out of school lessons must not be overlooked. It is highly proper, and often necessary, that scholars should, before and after school hours, do errands and perform various other little services for their parents. There is too much reason for believing that no small number of children yield to the temptation of representing their out of school lessons as much longer or more difficult than they really are, chiefly for the purpose of being excused from the performance of many duties which they are morally bound to perform for their parents. But besides these instances of deception or falsehood, there are many children who neglect their Sunday School lessons, and assign as a reason for this omission of duty, the length and the labor of learning their out of school lessons, and not a few children study more or less on the Sabbath in order to be well prepared for

the school exercises of the next day. If no out of school lessons were given, then neither the teacher nor the School Committee would be in any way responsible for these and similar misrepresentations of children, because the school system would not present any temptation to such violations of duty.

While a large class of the parents desire, and really need, all the assistance which their children can render them, another large class are anxious to spend an hour or two every day with their children in giving proper attention to what may be termed home education, — in cultivating their sympathies, their affections, their consciences and their moral feelings. It is to be feared that many parents excuse themselves from performing this imperative duty, on the ground that evening lessons so occupy the time of their children as to render it impracticable. Children can hardly sustain a greater loss.

The foregoing remarks do not apply with much force to pupils who are sufficiently advanced in age and learning to enter upon a course of High School studies, especially in schools that have but one session of five hours a day. Though the manner of studying in High Schools should be characterized by the same mental activity, yet the time daily allotted to studies may very properly be extended to seven hours a day for young persons over fifteen years of age.

The custom of assigning lessons to be learned out of school, doubtless originated in a desire on the part of both parents and teachers to facilitate the progress of scholars in their various studies. But if experience has shown that the practice on the whole exerts an unfavorable influence on the pupils, and does not, gener-

ally, accomplish the object in view, then teachers as well as parents will rejoice to have this custom abandoned. It is always more pleasant, as well as less laborious, for the teacher to instruct and take care of a class who apply themselves to their tasks, with great diligence, during school hours, than to teach and govern pupils who are not busily employed all the time in school, and, consequently, are either lounging or engaged in some improper conduct which disturbs the good order of the class. Few items of news would be more welcome in most families than an announcement that evening lessons are no longer to be required. They often disturb the comfort and quiet of the fireside, and in many instances seriously interfere with that salutary domestic training which all children should receive from their parents.

The teachers in the Grammar Schools are, with but few exceptions, eminently qualified for their positions, — well fitted to conduct the education of their pupils with such a degree of skill as to teach them to learn their lessons with rapidity and to recite with such promptness and accuracy as to complete their daily tasks within the hours allotted to the school. No teacher need ever wait for a lesson to be learned, if the pupils who have the first exercise each morning would prepare themselves for it during the last school hours of the preceding day.

Though the greater part of this Report is occupied in suggesting improvements which may be introduced into our system of public instruction, yet it must not be inferred from this circumstance that the schools are not at the present time fully as good as at any former

period. Indeed it is believed to be entirely true that the Public Schools of Boston, being in better and more commodious houses than in any former year, and under the management of the present able and judicious Board of School Committee, and also under the instruction and discipline of a corps of teachers who, as a class, are very well qualified for their situations, both by their education and their skill in teaching, are now making to the community more valuable returns for the liberal amount of money expended for their support than at any former epoch in their history.

NATHAN BISHOP,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

The following statistics have been prepared with great care.

The cost of School Houses, including Land and Expenditures for extensive alterations and repairs, to the 1st of May, 1855, is estimated as follows:

Grammar and High School Estates,	$961,000 00	
Primary, - - - - -	491,300 00	$1,452,300 00

TABLE I.

EXPENSES OF ALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF BUILDINGS.

Financial year.	Number of Scholars.	Salaries of Teachers.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total rate per Scholar.
1841–2	12,401	$97,193 67	$7 84	$23,194 81	$1 89	$9 73
1842–3	13,178	101,099 47	7 67	27,637 36	2 10	9 77
1843–4	15,073	109,2 6 82	7 25	26,454 80	1 76	9 00
1844–5	16,108	118,444 95	7 35	32,102 12	1 99	9 34
1845–6	16,910	129,946 75	7 63	35,311 15	2 09	9 72
1846–7	17,516	149,351 03	8 53	43,015 32	2 46	10 99
1847–8	18,896	161,378 12	8 54	57,408 30	3 04	11 58
1848–9	19,771	172,107 83	8 70	60,929 65	3 08	11 78
1849–0	20,589	177,731 54	8 63	57,999 87	2 82	11 45
1850–1	21,643	184,253 68	8 51	61,035 21	2 82	11 33
1851–2	21,951	190,708 91	8 69	45,518 15	2 07	10 76
1852–3	22,337	193,039 51	8 64	58,081 28	2 60	11 24
1853–4	22,528	192,704 32	8 55	54,912 58	2 44	10 99
1854–5	23,529	223,024 61*	9 39	67,977 34	2 86	12 25

* The Salaries of the Teachers were about fifteen per cent. higher in 1854–5, than formerly having been raised by a vote of the School Committee, which took effect on the 1st of March, 1854.

TABLE II.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 1855.

Districts.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	No. between 10 y'rs & 15.	No. over 15.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	Ushers.	Female Assistants.
Latin, - - -	198		198	182	136	62	1	1	3	
English High,	155		155	157	40	115	1	2	2	
Girls' High, -		142	142	133		142	1			4
Total, - -	353	142	495	472	176	319	3	3	5	4

TABLE III.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Names of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	No. between 10 y'rs & 15.	No. over 15.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	Ushers.	Assistants. Female
Bigelow, - - -		437	437	396	400	37	1			8
Bowdoin, - - -		561	561	456	500	61	1			10
Boylston, - - .	464	340	804	743	784	20	1	1	1	10
Brimmer, - -	551		551	505	530	21	1	1	1	8
Chapman, - -	321	327	648	574	622	26	2			11
Dwight, - - -	415	277	692	648	667	25	2	1		9
Eliot, - - - -	688		688	668	676	12	1	1	1	12
Franklin, - -		615	615	548	569	46	1			10
Hancock, - - -		670	670	622	624	46	1	1		11
Hawes, - - -	429		429	354	423	6	1	1	1	5
Lyman, - - -	318		674	573	658	16	1	1		13
Mather, - - -	336	356	664	609	647	17	1	1		11
Mayhew, - - -	492	328	492	433	476	16	1	1	1	7
Phillips, - - -	539		539	484	528	11	1	1	1	8
Quincy, - - -	715		715	668	703	12	1	1	2	13
Smith, - - -	33	51	84	42	84		1			1
Wells, - - - -		540	540	446	511	29	2		1	6
Winthrop, . -		826	826	666	764	62	1			14
Total - - -	5,301	5,328	10,629	9,435	10,166	463	21	11	9	166

TABLE IV.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Names of Districts.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Under 5	Between 5 and 7.	Number over 7.	Schools.	Teachers.
Bigelow, - - -	300	268	568	436	100	306	162	7	7
Bowdoin, - - -	287	267	554	429	99	279	176	10	10
Boylston, - - -	739	548	1,287	1,115	200	543	544	20	20
Brimmer, - - -	363	353	716	569	111	291	314	12	12
Chapman, - -	356	324	680	518	103	311	266	11	11
Dwight, - - -	381	309	690	591	86	271	333	10	10
Eliot, - - - -	533	485	1,018	815	190	470	358	16	16
Franklin, - - -	385	389	774	624	131	338	305	12	12
Hancock, - - -	519	418	937	741	122	336	479	16	16
Hawes, - - -	140	184	324	251	42	143	139	7	7
Lyman, - - -	390	344	734	570	133	320	281	12	12
Mather, - - -	436	385	821	673	127	382	312	13	13
Mayhew, - - -	315	268	583	452	78	233	272	9	9
Phillips, - - -	231	189	420	337	62	206	152	8	8
Quincy, - - -	535	365	900	752	138	350	412	14	14
Smith, - - - -	48	42	90	62	8	30	52	2	2
Wells, - - - -	340	279	619	506	101	281	237	11	11
Winthrop, - -	306	384	690	572	93	320	277	12	12
Totals, - - -	6,604	5,801	12,405	10,013	1,924	5,410	5,071	202	202

Note. It will be seen from these tables that there are 12,258 Boys, and 11,271 Girls in the Public Schools, making a total of 23,529, under the instruction and government of 425 teachers.

LATIN SCHOOL.

In School Committee, August 7, 1855.

The Committee on the Latin School report, that they made the Annual Examination of the school under their charge on the 9th of July last. During the quarter ending this day, they have made frequent visits to the different rooms, as in the previous quarters of the year, for the purpose of witnessing the order and discipline maintained by the several instructors, hearing recitations, and ascertaining the actual state of the pupils as to proficiency in their studies. The Committee were also present at the school on all of the public Saturdays, when they had an opportunity of listening to the declamation of the most prominent speakers of the various classes, and also to the original debates by all of the members of the First Class.

At the examination in July, attention was chiefly given to the graduating class, which made an excellent appearance, and fully sustained the high character of the school, and the reputation which the young gentlemen had acquired for scholarship. All of the members of this class have honorably entered college, and rank among those best fitted. It is a gratifying circumstance that no member of this class has been diverted from his original intention of pursuing a

course of collegiate instruction by the strong inducements presented to young men for engaging at an early age in the active pursuits of business life, thereby frustrating one of the principal objects of the Latin School.

The whole number of pupils at the closing of the school session in July last was one hundred and eighty-nine, and the average number throughout the year was one hundred and ninety-eight. The large number of scholars who will undoubtedly enter the school this fall will greatly increase the present number.

The accessions to the school have been so numerous since the age of admission has been changed from that of twelve years to ten, that the Committee have been obliged to appoint for the increase of the ensuing year an additional usher, which has been done strictly in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations governing the Board.

On the resignation of Mr. Caleb Emery, who has for several years been connected with the school, and who has now entered with great promise upon another sphere of instruction, it became necessary for the Committee to appoint a sub-master to the school. Mr. John Noble has been selected for this situation, and the efficiency with which he has performed his duties as usher for several years past, gives promise of a successful career in his new position, and augurs well for the continued prosperity and excellence of the school.

Two new ushers have been appointed, Messrs. Phillips Brooks and James Reed; the one to take the place of M. V. Noble, promoted to the sub-mastership, and the

other to take charge of a portion of the school in consequence of the enlarged number of pupils. These gentlemen will commence their duties on the approaching school season.

Under the present regulations of the School Board, the regular course of instruction at this school is accomplished in six years. Oftentimes an industrious and intelligent pupil can complete the course in five years or less; but in some cases the term of instruction can, by leave of the Committee, be extended one year beyond the usual six. Instruction in the common English branches is especially given to the youngest pupils, and the French language is taught, when desired, together with the Latin and Greek, to scholars of the proper grade.

A new and highly interesting exercise has been lately introduced into the school. The first class, on each of the Public Saturdays, has a public original debate on some question selected for the purpose, in which each member takes part. These debates are entirely conducted by the students, without the aid of their teacher, and are peculiar to the school and promise good results.

Connected with the school is a very valuable classical library belonging to an association of the alumni of the institution, which is freely used by the teachers and students, to the great benefit of both parties. Upon the walls of the different halls in the school building are displayed valuable maps belonging to the above-named association, and also very interesting and instructive photographs illustrative of classic remains, gifts to the association. These, with the exact and

beautiful models of ancient buildings, the gift of John L. Payson, Esq., add much to the privileges of the pupils, and enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the school.

The Committee close their report with expressing a decided satisfaction in the appearance of the school, the successful efforts of the teachers, and in the interest evinced by the pupils in their various studies.

For the Committee,

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,

Chairman.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
Aug. 7, 1855.

The Sub-Committee of the English High School respectfully report that they attended to the annual and quarterly examination of said school, on Tuesday, July 3d, on Thursday, July 5th, and on Tuesday, July 10th, and on each of these days were much gratified with the results of the examination.

During the year, the Committee have witnessed with much pleasure, in this school, the favorable operation of the rule which permits pupils to remain a fourth year, after having completed the three years' course of study. There has been for the year an advanced class of this character, consisting of five pupils. They have attended with great industry and interest to the Spanish language, (which Mr. Sherwin, with singular fidelity, had prepared himself to teach,) and made such progress as to be able to speak it some, and to read and translate it with ease and fluency. They have also studied Intellectual Philosophy, under the instruction of Mr. Robinson, the sub-master, using Dr. Wayland's Intellectual Science as a text book. The examination indicated thorough instruction, and a good knowledge of the elements and general principles of Intellectual Philosophy.

Under Mr. Sherwin they have pursued farther than taught in the regular course, Astronomy, Surveying, and the other departments of practical Mathematics. The whole influence of the class upon the school has been good, and the examination, while it evinced the fidelity of the young men, in improving their opportunities, showed also that they were much better prepared for various departments of active life, than they would have been had they left the school at the end of the three years' course.

On Tuesday, July 3, the graduating class were examined in Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Natural Philosophy, the French language, Astronomy, and the Evidences of Christianity. In all these studies their recitations reflected high credit upon themselves and upon their instructor. The average mark given by the Committee was seven on a scale of eight for a perfect recitation; and in Moral Philosophy, for instance, twenty out of the twenty-five young men examined, were marked eight. Oral Instruction had been given by Mr. Sherwin in English Literature, but no examination was had in this department. The uniform excellence of scholarship in the class leaving the school this year was greater than usual, and both in their examination and at their exhibition, the young men gave evidence of an intellectual and moral culture, well fitting them to go forth into the world, and meet the responsibilities and discharge manfully the duties that devolve upon them.

On Tuesday, July 3, and Thursday, July 5, the second class, under the instruction of the sub-masters, Messrs. Robinson and Cumston, were examined in Ge-

ometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Book-keeping, the Constitution of the United States, and the French Language. This class study Rhetoric also, but on the present occasion were not examined. In the departments in which they were examined, the pupils were remarkably prompt, fluent and clear in their answers and explanations, and in Mr. Robinson's room some *original* problems in Trigonometry were demonstrated with an ease and accuracy that showed a thorough knowledge of its principles. Book-keeping is thoroughly taught to this class, and the young men showed themselves perfectly competent to the systematic management of business transactions. The examination on the Constitution of the United States showed the pupils to be well acquainted with the articles and sections of that instrument, and with the general principles and operation of the government organized under it. In all departments the second class gave evidence of faithful instruction and diligent improvement.

On Thursday, the 5th, and Tuesday, the 10th of July, the third class, under the ushers, Messrs. Anderson and Hunt, were examined, in English History, Algebra, and the French language.

In History, the examination gave as unqualified satisfaction as such an examination could. The boys seemed able to recite an unlimited amount of the text book, sometimes in the language of the compiler and sometimes in their own. In French there was some slowness in recollecting the rules of the grammar, and while the translations were fluent, free and accurate, they were sometimes lame and inelegant, as regards the rendering of idiomatic expressions. The examination

in Algebra showed a thorough training, and an accurate knowledge of principles.

The Committee regard the school as largely accomplishing the purposes for which it was established, and think that at its exhibition in July, it closed a year marked by unwearied fidelity and perseverance on the part of the instructors, and of great improvement on the part of the pupils.

The general condition of the building is good. Excellent book-cases have been furnished by an appropriation of the City Council, and in a few weeks will be filled by a well selected library of English and French Classics, presented by the Association of the Alumni of the English High School, whose members have generously contributed a considerable sum, (about two thousand dollars, it is believed,) which will be expended in this and in other ways for the benefit of the school.

Respectfully submitted.

S. K. LOTHROP,

For the Sub-Committee.

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Committee of the Girls' High and Normal School respectfully report, —

That the result of the annual examinations which have just been held, gives increased reason for satisfaction with the condition and progress of this school. The course of study and the methods of instruction which have been adopted are well calculated to develope the intelligence of the pupils and to encourage a love of study for its own sake. The instructors have endeavored from the first to discountenance all mechanical methods of study, and to cultivate the understanding rather than the memory of the pupils. In recitations from the text books no lessons are allowed to be learned by rote, and the habit of mechanically repeating the words of the book, which pupils are so apt to fall into, has been constantly discouraged. Each subject studied is made more interesting and instructive by careful explanations from the teachers and a full discussion by the class of all points of difficulty or importance, and by a reference to all accessible sources

of information in addition to the usual text books. The interest thus excited has been found to supersede the necessity of any other stimulus to exertion. No medals or other of the usual rewards of merit and indications of rank have ever been introduced into this school. The general good deportment of the pupils, the cordial relations existing between them and their instructors, and the evident desire of all to promote the true interests of the school, are sufficient to show that the best results of good government may be attained by the personal influence of the teacher, without artificial aids.

During the last quarter, examinations have been made by the Committee in all the studies taught in the school. Some of the higher branches introduced at the beginning of the year have been pursued with much interest and success. The recitations in English literature and discussions on the merits of English authors showed much intelligence, and the habit of careful study and independent thought. Demonstrations of difficult problems in Algebra, Geometry, and Astronomy, were given by the pupils with an ease and facility which would have done credit to classes in institutions of much higher pretensions. A good degree of progress has also been made in the study of French and Latin. The pursuits of these studies, however, has not interfered with the obtaining an accurate acquaintance with the other branches. In Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar the examinations were equally satisfactory.

The term which has just closed completes the third

year since the establishment of the school, and the class which has just graduated is the first which has passed through the entire course of study. Many of the original members of this class, as well as some from the other classes, have been appointed during the year to situations as teachers in our schools. Of the graduating class, nearly all who desired it, have now received permanent appointments as teachers, and these mostly in our own Grammar and Primary Schools. The success which has attended their teaching has been highly gratifying, and the very favorable opinion of their qualifications expressed in former reports has been fully confirmed by additional testimony from the Committees and masters of those schools in which our pupils are employed.

By the action of the Board this school has now become a *High School for Girls,* and is open to all who possess the requisite qualifications for admission, without restriction as to any intention or wish to engage in teaching. It will not, however, entirely lose its character as a Normal School. Those who wish to prepare themselves to become teachers will have every facility offered them, and a Normal Class will be formed each year, which will receive careful attention. Your Committee would indeed consider it a serious misfortune to our Grammar and Primary Schools to lose the advantages which a school for teachers such as this has been and is, affords. Its effect is already beginning to be felt in raising the standard of qualifications for the assistant teachers of these schools.

The whole number of pupils in the school, by the report of the Master, November 6th, 1855, is as follows, viz: —

In the Senior Class, - - -	34
In the Middle Class, - - -	55
In the Junior Class, - - -	91
Total, - - - -	180

For the Committee,

LE BARON RUSSELL,

Chairman.

City Document.—No. 62.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE ERECTION OF A

GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE

AT

SOUTH BOSTON.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

December 13, 1855.

The Committee on Public Buildings having charge of the erection of the *new Grammar School House at South Boston*, respectfully report that the original appropriation for that purpose, viz., $47,000, has been exhausted, and that an additional sum will be required to finish and furnish the same.

The expenditures thus far on this house have been :—

For land, $12,150 12 ; plans, &c., $325,	-	$12,475 12
Payments on mason's contract, including extra work,	- - - - -	21,245 88
do on carpenter's contract,	- -	7,000 00
do on painter's contract,	- - -	500 00
do for mastic work,	- - -	2,195 00
		$43,416 00

In addition to which there has been awarded and paid to Messrs. Chipman and Ames, the contractors for the House on the *first* plan, and in satisfaction for their claim on the City for damages incurred by them on relinquishing their contracts, the sum of, - - - -	1,700 00
Making the total payments thus far, - -	$45,116 00

The Committee estimate that to finish and furnish the building, a further sum of about $12,000, will be required, which sum will be appropriated as follows :—

Balance due on carpenter's contract, including extra work, - - - -	$3,500 00
do on painter's contract, - -	700 00
Furniture and blackboards, - - -	5,000 00
Heating apparatus, as per contract, - -	2,700 00
Iron fence, - - - - -	527 00
Lightning rods, - - - -	123 00
	$12,600 00

They would therefore respectfully ask for an additional appropriation of $12,600,

For the Committee,

CHARLES T. WOODMAN.

City Document.—No. 63.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE ERECTION OF A

GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE

AT

EAST BOSTON.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

December 13, 1855.

The Committee on Public Buildings having in charge the erection of the Grammar School House at East Boston, also an Engine House on the same land, would

REPORT:

That the expenditures are as follows, viz.:

Paid for Crowley lot, - - - - -	$9,375 00
" " Present " - - - - -	8,900 00
Mason's contract, - - - - -	31,232 00
Contract for carpentry and painting, - -	14,666 00
Cost of plans and specifications, - - -	325 00
" " furniture, as per estimate, - - -	4,544 00
" " plastering, " " - - -	2,100 00
" " iron fence, " " - - -	650 00
" " blackboards, " " - - -	375 00
" " lightning rods, " - - -	110 00
" " extra work, as per " - - -	800 00
" " mastic, " " - - -	2,300 00
" " heating apparatus, as per contract, - -	3,200 00
Making in all expended and to be paid out, the sum of - - - - - - - -	$78,577 00
The appropriation for the School-house is -	47,000 00
" " " Engine-house is -	2,500 00
Making amount appropriated, - - -	$49,500 00
Leaving unprovided for the sum of - -	29,077 00

The Committee would state, that in consequence of a change of lots on which to erect the building, two lots have been purchased, causing a direct loss to the appropriation of $9,375 00—being the cost of the Crowley lot. This land has been sold at auction by the City the same as other public lands, and the proceeds placed to the credit of that account.

The School-house, as now built, will accommodate four Primary Schools, and the City will be able to dispense with the Primary School-house adjacent to the present building, which house can be sold for $4,500.

The Engine-house, when completed, will cost -		$3,000 00
Taking the cost of Crowley lot, -	$9,375	
And the cost of Engine-house, -	3,000	
And the Primary School-house, -	4,500	
Making a total of - - -	$16,875	
Which makes the actual cost of building, - -		$61,702 00

In order to meet the expenses, your Committee respectfully ask for an additional appropriation of $30,000.

For the Committee,

CHARLES T. WOODMAN.

City Document.—No. 64.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

December 13, 1855.

The Committee on Public Buildings would state that the appropriation for Public Buildings is exhausted, owing to the alteration of Station House No. 4, and the Endicott Building, Cooper street.

The cost of these alterations, amounting to $4,500, has been paid from the appropriation referred to, and in consequence the Committee is compelled respectfully to ask for an additional appropriation of $4,000.

For the Committee,

C. T. WOODMAN.

City Document.—No. 65.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

—ON—

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, October 18, 1855.

ORDERED:

That the Committee on Institutions be instructed to examine and report, with regard to the expediency of having all the Public Charitable Institutions of the City placed under the management of one Board of Commissioners, and if deemed expedient to suggest a plan of such organization.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. A. BELL, *President pro tem.*

In Board of Aldermen, October 22, 1855.

Concurred:

W. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 24, 1855.

Approved.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Institutions to whom was referred the order of the City Council, respecting the expediency of placing the Public Institutions of the City under one Board of Overseers or Commissioners, and if expedient to suggest a plan of such an organization, beg leave to

REPORT:

That after a careful examination of the subject the Committee are unanimously of opinion that it would be decidedly for the interest of the City to place the following institutions under one Board of Management, viz.:

The House of Correction,
The Houses of Industry and Reformation, and
The Lunatic Hospital.

The first consideration for this change, is economy. It must be apparent that in procuring the supplies, a much greater sav-

ing can be made by purchasing in large quantities by one Board for *all the institutions*, than by the present system of purchasing by three separate Boards of Managers, without concert of action, smaller supplies for the different establishments.

Another consideration, and in the minds of your Committee more important than the saving of money, is, that under one efficient Board of Managers the discipline and general arrangements could be better systematized. Criminals should be classified to a much greater extent, than at present; the youthful and inexperienced should be separated from the hardened and the vicious —the reformation of the former is of far greater importance than the punishment of the latter.

The pauper should also be entirely separated from the criminal, and the unfortunate and destitute, whether young or old, should not be compelled to associate with those who have violated the laws.

There are other reasons why the change is one of importance. The simplifying and condensing the accounts—the better information to be obtained by a general supervision of the Criminal and Charitable Public Institutions as regards measures of reform —and other matters to which your Committee do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon at the present time.

As to the plan of organizing, two methods can be mentioned. One is to have a Board of ten or twelve Overseers, to be chosen annually by the City Council in concurrence; said Board to consist of one member of the Board of Aldermen, two members of the Common Council, and the balance from the citizens *at large.*

Or to have a permanent Board to be chosen by the people, as in the city of New York, consisting of ten citizens; two of whom retire from the Board each year, so that two members are annually elected by the people to serve five years.

Your Committee will add as an appendix to this report, some extracts from a letter written by Wm. S. Duke, Esq., one of the Governors of the Institutions of New York

The Committee do not offer any resolutions on this subject at

the present time, but simply recommend that this report be referred to the next City Government, in order if it meet with their favorable consideration they may make early application to the Legislature of 1856, for the passage of an act to carry into effect the recommendations of your Committee.

J. DUNHAM, Jr.
THOMAS SPRAGUE,
G. W. MESSENGER,
SAMUEL HATCH,
CHARLES NOWELL,
WM. P. HOWARD,
J. B. SEVERANCE,
CHAS. S. BURGESS,
J~~AMES~~ W. TYLER.

EXTRACTS

From a letter written by W. S. Duke, Esq., one of the Governors of the Institutions of New York.

"It is only necessary for your City Council and Legislature to properly understand the workings of our Department, to be satisfied that it is the best plan yet conceived to carry out in an economical and satisfactory manner, the object designed by its originators. Such is the *decided opinion* not only of the Board after nearly seven years experience, but of intelligent citizens who have given the subject much attention, as also many highly respectable foreigners who have visited us officially to procure information as to the management of similar institutions in other countries.

"The purchasing of supplies in *large quantities* from manufacturers and importers, must necessarily be economical; the labor of one Institution can be used to supply the demand of some other, where we have no inmates capable of performing it, and in many other ways as can readily be conceived."

City Document.—No. 66.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF ADDITIONAL

MALE TEACHERS

IN THE

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

1855.

In School Committee, April 2, 1855.

On motion of Dr. Lothrop,

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether the Boys' Schools need any additional male instruction and discipline.

Messrs. Lothrop, Cornell and Skinner were appointed said Committee.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary*.

In School Committee, Nov. 20, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Bates,

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire whether the Boys' Schools need any additional male instruction and discipline be taken from the table, and printed for the use of this Board.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary*.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee,
Nov. 6, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the expediency of employing more Male Teachers in the Grammar Schools for Boys, respectfully submit their

REPORT:

It appears from the annual returns made for the last year, that the number of pupils and of Male Teachers in the several Boys' Schools in the City, was as follows:—

	Pupils.	M. Teachers.	Average No. of Boys to each Teacher.
Brimmer,	551	3	184
Chapman,	320	1	320
Dwight,	415	2	208
Eliot,	691	3	230
Hawes,	416	3	139
Mayhew,	493	3	164
Phillips,	539	3	179
Quincy,	715	4	180

From this table it appears that the whole number of Male Teachers in the Grammar Schools for Boys is twenty-two, while the whole number of pupils is four thousand one hundred forty. This gives an average of one hundred eighty-eight pupils to each male instructor. Your Committee are of opinion that this average is too large. They are by no means disposed

to depreciate the value and importance of female instruction and female influence in schools for boys. They think such instruction to be well adapted to boys of a certain age, and such influence to be always good, elevating and refining. They think there was wisdom in the arrangement, by which this kind of instruction has been of late years increased in our boys' schools. On the other hand there can be no doubt of the importance and necessity of male instruction and influence in these schools, and as little doubt, from the foregoing table, that a due proportion of this kind of instruction and influence has not been preserved.

It appears, also, from the foregoing table, that there is great inequality in this respect. In some schools there are over two hundred, and in one over three hundred pupils, to each male instructor, while in others there are only one hundred thirty-nine. Some inequality must of course exist, and your Committee are not disposed to recommend any special legislation to remove it. They think it desirable that any changes that are made to introduce a due proportion of male instruction should be made under some general rule which shall give a limited discretionary power to the District Committees; and also that there should be a provision by which the whole Board may meet the exigencies of any particular school. This can be done by an amendment of the last paragraph but two of the 2d Section of the 10th Chap. of the Rules and Regulations.

This paragraph, near the top of the 41st page of the Regulations, now reads thus: "The Boys' Schools organized upon this plan shall each be instructed by a master, a sub-master, an usher, a head-assistant, and three or more female assistants." Your Committee recommend that this paragraph be amended by adding the following words: "but each District Committee, whenever they shall deem it expedient, may employ as many additional ushers as may be necessary to allow one male instructor to every one hundred and thirty pupils habitually attending the school; but no District Committee shall employ an additional

usher for a less number, except upon leave granted by the whole Board.

The Committee close their report by submitting an order to this effect, and recommending its adoption.

Ordered, That the paragraph near the top of the 41st page, beginning "The Boys' Schools organized," &c., being a part of the 2d Section of the 10th Chapter of the Rules and Regulations, be amended so as to read as follows: "The Boys' Schools organized upon this plan shall be instructed by a master, a submaster, an usher, a head assistant, and three or more female assistants; but each District Committee, whenever they shall deem it expedient, may employ as many additional ushers as may be necessary to allow one male instructor to every one hundred and thirty pupils habitually attending the Grammar School of the District, but no District Committee shall employ an additional usher for a less number, except upon leave granted by a vote of the whole Board."

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

S. K. LOTHROP,

Chairman.

City Document.—No. 67.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ON THE SUBJECT OF

HIGH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION FOR GIRLS.

1855.

In School Committee, July 17, 1855.

Read, and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Russell (of Ward 7,) Clark, Palmer, Thaxter and Alley, to consider and report.

Attest, BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

In School Committee, Nov. 20, 1855.

Voted, That the Special Committee on the subject of High School Instruction for Girls have leave to report in print.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 25, 1855.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the City Council, it is expedient that ample provision should be made for giving an extensive and thorough course of High School Instruction to all Girls in the different sections of the City, who are qualified to enter upon the study of the Higher Branches of Education.

Resolved, That the School Committee be desired to consider the expediency of establishing High School Classes in the different sections of the City.

Ordered, That a copy of the above be sent to the School Committee.

Passed: sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, June 28, 1855.

Concurred:

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

JUNE 29, 1855.

Approved:

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest, SAM'L F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

THE Special Committee to whom was referred a Resolve of the City Council in relation to "the expediency of making provision for giving a course of High School Instruction to Girls;" and desiring the School Committee "to consider the expediency of establishing High School Classes in the different sections of the City," respectfully

REPORT:

That after a careful consideration of the subject they find no reason to recommend any further action than the Board has already taken in reference to a High School for Girls, or to High School Classes.

Before the establishment of the "Normal School," in 1852, it had become evident that some further provision ought to be made by the City for the instruction of Girls in the higher departments of study. A liberal policy had always been pursued for the education of Boys, by the establishment and maintenance of the Latin and English High Schools, and both justice and expediency seemed to demand that equal privileges should be afforded to Girls. It is true that the inequality apparently existing was not so great as the want of a High School for Girls might seem to indicate, since the average age of pupils leaving the Grammar Schools for Girls, usually exceeded by one or two years that of the graduates from the Boys' Grammar Schools. Girls therefore had better opportunities than Boys of pursuing the higher studies of the Grammar School course. The course of study in these schools was not however sufficiently extended to enable them to afford such a liberal education as many of the daughters of our citizens desired to obtain.

The experiment of establishing a large High School for Girls, which had been made some years before, had proved unsuccess-

ful, owing to various causes which it is not necessary at this time to recapitulate. It seemed however to the Board that the time had now arrived when a new effort should be made in this direction. With this view the "Normal School" was established. Its immediate object was to educate teachers for the Primary and Grammar Schools of the City; but as it at the same time adopted a more extended course of study and afforded a higher kind of instruction than had been attainable at the Grammar Schools, it in some degree supplied the place of a High School for Girls.

The success of this school was most encouraging. Pupils from all sections of the City took advantage of the opportunities it offered, and the pupils who have gone out from it as teachers are now among the best instructors in our schools. Yet with all its advantages, it did not fully satisfy the wishes of those who were desirous to obtain a full course of High School instruction, but had no intention of becoming teachers. Neither did it perhaps entirely fulfill the requirements of the law of the State, which requires that each Town and City shall maintain a High School or Schools, for both sexes. All that was necessary however, to constitute it a High School in fact, was the introduction of a few additional branches of study, and a slight alteration in the arrangement of the course.

These changes were made by the Board of the last year. The school is now called the "Girls High and Normal School." Its course of instruction is similar to that of the best High Schools in New England, and the opportunities which it offers for a liberal education are believed to be excelled by none. It will be seen from the Regulations of the school printed at the end of this Report, that its course of study is sufficiently varied and extensive to satisfy any reasonable demand. The special exercises adapted to the wants of those pupils who may wish to become teachers are also continued, and the institution combines the advantages of a High and a Normal School.

The number of pupils now belonging to the school is one hundred and eighty. Its accommodations are sufficient for all who apply, and no candidates are rejected except those who are not able to pass a satisfactory examination in the required studies. When the Public Library is removed from the building, the rooms which it now occupies will be at the disposal of the Board for the use of this school. The school house is centrally located, and although it is at a considerable distance from the extreme parts of the City, your Committee are happy to learn from the instructors that the number of pupils from those sections is large, and that the attendance of pupils from East Boston and South Boston, the most distant sections, is at least as regular and punctual as that of those who live in the immediate neighborhood of the school.

Under these circumstances, with an excellent High School for Girls in successful operation, with a large attendance of pupils from all parts of the City, and a school-house able to accommodate all who may apply, your Committee cannot recommend either the establishment of a new High School or the addition of High School Classes to the Grammar Schools. The objections to the latter plan particularly are numerous and decisive. Such classes would in our opinion very seriously injure the Grammar Schools by diverting the time and attention of the Master from his present duties, while they would by no means supply the place of a High School such as we now have.

It is probable, however, that much might be done, without any change of our present organization, towards raising the standard of instruction in the higher classes of our Grammar Schools. The list of required and permitted studies in them is already large, and includes many branches which are usually taught in High Schools. With due effort on the part of the teachers, and particular attention to the subject by the Committee of each School, the character of the instruction given to the first classes of these schools ought to approach very nearly that proposed to be attained by the establishment of High School Classes.

Your Committee therefore believe that no further action by the Board is necessary at the present time, on the subject of High School instruction for Girls.

For the Committee.

LE BARON RUSSELL,
Chairman.

DECEMBER, 1855.

REGULATIONS OF THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

SECT. 1. This school is situated in Mason street. It was instituted in 1852, with the design of furnishing to those pupils who have passed through the usual course of study at the Grammar Schools for girls, and at other girls' schools in this City, an opportunity for a higher and more extended education, and also to fit such of them as desire it to become teachers. The following are the regulations of this school, in addition to those common to all the schools.

SECT. 2. The instructors shall be, a master, and as many assistants as may be found expedient; but the whole number of assistants shall not exceed the ratio of one for every thirty-five pupils.

SECT. 3. The examination of candidates for admission to the school, shall take place annually, on the Thursday next succeeding the day of the annual exhibition of the Grammar Schools in July.

SECT. 4. Candidates for admission must be over fifteen and not more than nineteen years of age. They must present certificates of recommendation from the teachers whose schools they last attended, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History.

SECT. 5. The examination shall be conducted by the instructors of the school, both orally and from written questions previ-

ously prepared by them, and approved by the Committee of the school. It shall be the duty of the said Committee to be present and to assist at the examination, and the admission of candidates shall be subject to their approval.

SECT. 6. The course of studies and instruction in this school shall be as follows: —

Junior Class. Reading, Spelling, and Writing continued. Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar reviewed. Guyot's Physical Geography, Earth and Man. Latin commenced. Analysis of Language and Structure of Sentences. Olmsted's Natural Philosophy. Graham's Synonymes. Campbell's Rhetoric. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music.

Middle Class. Natural Philosophy completed. English Literature. Sherwin's Algebra. Latin continued. Wayland's Moral Philosophy. French begun, (instruction given by a native French teacher.) Rhetoric with Exercises in Composition continued. Physiology with Lectures. Weber's General History. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music. Reading Standard English Works, with Exercises in Criticism.

Senior Class. Latin and French continued. Legendre's Geometry. Tytler's General History. Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy. Olmsted's Astronomy. Chemistry with Lectures. Exercises in Composition. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music. Exercises in Criticism of English authors.

SECT. 7. There shall be one session of five hours each day, from 8 A. M, to 1 P. M. from May to October, and from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. from October to May.

SECT. 8. The plan of study shall be arranged for three years. Pupils who have attended for that period, and who have completed the course in a manner satisfactory to the teachers and the Committee on the school, shall be entitled to receive a diploma or certificate to that effect, on leaving school.

City Document.—No. 68.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON THE

REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

1855.

In Common Council, Dec. 24, 1855.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, Dec'r 27, 1855.

Concurred.

J. DUNHAM, Jr., *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT,
Dec. 21, 1855.

The Standing Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, respectfully report to the City Council the situation of the Debt of the City at this date, and the operation on that account, during the present year.

Taking up the subject where the Auditor of Accounts left it in his last Annual Report, page 143, viz:—on the 30th April last, we find that the *City Debt*, exclusive of the *Water Loans*, at that time amounted to the sum of $1,747,188 66

The amount of the *Water Loans*, per same Report, page 157, was 5,403,961 11

Making a total consolidated Debt of $7,151,149 77

Thus far in this financial year, none of the CITY DEBT has become due; and as none has been offered at the Treasury for payment, none has been anticipated. Only $10,000 of this debt becomes due between this and the close of the present financial year (30 April next,) and this amount will be duly met at its maturity.

Of the *Water Debt* there has been paid as follows:

TEMPORARY WATER LOAN, due in this financial year,	6,000 00
WATER SCRIP, due in April, 1856,	6,000 00
due in April, 1862,	6,000 00
due in April, 1870,	29,000 00
	$47,000 00

The Increase of the City Debt by loans actually negotiated since 30th April last, has been

$17,000,—on account of the Public Lands, being balance of a loan of $50,000,—authorized 23d January last,

60,000,—in payment for the Mount Washington Avenue, a work authorized in 1853, and paid by a loan, authorized on the 30th May, 1855.

14,500,—on account of the new Grammar School House at South Boston, authorized on the 16th Oct. 1854.

$91,500.

The Loans *authorized* but not yet negotiated, amount to $459,500, and are for the following objects, viz:

Balance for the new Grammar School House at South Boston, per Order 16th Oct., 1854, -	3,500 00
Annual appropriation for the present financial year, (1855–56), authorized as a substitute for Taxes to that amount, by Order of 18th April, 1855, - - - - - - - - -	150,000 00
New House of Correction at Deer Island, per votes of 2d and 16th May, and 20th Nov., 1855, -	44,000 00
Land for a new Grammar School House in Ward 6, per Order of 7th June, 1855, - - -	19,000 00
New Library Building, per Order of 12th July, 1855, - - - - - - - - -	95,000 00
Additional Land in the rear of the same, per Order of the 12th July, 1855, - - - -	24,000 00
Land and Building for a Police Station and Engine House in Ward 1, per Order of 27th June, 1855, - - - - - - - - -	16,000 00
New Grammar School House in Ward 11, per Order of 3d July, 1855, - - - -	38,000 00
Public Land and South Bay improvements, per	
Amount carried forward,	$389,500 00

Amount brought forward,	389,500 00
Order of 18th Sept., 1855, - - . -	50,000 00
Sea Wall for extension of Charles street, per Order of 24th October, 1855, - - - -	15,000 00
Paving Lehigh Street, per Order of 20th November, 1855, - - - - - - -	5,000 00
	$459,500 00

These Loans will be obtained as fast as required by the Treasurer, and probably at a rate of Interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.

The *Cash Account* with this committee now stands as follows:

Balance on 30th April last, per Auditor's Report, No. 43, page 165, - - - - -		$381,918 46
Add amount received since that time on the following accounts, *which are required to be placed to the credit of this Committee by the 8th section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O., page* 122, *viz.:*		
Cash received on sales of public lands since 30th April last, - - - -	3,973 58	
Payments on bonds and mortgages received for lands sold, - -	121,735 68	
Proportion of the annual City tax for 1855, - - - - -	60,000 00	
	185,709 26	
From which deduct payment as above stated, - - - - -	47,000 00	
		138,709 26
Balance now to the credit of this Committee, -		$520,627 72

This balance is chargeable with $79,000—amount of *Water Scrip and City Debt* becoming due this financial year, and payable before the 30th day of April next. This payment being made, there will be a balance left to the credit of this Committee of $441,627 72.

Thus it will be seen that the actual increase of the *funded* debt of the City since the 30th April last, has been $47,500,—being the amount of loans negotiated as above, $91,500, less the $47,000,—actually paid off; while the money on hand for paying the debt has been augmented by $138,709 26, being the difference of cash means on hand on the 30th of April last, ($381,918 46,) and the same means on hand this day, $520,627 72.

The consolidated funded debt of the City now stands as follows:

City Debt, - - - - - -	$1,838,688 66
Water Debt, - - - - -	5,356,961 11
	$7,195,649 77
If to the above amount, - - - -	7,195,649 77
we add the amount authorized, but not yet negotiated, - - - - - -	459,500 00
We have a total of - - - - -	$7,655,149 77

The means of meeting this debt are,

Cash, - - - - - - - -	520,627 72
Bonds and mortgages, - - - -	652,218 54
	$1,172,846 26
Total consolidated debt, as above, - - -	7,655,149 77

Amount carried forward,

Amount brought forward,		$7,655,149 77
Means of payment, viz.,		
Cash, - -	520,627 72	
Bonds and Mortgages,	652,218 54	
		1,172,846 26
Net Debt, at the close of business on the 20th December, 1855, - - - - - -		$6,482,303 51

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

JOSEPH STORY,
Pres't Common Council.

GEO. W. CHIPMAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

CENSUS OF BOSTON,

MAY, 1855,

INCLUDING THE

REPORT OF THE CENSORS,

WITH

ANALYTICAL AND SANITARY OBSERVATIONS.

BY JOSIAH CURTIS, M. D.

BOSTON:
MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS—1 WATER STREET.
1856.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, }
April 16, 1855. }

Petition of George Adams, that a Census of the inhabitants of the City of Boston, be taken on the first day of May next, and that he be authorized to superintend the same.

Read, and thereupon it was

Ordered:—That the petition of George Adams to take the Census of the City of Boston, be granted, and that said George Adams, with such assistant censors as he may appoint subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen be, and they are hereby empowered to take said Census, and that a committee be appointed to superintend and direct said taking, the expense thereof to be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses and miscellaneous claims.

Passed; and Aldermen Cooke, Clark and Sprague, appointed a Special Committee on the subject, on the part of this Board.

Sent down for concurrence.

WM. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, May 3, 1855.

Concurred; and Messrs. Farley, Stevens and Marble were Joined.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

May 5, 1855.

Approved. J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 7, 1855.

George Adams, who was duly authorized to take a Census of the City of Boston, during the present year, nominated to the Board, William Hamlet, George Sampson, Thomas Adams, John Jackson, Hiram B. Haskell, Charles Fletcher, Dean W. Tainter, James Cox, Darius A. Martin, Nathaniel A. Pennock, Alvin P. Knapp, Lewis Kent, Richard E. Merrill, and John F. Hamlet, as *Assistant Censors*, and requested their approval by the Board.

Read, and said nominations were approved accordingly.

Attest:

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, SS.
Boston, May 8, 1855.

Personally appeared George Adams, William Hamlet, George Sampson, Thomas Adams, John Jackson, Hiram B. Haskell, Charles Fletcher, Dean W. Tainter, James Cox, Darius A. Martin, Nathaniel A. Pennock, Alvin P. Knapp, Lewis Kent, Richard E. Merrill, and John F. Hamlet, who have been appointed by the Board of Aldermen as Censors to take a Census of the inhabitants of the City of Boston, during the month of May, 1855, in pursuance of an order of the City Council of Boston, passed May 5, 1855, and were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty.

Before me,

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

City of Boston, *Sept.* 25*th*, 1855.

We, the undersigned Censors of the City of Boston, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, have taken a Census of the population of said City, and do hereby certify that the whole number of inhabitants of said City so taken, on the first day of May, of the present year, was one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, (including *Washington Village.*)

In testimony of which we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE ADAMS,
GEORGE SAMPSON,
THOMAS ADAMS,
HIRAM B. HASKELL,
DARIUS A. MARTIN,
WILLIAM HAMLET,
DEAN W. TAINTER,
CHAS. FLETCHER,
LEWIS KENT,
ALVIN P. KNAPP,
N. A. PENNOCK.

Boston, *Sept.* 25, 1855.

Personally appeared the above named persons and made oath that the foregoing certificate by them subscribed is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Before me,

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY,

Justice of the Peace.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 27, 1855.

The Joint Special Committee of the City Council to whom was assigned the duty of taking the Census of the City of Boston, herewith submit the report and tabular statements of the Censors appointed for that purpose. In view of the importance of the subjects immediately connected with the causes at work in a growing and enterprising community like our city, as developed in the Census, and the importance to the welfare and prosperity of our citizens to understand those causes, your Committee have availed themselves of the services of our fellow citizen, Josiah Curtis, M. D., who has analyzed the subject and prepared the accompanying Article. The ability and familiarity of this gentleman with this class of investigations, and his general reputation as a writer on these subjects, renders the Article worthy of particular attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN F. COOKE,
G. W. MESSINGER,
THOMAS SPRAGUE,
C. B. FARLEY,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MARBLE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1855.

Ordered:—That fifteen hundred copies of the Report of the Joint Special Committee upon the subject of the Census be printed, and that the Report and accompanying Documents be recommitted to the Committee upon that subject with full power for that purpose.

Passed: Sent down for concurrence.

J. DUNHAM, Jr., *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Dec. 27, 1855.

Concurred:

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

December 29, 1855.

Approved: J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

To the Committee of the City Council on taking a Census of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, in behalf of the censors appointed to take a Census of Boston on the first day of May last, begs leave to

REPORT:

That immediately upon their appointment and qualification for this service, they entered upon the discharge of their duties, and so vigorously followed up the work that the canvas of the City was completed before the close of May, since which time the returns have been carefully examined, and the result stated in the following report.

The following Schedule was adopted in taking the Census.

Section of Street.	Ward.	Population.					Foreigners.				Colored.	Children.			Voters.	
	Streets, Courts, Places, &c.	Total No.	Males.		Females.		Ireland.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Under 21.		Under 5.	5 to 15.		Natives.	Foreigners.
			Over 21	Under21	Over 21	Under21							Natives.	Foreign Parentage.		

This form is the same as that used in taking the Census of 1850, and was deemed the best this year, as it would give items of information not usually embraced

in National and State Censuses, and also be valuable for the purpose of comparison. This decision may be considered fortunate, from the fact that the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act, May 21st, 1855, for a decennial census, June 1, 1855. While this State Census will probably obviate the necessity of a special census of Boston, by the City, it will not embrace the items of information secured by the City Censuses of 1850 and '55, relative to the foreign population, which is a distinguishing feature of these enumerations, and which will render them of great value in future in determining the amount and growth of this element in the population of Boston during this period of time.

In the foregoing Schedule, the first and second columns give the number of the population in each *ward*, *street*, and *section of street*.

The third column gives the total number of inhabitants in Boston on the first day of May, 1855.

The next four columns give the number of persons of *each sex*, specifying the number of each *over* and *under* 21 years of age.

The next four columns relate to the *Foreign population* of our city, including the *children* under 21 years of age of foreign parentage.

The next column relates to the *colored* population.

The next four columns relating to *children* contain those *under* 5, and those *from* 5 *to* 15 years, distinguishing those of the last of native from those of foreign parentage.

The last two columns contain the number of *voters*, and give the number of *naturalized* voters separate from the *native* voters.

The following is the result of the Census this year, compared with the City Census of 1850.

		1855.	1850.	Increase.
POPULATION,	not including Washington Village,*	161,429	138,788	22,641
	Males, - - -	77,567	66,072	11,495
	Females, - - -	83,862	72,716	11,146
FOREIGNERS, Including their children under 21 years of age.	Irish, - - - -	68,611	52,923	15,688
	German, - - -	4,587	2,666	1,921
	Other Countries, - -	12,309	7,877	4,432
	Whole number of foreigners,	85,507	63,466	22,041
COLORED,	- - - - - -	2,216	2,085	131
CHILDREN,	Under 5 years of age, -	20,212	17,084	3,128
	Between 5 and 15, natives,	11,800	12,143	loss 343
	Of foreign parentage, -	16,964	12,132	4,832
VOTERS,	Native, - - -	18,627	16,237	2,390
	Foreign, - - -	4,564	1,549	3,015

POPULATION.

It is gratifying to find that Boston has made so large an increase since 1850, notwithstanding the removal of so many of the residents to the neighboring towns. Below is given the population of Boston at different periods.

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1820, ...	43,298		
1825, ...	58,281	14,983	34.60
1830, ...	61,392	3,111	5.33
1835, ...	78,603	17,211	28.03
1840, ...	85,000	6,397	8.14
1845, ...	114,366	29,366	34.54
1850, ...	138,788	24,422	21.35
1855, ...	162,748	23,960	17.25

The enumeration of 1855, includes Washington Village, formerly a part of Dorchester, but annexed to

* Washington Village was annexed to Boston, May 21, 1855. An enumeration of the inhabitants made in June, 1855, gave the number as 1319—this, added to the Census taken in May, gives the population of Boston in 1855, 162,748.

Boston this year. This section contains 1,319 inhabitants which deducted from 162,748, makes the actual increase of Boston, for the last five years, 22,641, or 16.31 per cent. It will be perceived that the ratio of increase for the last five years is a little less than for the five or ten preceding years. This is not owing, however, to any diminution in the comparative progress and increase of the business of Boston, for facts are abundant to prove a steady and rapid increase in the business and wealth of the city, equal to if not greater than any former period. During the last five years many dwelling houses have been displaced in or near the business sections of the City by immense warehouses, which noble structures give evidence of the enterprise and prosperity of the metropolis of New England, while they crowd out the population into the suburban towns, the measure of whose growth is in a great degree the measure of the prosperity of Boston. It is a fact well known, that many of the business men who reside in the suburbs would return to the City and make it their home if tenements of convenient size and moderate rent could be obtained.

It is impossible to determine exactly the number of persons engaged in business in Boston, and residing out of the City; but it is estimated that the number, including their families, is upwards of 40,000. This estimate is founded upon the number of season tickets sold at the railroad depots, and by inquiries made of the proprietors of the omnibus lines, bridges, &c., and also from an estimate from the names in the Boston Directory of persons living out of the City.

WARDS.

The following table, showing the population by wards in 1855 and 1850, is of interest, as exhibiting the growth of the several wards in the City:

	1855.	1850.	Increase.	Loss.	Per cent.
Ward 1, ...	19,264	16,829	2,435		14.46
" 2, ...	15,963	9,851	6,112		62.04
" 3, ...	13,175	11,788	1,377		11.67
" 4, ...	7,912	8,578		666	7.76
" 5, ...	10,428	9,756	672		6.88
" 6, ...	11,597	10,224	1,373		13.42
" 7, ...	18,430	17,104	1,326		7.75
" 8, ...	12,690	11,479	1,211		10.55
" 9, ...	9,541	8,927	614		6.87
" 10, ...	12,553	10,453	2,100		20.84
" 11, ...	13,164	10,480	2,784		26.56
" 12, ...	16,612	13,309	3,303		24.81
	161,429	138,788			
Washington Village,	1,319				
	162,748		23,307	666	
Deduct Loss, . . .			666		
			22,641		16.31

The encroachment of business upon the central wards is made evident by these figures. In other sections, especially East and South Boston, quite a large gain has been made. Ward 11 exhibits a greater percentage of increase since 1850, than any other ward in Boston proper. Many dwellings have been erected here, a large number of which are of great cost and beauty. This section of the City is doubtless destined, at no distant period, to become very populous. The opportunity presented for good and pleasant residences on the Neck, and at East and South Boston, should

claim the attention of our citizens before erecting dwellings in other towns.

The population of Boston would, doubtless, be materially augmented, if portions of the City Lands were offered for sale at *reduced prices*, with the condition that tenements should be erected, adapted for persons in moderate circumstances.

Population, &c., of Boston by Wards, in 1855.

Wards.	Population.					Foreigners.				Colored.	Children.			Voters.	
		Males.		Females.								5 to 15.			
	Total No.	Over 21.	Under 21.	Over 21.	Under 21.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Under 21.		Under 5.	Natives.	Foreign Parentage.	Natives.	Foreign.
1.	19,264	5,555	4,209	5,396	4,104	10,068	226	2,171	5,721	210	2,807	1,074	2,435	1,437	715
2.	15,963	4,445	3,667	4,112	3,739	5,572	399	2,707	4,097	50	2,400	1,423	1,804	1,458	460
3.	13,175	4,252	2,433	3,877	2,613	6,299	164	790	3,063	65	1,547	685	1,197	1,818	426
4.	7,912	2,675	1,202	2,477	1,558	3,110	60	393	1,271	59	530	438	493	1,530	158
5.	10,428	2,878	1,940	3,501	2,109	2,477	92	553	1,307	194	1,055	1,060	493	1,842	148
6.	11,597	2,929	1,955	4,417	2,296	1,892	96	629	754	1,386	977	1,442	348	2,103	185
7.	18,430	5,060	3,908	5,544	3,918	13,276	86	1,025	6,494	22	2,606	434	2,907	1,090	597
8.	12,690	3,541	2,447	4,136	2,566	6,400	529	771	3,340	46	1,445	605	1,511	1,314	272
9.	9,541	2,435	1,829	3,223	2,054	2,432	938	484	1,744	16	1,089	931	745	1,352	238
10.	12,553	3,277	2,542	4,004	2,730	4,770	508	918	2,950	33	1,629	977	1,282	1,613	355
11.	13,264	3,192	2,934	3,950	3,188	4,455	1,257	435	3,037	69	1,712	1,401	1,422	1,628	336
12.	16,612	4,234	4,028	4,414	3,936	7,860	232	1,433	4,776	66	2,415	1,330	2,327	1,442	674
	161,429	44,473	33,094	49,051	34,811	68,611	4,587	12,309	38,554	2,216	20,212	11,800	16,964	18,627	4,564
Wash'n village.	1,319	315	334	348	322	625	3	233	436	4	259	98	231	76	75
Total,	162,748	44,788	33,428	49,399	35,133	69,236	4,590	12,542	38,990	2,220	20,471	11,898	17,195	18,703	4,639

Population, &c., of Boston by Wards, in 1850.

This table embraces items of information obtained by the City Census of 1850, and of the same character as that of the present year, and in various ways will be found of interest and use.

Wards.	Population.					Foreigners.				Colored.	Children.			Voters.	
		Males.		Females.								5 to 15.			
	Total No.	Over 21.	Under 21.	Over 21.	Under 21.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Under 21.		Under 5.	Natives.	Of Foreign Parentage.	Native.	Foreign.
1.	16,829	5,059	3,350	4,772	3,648	7,187	257	1,559	4,026	191	2,302	1,223	1,689	1,364	147
2.	9,851	2,455	2,487	2,314	2,595	4,026	200	123	2,251	31	1,166	1,150	766	1,129	251
3.	11,798	3,661	2,234	3,481	2,422	4,764	85	542	2,333	34	1,323	809	942	1,383	104
4.	8,578	3,029	1,380	2,830	1,339	3,280	50	337	1,337	87	640	521	609	1,492	60
5.	9,756	2,496	1,928	3,224	2,108	2,028	79	353	1,041	247	1,058	1,142	427	1,476	30
6.	10,224	2,456	1,820	3,825	2,123	1,680	79	431	764	1,246	1,013	1,427	256	1,439	31
7.	17,104	4,645	3,593	5,168	3,698	10,703	104	889	5,388	16	2,289	675	2,283	1,301	201
8.	11,479	3,014	2,221	3,931	2,313	4,873	313	629	2,647	25	1,299	740	1,203	1,403	143
9.	8,927	2,080	1,829	2,949	2,069	1,883	463	686	1,483	34	1,143	1,059	597	1,336	122
10.	10,453	2,689	2,093	3,229	2,442	3,777	209	574	2,181	26	1,373	958	932	1,355	72
11.	10,480	2,469	2,400	3,020	2,591	3,116	666	712	2,306	108	1,589	1,159	1,036	1,321	144
12.	13,309	3,412	3,272	3,501	3,124	5,606	161	1,042	3,155	40	1,889	1,280	1,396	1,238	244
Total,	138,788	37,465	28,607	42,244	30,472	52,923	2,666	7,877	28,912	2,085	17,084	12,143	12,132	16,237	1,549

FOREIGN POPULATION.

In the last City Census Report, as well as in this, the children of foreigners, under 21 years of age, have been classed as foreigners. Although many of them were born in this country, yet, subject as they are to the control, instruction, and associations of their parents, they properly belong to, and are under the influence of the foreign element.

The increase of Boston during the last five years, is 22,641; of this number 22,041 are of foreign origin, and 600 are native inhabitants. The following table gives the loss and gain of the population by wards.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION IN EACH WARD.

Native Population.					Foreign Population.				
Wards.	1855.	1850.	Gain.	Loss.	Wards.	1855.	1850.	Gain.	Loss.
1	6,799	7,826		1,027	1	12,465	9,003	3,462	
2	7,285	5,502	1,783		2	8,678	4,349	4,329	
3	5,922	6,407		485	3	7,253	5,391	1,862	
4	4,349	4,911		562	4	3,563	3.667		104
5	7,306	7,296	10		5	3,122	2,460	662	
6	8,980	8,034	946		6	2,617	2,190	427	
7	4,043	5,408		1,365	7	14,387	11,696	2,691	
8	4,990	5,664		674	8	7,700	5,815	1,885	
9	5,687	5,895		208	9	3,854	3,032	822	
10	6,357	5,893	464		10	6,196	4,560	1,636	
11	7,117	5,986	1,131		11	6,147	4,494	1,653	
12	7,087	6,500	587		12	9,525	6,809	2,716	
	75,922	75,322				85,507	63,466		
	Actual Gain,		600			Actual Gain,		22,041	

From this statement it seems that in wards 1 and 7, the native loss is considerable, and yet there is an increase in the number of inhabitants in these wards from the foreign part of the community.

In wards 2, (East Boston) 6, (Beacon Hill) 11, (the Neck) and 12, (South Boston) the native gain is fair, and as it is to these sections we are to look for maintaining the predominance of the native and permanent population of the City, every inducement and facility should be extended to those who will settle in these inviting localities.

While Boston welcomes the foreigner, bestowing encouragement and charity upon him, speedily investing him with the rights of citizenship, and a frequent participation in the management of municipal affairs, the City should not be unmindful of the trust transmitted to it; but guard with patriotic care the glorious institutions bequeathed by a noble ancestry. History and common sense show this can most effectually be secured by the native inhabitants, and hence all proper endeavors should be made to maintain in Boston a large predominance of native-born citizens.

CHILDREN.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 in 1855, is 28,764—in 1850, they were 24,275—being a gain of 4,489. The native loss is 343, while the foreign gain is 4,832. The number under 5 years of age is 20,212, being 3,128 more than in 1850.

These numbers do not include the children in Washington Village.

VOTERS.

The number of voters was found to be 23,191, of whom 18,627 were native, and 4,564 naturalized;

showing an increase since 1850 of 2,390 of the former, and 3,015 of the latter class.

The increase of native voters has therefore been but 14.72 per cent. while the foreign voters show the remarkable gain of 194.64 per cent. This fact gives evidence of an awakened interest on the part of those born in foreign countries to avail themselves of the elective franchise.

The number of voters on the Assessors' books in

1840,	was	14,474	1852,	was	21,203
1845,	"	20,351	1853,	"	23,792
1848,	"	21,543	1854,	"	24,157
1849,	"	21,239	1855,	"	24,272
1850,	"	21,220			

DWELLING HOUSES.

The following table gives the number of dwelling houses and families in each ward.

INHABITED HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

Houses.	Wd 1	Wd 2	Wd 3	Wd 4	Wd 5	Wd 6	Wd 7	Wd 8	Wd 9	Wd 10	Wd 11	Wd 12	Total.
Inhab. by 1 Fam.	1030	785	581	463	808	1045	470	692	689	656	1052	1203	9474
" 2 "	264	616	223	60	306	257	95	153	308	278	365	582	3507
" 3 "	166	150	127	29	84	93	63	75	76	102	112	107	1184
" 4 "	113	50	80	14	34	42	55	52	26	58	61	48	633
" 5 "	76	18	53	7	14	12	52	37	12	33	17	21	352
" 6 "	60	6	30	11	7	9	73	29	15	27	8	9	284
" 7 "	21	4	12	5	3	3	77	28	4	18	9	5	189
" 8 "	10	3	9	5		1	60	17	4	9	5		123
" 9 "	8	4	3	1			31	5		3		1	56
" 10 "	7		1	3			14	2	2		1		30
" 11 "	5			1		1	12	3				1	23
" 12 "	1		1				2						4
" 13 "	2							1		2		1	6
" 14 "	1	1					2			1			5
" 15 "			1										1
" 16 "							2						2
" 18 "		1											1
" 20 "	1						1		1				3
" 24 "								1					1
" 32 "										1			1
" 53 "								1					1
Whole No. of Inhabited Houses.	1765	1638	1121	599	1256	1463	1009	1096	1137	1188	1630	1978	15,880
Whole No. of Families.	3744	2913	2393	952	1941	2160	3441	2290	1887	2374	2608	3107	29,810
Av. No. of Fam. to one house.	2.12	1.77	2.13	1.58	1.54	1.47	3.41	2.08	1.65	1.99	1.60	1.57	1.87
Av. No. persons to one house.	10.91	9.74	11.73	13.20	8.30	8.92	18.26	11.57	8.39	10.56	8.13	8.39	10.16
Av. No. persons to one Family.	5.14	5.48	5.50	8.31	5.37	5.37	5.35	5.54	5.05	5.29	5.08	5.34	5.41

Since this City Census was taken, another enumeration of the inhabitants has been made, in compliance with a law passed by the Legislature, May 21, 1855, requiring a Census of the State to be taken on the first of June next following, and every tenth year afterwards. This Decennial Census, with the National Census, will secure an enumeration of the population of Massachusetts every five years, and therefore a special Census of Boston will not be necessary in future.

The population of the City, by the Census, on the first of May this year, was 161,429; but by that of June 1st, it was 160,508. If we deduct from the latter, the population of Washington Village, (1319) which was annexed to Boston after the Census of May 1, and previous to that of June 1, there appears a falling off of 2,240, during the month of May.

A similar result was shown by the two enumerations taken—one, May 1, and the other June 1, 1850. This periodical decrease may be accounted for in part from the fact that during the months of May and June, a great number of persons leave the city for a residence in the country.

As a large proportion of this number are properly citizens of Boston, and return again at the close of the warm season, the number given on the first of May should be regarded as approaching nearest to the actual population of Boston.

The foregoing statements seem to comprise all the facts it may be my duty to allude to, and thanking you for the interest you have evinced in the work, I remain very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE ADAMS.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1855.

To the Joint Special Committee of the City Government on the Census of Boston in 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request I herewith transmit to you some analyses and deductions of the Census of the City, taken on the first of May last, together with a comparative view of the population, with the mortality, &c., since 1850; and a few hints on some of the elements which affect the health and prosperity of our inhabitants. In the latter will be found some general remarks and suggestions on epidemics, intramural interments, and model lodging houses—topics of peculiar interest to our citizens at the present time.—The whole subject seems eminently worthy of attention and careful investigation.

Yours respectfully,

JOSIAH CURTIS.

25 WINTER STREET,
Boston, December 25, 1855.

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS,

ANALYTICAL AND SANITARY:

BY J. CURTIS, M. D.

In ancient times, as is intimated in both sacred and profane history, the numbering of the people was held in important respect. In modern days statistics have advanced and taken a position among the sciences. It is, however, but little more than a quarter of a century since the Society of Universal Statistics was founded in France. This society seems to have manifested their relative regard for *vital statistics*, by placing them in the first division of the general subject which embraces "topography, hydrography, meteorology, *population, man physically, hygiene*, and the *sanitary condition*." In the next department they classed "agriculture, industry, commerce, navigation, the state of science, literature, the fine arts," &c. Then followed the division of moral and philosophical statistics, such as "religious worship, legislative and judicial powers, public administration, finance, military," &c.

At the present time, every civilized nation regards as of the highest interest and importance, statistics pertaining to the numbers of the people, and their social, moral, industrial and educational condition. Some countries are in advance of others in this particular, and have already made the most instructive contrasts,

comparisons, and deductions, and thereby furnished the soundest lessons and rules for promoting the general welfare of society, as well as for the administration of government.

From these considerations, statistical investigations command a constantly increasing interest in the United States, and it affords us some satisfaction to know that our own Commonwealth stands second to no other State in the Union. Mr. De Bow, the Superintendent of the last United States Census, says of Massachusetts: "This State is in advance of every other in the extent and accuracy with which it presses statistical investigations, and is worthy of all praise. Nothing is too minute to escape attention, and among her citizens are the first statisticians of America." She is now reaping benefits from what has already been done, and other States are also profiting by her example.

It is fitting then that the chief city, and perhaps most important and influential local community in the Commonwealth, should, at stated periods, present to its citizens, in an intelligible form, such comparisons and conclusions as may be drawn from official investigations, which present an exhibit of the various elements that affect the life, health and prosperity of the population. Such information is due not only to considerations of the passing moment, but also to posterity, inasmuch as it embodies valuable knowledge in the current history of the times.

The Census of the City of Boston in the present year, and which is herewith for the first time officially published, comprises the first enumeration of our citizens, with accompanying facts, that has been made

in the last half of the present century. We are therefore just starting from a new point in the artificial division of progressing time. It is then a fitting position not only to contemplate the present, but also, as we have observed elsewhere on another occasion, to glance somewhat into the more immediate past, and allow the lessons thus reflected to cast their light upon the future.

The present quinquennial Census of the City of Boston, was taken on the first of May, 1855, under the authority of the City Government, by Mr. George Adams. It bears the unquestionable evidence of great accuracy and thoroughness, such as characterizes all of this gentleman's statistical labors, in his large experience.

In pursuing our comparisons on various points in the Census of 1855, with that of 1850, we shall have frequent occasion to recur to the valuable labors* in 1850 and 1851, of our lamented friend, the late Jesse Chickering, M. D., whose death was a public loss.

There are two principal ways in which the increase of population is effected. The first is by propagation, and may be termed the natural increase. This moves in a geometrical ratio, and may be measured by the excess of births over deaths in any given space of time. This method of natural increase is susceptible of numerical calculation under the same rules as capital at compound interest, the rate of increase being taken as the rate of interest.

The second, or foreign increase, is caused by immi-

* City Doc., No. 42, 1850; and City Doc., No. 60, 1851.

gration, and is much more variable, depending upon quite a list of circumstances, more or less of which are at any time liable to change. The amount of this mode of increase in any given time, may be measured by the excess of immigration over emigration. Most large communities, especially in this region, are affected much more by this latter increase, than by the natural. Such is the case in Boston. We shall therefore have to deal with both these elements in analyzing the Census of our City, and shall find that the foreign increase is by far the most important in numbers. For various reasons however the immigration from foreign countries, and especially some of them, has been much less since than prior to 1850.

In 1851 the Legislature established a Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers; and each year since has added considerable State legislation on this subject. The changes thus effected in these laws, have doubtless had no little influence, to say nothing of sentiments expressed freely, and in various ways, by the people at large. In 1850 there were no less than 38,356 foreigners landed at Boston by water. The following statement will show the numbers since, as furnished by A. G. Goodwin, Esq., the gentlemanly Superintendent of Alien Passengers.

Years.	Arrived by water.*	Arrived by land.	Sent out of the State.	Arrived by water, who had been in the State before.*
1851	23,100	16,654	112	6,119
1852	23,783	12,788	132	2,143
1853	28,040	14,097	88	5,479
1854	24,268	13,195	187	6,738
1855	12,725	10,836	1,251	8,128

* The numbers in the last column are *not* included in the first column.

Those arriving by water came mostly from Liverpool; those by land, were foreigners who had arrived at some other port and came to Boston by railroad, and were mostly from New York and the Canadas. It is not to be understood that all actually settled in our City, nor indeed the larger part of them, especially of those coming by water, who were in transit from a foreign home for a residence principally, perhaps, in the West. Of those coming by land, a much larger portion came to stay with us; thus, in 1853, 14,097 foreigners arrived by railroad. Of these, 10,662 intended to remain, viz.: 5,287 in Boston, and 5,375 in other parts of this State, while only 1,949 went to the West. During the same year there were 58 sent back to Liverpool. We have not been able to obtain similar facts for other years.†

† While passing through the press, we have been able to append the following extract from the Address of his Excellency, Governor Gardner, to the Legislature, January 3, 1856. It relates to the year 1855, and only to a single class of immigrants.

"Under the vigilant and systematic supervision of the present officers, the State has been relieved during the year of the support of the following number of paupers:

Sent from Boston to Liverpool, - - - - - - -	295	
" " " various other places where they had settlements, - - - - - - - - - - - -	341	
And, under the law of May 24th, 1851, there have been returned to various places out of the State from Boston, - -	378	
		1,014

The official statements from the Commissioners of Emigration in the City of New York, show that while the number of immigrants to that city from England, Germany, and Switzerland, during the year 1854, was larger than in 1853, the number coming from Ireland and Scotland had greatly decreased; the number from Ireland in 1853, being 113,164, and in 1854, only 82,302, or 30,862 less than the year before. The decrease in 1853, upon the aggregate immigration in 1852, was 16,046, or 5.33 per cent. If similar results should be made to appear in the immigration to the port of Boston, we should be led to the conclusion, that the foreign increase among the actual residents of our City had also diminished somewhat within the past five years. It has not diminished sufficiently, however, to deprive this foreign source of its elevated rank in the causes which are still at work in augmenting the number of our inhabitants.

From State Alms House at Tewksbury, - - - - -	114	
" " " " " Bridgewater, - - - - -	119	
" " " " " Monson, - - - - -	61	
	——	294
Total, - - - - - - - - - -		1,308

Had the laws not been thus enforced, it is believed that every one of these persons would now be inmates of our State Institutions, at a cost this year of at least *one hundred thousand dollars*, and the same amount per annum, hereafter, while they remained. Nearly every one of those shipped to Liverpool went with their own consent, though some of the number, it appeared, were originally sent to this country as criminals or paupers. Had they been retained here, and we continued to allow our State to be the receptacle of the vicious, the degraded and the insane, whom foreign parsimony and cruelty might deliberately and unfeelingly send to our shores, additional Almshouses and Hospitals would be necessary for their shelter and confinement. Christian philanthropy should be exercised, as heretofore, in everything relative to their return; but they should be sent back systematically, uniformly and speedily."

On the 21st of May, 1855, a portion of Dorchester known as "Washington Village," was annexed to the City of Boston. This will not affect any of our calculations or remarks on the present Census of the City, which was taken the first day of May, just twenty days previous. An enumeration of the inhabitants of Boston was taken, on the first of June, 1855, by order of the last Legislature. This was just one month after that, which was taken by order of the City government, and was also after the annexation of Washington Village to the City. It may be well here to state that this village contained 1,319 inhabitants on the first of June; farther than this, it will not be necessary for us to allude to this annexed district, or its population.

The population of Boston did not increase as much between 1850 and 1855, as during the preceding five years, as will be seen by the following abstract:—

	Population.		Per Centage.		Increase.		Per Cent.	
Years.	American	Foreign.	American	Foreign.	American	Foreign.	American	Foreign.
1845	77,077	37,289	67.40	32.60				
1850	75,322	63,466	54.27	45.73	–1,755	26,177	–2.27	70.20
1855	75,922	85,507	47.02	52.98	600	22,041	.80	34.73

By the foregoing, it will be observed that the population of the City increased 24,422 during the five years intervening 1845 and 1850, while the increase from the latter date to 1855, was a little less, being 22,641.

The most remarkable feature in connection with this augment, pertains to that portion of it relating to the *foreign population.* Of the 114,366 that comprised the

whole population in 1845, the American portion embraced no less than 77,077, or 67.40 per cent. while the foreign portion was only 37,289, or 32.60 per cent. In 1850, the population was 138,788. Of these the American portion comprised only 75,322, or 54.27 per cent. *having decreased* 1,755, which was a *loss* of 2.27 per cent. on the American portion of the population of 1845. But during the same five years, viz., from 1845 to 1850, the foreign population in Boston, had increased no less than 26,177, or 70.20 per cent. on the number of foreigners in 1845. Of the population in 1855, (161,429) the Americans constitute 75,922, or 47.02 per cent., and those of foreign origin, 85,507, or 52.98 per cent. Instead of decreasing, as was the case during the former five years, they have increased 600 or .08 per cent., while those of foreign origin have increased in the same time, 22,041, being only 34.73 per cent., against 70.20 per cent., during the preceding five years. Although the rate of increase in the foreign population was not quite one-half as great since 1850 as it was during the five years immediately preceding, yet it has been sufficient, as was anticipated, to change the majority of the whole population of our City from the American to the foreign side. On the first of May, 1855, we find that there were 9,585 more of foreign birth, (including their children,) than there were of native citizens. It will be very difficult to name a day in the future, when the number of American citizens, in the distinctive sense that this term is commonly used, will again constitute a majority of those who shall inhabit the present limits of Boston.

It is also here worthy of remark, that while native

voters have increased only 30.38 per cent. since 1850, the foreign voters have increased three-fold, or no less than 194.64 per cent.

The annexed statement will show the population of the City, with the rate of increase during each quinquennial period of the last thirty years.

POPULATION OF BOSTON AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Years.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1820, ...	43,298		
1825, ...	58,277	14,979	34.59
1830, ...	61,392	3,115	5.34
1835, ...	78,603	17,211	28.03
1840, ...	85,000	6,397	8.13
1845, ...	114,366	29,366	34.54
1850, ...	138,788	24,422	21.35
1855, ...	161,429	22,641	16.31

In contemplating the result of the present census, the fact must not be forgotten, that a very large number of those who do business in Boston reside out of town with their families and households, (estimated at 40,000,) and that this practice has chiefly grown up within the last ten years. The aggregate number of the population is thus greatly reduced below the number which would appear, if all those were included who by their industry contribute to its wealth and draw from it their livelihood, as is usually the case in estimating the population of other cities.

The following tables will show some interesting points respecting several classes of the population which are therein defined.

TABLE I.

Exhibiting the number and per cent. of several specified classes of the population of Boston in 1850, *and* 1855, *together with the increase of each class during the five years embraced.*

	Population 1855.		Population 1850.		Increase.	
A. According to Age and Sex.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 21 years of age. *Males,*	33,094	20.49	28,607	20.62	4,487	15.69
" " " " *Females,*	34,811	21.57	30,472	21.95	4,339	14.20
" " " " Total,	67,905	42.06	59,079	42.57	8,826	14.94
Over 21 years of age. *Males,*	44,473	27.55	37,465	26.99	7,008	18.71
" " " " *Females,*	49,051	30.39	42,244	30.44	6,807	16.11
" " " " Total,	93,524	57.94	79,709	57.43	13,815	17.33
Entire *Male* population, - - - -	77,567	48.05	66,072	47.61	11,495	17.39
" *Female* " - - - -	83,862	51.95	72,716	52.39	11,146	15.33
Total Population,	161,429	100.	138,788	100.	22,641	16.31
B. According to Origin.						
Americans. *White,*	73,706	45.67	73,237	52.77	469	.64
" *Colored,*	2,216	1.35	2,085	1.50	131	.63
Total *American* population,	75,922	47.02	75,322	54.27	600	.80
Irish (and their children,)	68,611	42.51	52,923	38.13	15,688	29.64
German (and their children,)	4,587	2.84	2,666	1.92	1,921	71.52
Other foreign (and their children,)	12,309	7.63	7,877	5.68	4,432	56.27
Total *Foreign* population,	85,507	52.98	63,466	45.73	22,041	34.73
Total Population,	161,429	100.	138,788	100.	22,641	16.31
C. Voters.						
Native American, - - - - - -	18,627	80.32	16,237	91.29	2,390	14.72
Naturalized Foreign, - - - - -	4,564	19.68	1,549	8.71	3,015	194.64
Total *Voting* Population,	23,191	100.	17,786	100.	5,405	30.38

TABLE II.

		1855.		1850.			
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under 5 years of age,		20,212	12.52	17,084	12.31	3,128	
" 15 " "		48,976	30.34	41,359	29.80	7,617	
" 21 " "		67,905	42.06	59,079	42.57	8,826	
Between 5 and 15.	*American,*	11,800	7.31	12,143	8.75		343
" " "	*Foreign,*	16,964	10.51	12,132	8.74	4,832	
" " "	TOTAL,	28,764	17.82	24,275	17.49	4,489	
Under 21.	*American,*	29,351	18.18	30,167	21.74		816
" "	*Foreign,*	38,554	23.88	28,912	20.83	9,642	
" "	TOTAL,	67,905	42.06	59,079	42.57	8,826	
Over 21.	*American,*	46,571	28 85	45,155	32.53	1,416	
" "	*Foreign,*	46,953	29.09	34,554	24.90	12,399	
" "	TOTAL,	93,524	57.94	79,709	57.43	13,815	
Total population,		161,429	100	138,788	100	22,641	

In the foregoing table (I.) will be found the number of the several classes there named, in the years 1850, and 1855, together with the *percentage* or *proportion which each class bore to the whole population* in each of the census years. These comprise the first four columns. The last two columns show the increase of each class during the five years together with the *per cent. of that increase over the number in* 1850.

It will be observed that the males increased 11,495, or 17.39 per cent., while the females increased 11,146, or 15.33 per cent., making the total increase 22,641, or 16.31 per cent. There was a larger increase among those over 21 years of age, than among those under that age; the former being 13,815, or 17.33 per cent. to 8,826, or 14.94 per cent. of the latter. But in each of these divisions the males furnish a larger increase than the females, as might have been anticipated, from the general and well founded opinion, that more males

than females are coming from the country to take up a residence in the City. It is also in accordance with the fact that, a larger number of males are emigrating from foreign countries, than females. This excess in the increase among the male population, over that of the female population, has not been sufficient to bring the former in the majority, in the total population of the City. It has only reduced the female majority a little more than three-fourths of one per cent. below what it was in 1850. The difference in the sexes in 1855 is 3.90 per cent. In 1850 it was 4.78. A predominance of female population exists in the whole State, but it is greater in the civic than in the rural communities. In some cities as Lowell and Lawrence, it is very great, while in others, as Lynn and Salem, it is comparatively quite small.

The schedule for taking the census did not designate the numbers of Americans over and under 21 years of age; but from the facts given, we have been able to deduce these numbers and have given them in Table II., in connection with those of foreign origin of the same ages.

By this table it will be noticed that one-eighth of our population are under five years of age; and nearly one-third (30.34 per cent.,) are under 15; all of whom may be termed one portion of the dependent class of the community; the other portion being in advanced life. It will also be noticed that between four-tenths and one-half (42.06 per cent.) are under 21. Of these the majority of foreign has very much increased since 1850.

Of those between the ages of 5 and 15 in 1850, the Americans and those of foreign parentage were very

nearly equal, but since then the former have actually decreased 343, while the latter have increased 4,832, placing these in quite a large majority over those. A decrease of the American population under 21 years of age, has also taken place, during the past five years, to the number of 816, while the foreign portion under 21, have increased no less than 9,642 in the same time, thereby very much increasing the majority of this division. In the general increase of neighboring communities, we have no means of determining whether or not, the same results have obtained. The following figures will exhibit the population of the cities of the Commonwealth in 1850 and 1855, as obtained by the State Census. They are taken from the 13th Registration Report, prepared for the Legislature by our friend and distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff.

Cities.	Population.		Increase.	Cities, (including the town of Taunton.)	Population.		Increase.
	1855.	1850.			1855.	1850.	
Boston, . .	161429	136884	22,641	Roxbury, .	18,609	18,373	236
Lowell, . .	37,553	33,385	4,168	Lawrence, .	16,114	8,283	7,831
Worcester, .	22,284	17,059	5,125	Lynn, . .	15,713	14,257	1,456
Charlestown,	21,742	17,216	4,526	Springfield, .	13,780	11,766	2,014
Salem, . .	20,934	20,263	671	Taunton,* .	13,750	10,431	3,319
Cambridge, .	20,473	15,215	5,258	Newburyp't,	13,380	9,572	3,808
N. Bedford, .	20,391	16,464	3,927	Fall River, .	12,080	11,522	558

We also subjoin some of Dr. Shurtleff's comments on this statement.

"It must be recollected, that since the taking of the

* Taunton, though not a City, contains over 10,000 inhabitants, hence we have assigned it a place in the list.

United States Census in 1850, the boundaries of many towns in Massachusetts have been changed, and that in some instances, towns have been divided. West Roxbury has been set off from Roxbury, and the city of Lawrence considerably enlarged.

By a careful examination of the preceding table, it will be noticed that the increase in population has not been perfectly regular. The city of Salem, which, by the Census of 1850, stood the third in the State, is now the fifth, as regards the number of its inhabitants, and the city of Worcester, which was the sixth, now ranks as the third. Lawrence, now in the possession of a city government, has nearly doubled its population in the last five years, and stands seven higher in the list. Cambridge has gained two in the scale of precedence, while the newly-chartered city of Fall River has fallen back three.

In some of the towns the increase has been immense. In the city of Lawrence, the increase for five years has been 7,831, or about 95 per cent. In Roxbury, allowing for the reduction of its territory, the increase has been 3,687. Cambridge exhibits an increase of a little over 25 per cent. during the same space of time. Lowell shows a gain of 4,168, the preponderance of females over males being 7,807. In the city of Worcester, the increase during the five years has amounted to 5,125, or about 31 per cent.—the number of males being 10,940; females, 11,344; native born, 16,419; and foreign born, 5,865."

BIRTHS.

It would be interesting to know what rate of the increase in our population resulted exclusively from actual propagation. This fact however cannot be determined. In examining the Reports of the City Registrar, during the past five years, we find many points worthy of notice. They show that the births have been a little over 5,000 annually, and that a majority of these have been from parents of foreign origin. We have compiled some statements from the Reports named above, and here subjoin some of the facts which they exhibit.

TABLE III,

Exhibiting the parentage of those born in Boston during each of the five years from 1850 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

Birthplaces of the Parents.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		Totals.	
	Fath.	Moth	Fath.	Moth	Fath.	Moth	Fath.	Moth	Fath.	Moth	Fath.	Moth
Boston, - - - -	456	535	393	528	375	518	426	516	410	524	2,060	2,621
Mass., except Boston, -	533	501	558	484	475	409	446	425	533	475	2,545	2,294
Maine, - - - -	306	393	303	379	290	400	293	374	248	336	1,440	1,882
New Hampshire, - -	297	227	275	221	283	211	273	193	270	182	1,398	1,034
Vermont, - - -	80	56	82	61	96	49	78	53	82	57	418	276
Connecticut, - - -	20	15	17	16	26	18	27	13	21	26	111	88
Rhode Island, - - -	12	14	22	21	15	27	21	20	19	23	89	105
Other United States, -	122	119	107	95	121	101	115	95	128	109	593	519
England, - - - -	158	137	167	121	183	151	241	211	243	206	992	826
Scotland, - - -	53	39	62	39	66	37	60	48	81	57	322	220
Ireland, - - - -	2,734	2,792	2,749	2,804	2,785	2,842	2,927	3,044	2,824	2,956	14019	14438
France, - - - -	21	13	13	13	24	10	23	9	36	7	117	52
Germany, - - -	161	140	173	153	196	166	284	224	315	265	1,129	948
British Provinces, - -	151	175	140	206	169	217	209	245	210	216	879	1,059
Other Countries, - -	62	54	88	16	56	28	44	22	41	39	291	159
Unknown, - - -	60	16	149	142	96	72	77	52	191	174	573	455
Total,	5,226	5,226	5,298	5,298	5,256	5,256	5,544	5,544	5,652	5,652	26976	26976

SUMMARY.
(Unknown excluded.)

New England, - - -	1,704	1,741	1,650	1,710	1,560	1,632	1,564	1,594	1,583	1,623	8,061	8,300
Other United States, -	122	119	107	95	121	101	115	95	128	109	593	519
Foreign, - - - -	3,340	3,350	3,392	3,352	3,479	3,451	3,788	3,803	3,750	3,746	17749	17702

The foregoing Table (III.) will be found to exhibit points of much consideration. It will be seen that in the City of Boston, the births from foreign parentage during the past five years, have been more than twice the number of those from parents who were born in this country. The foreign fathers were 17,749, and the foreign mothers were 17,702, being a mean of 17,725½, while the American fathers were only 8,654, and the American mothers 8,819, furnishing a mean of 8,236½.

This disparity of foreign and American parentage among the births has been increasing for quite a number of years past. It will further be noticed on examination of the Table that a very large proportion of the foreign parents are natives of Ireland.

The fact is also demonstrated that the natives of various countries very generally intermarry. Of the natives of Ireland, more males have married American females, than females have married American males. This excess of Irish males having married American females over Irish females having married American males, was only three in a hundred marriages. These remarks, of course, pertain to those who have been married a greater or less number of years, and are among the propagating class of the population. In relation to the natives of all other foreign countries than Ireland, if we except the natives of the British Provinces, we find that more males have married American females, than the reverse. This is doubtless owing, in part at least, to the fact that in years past, a greater preponderance of males over females have immigrated from other foreign countries than from Ireland.

In most of our neighboring cities we find the records show that the same general results obtain as in Boston, in relation to the excess of births of foreign parentage over those of native parents. During the year ending December 31, 1854, the births in Lowell were 1,086, of these 427 were of American parents, and 547 of foreign parents, and 16 had American fathers and foreign mothers, while 33 had foreign fathers and American mothers.

In Charlestown the births from American parents predominated over the foreign, but in Cambridge, there were in 1854, 232 American births to 418 foreign. In Roxbury, the same year, there were 170 American, to 371 foreign births; that is, births from foreign parents. In Dorchester they were much nearer equal. In Lawrence, the proportion of foreign births to the American, was about the same as that of Boston, namely, a little over two of the former to one of the latter. In Fall River, it was considerably greater than this. In the whole State the proportion of births of foreign parentage is very great, being no less than 36.75 per cent., showing that the foreign element holds an important position in the Commonwealth.

We here abstract from the Thirteenth Registration Report, a valuable statement on this subject, embracing the five years from 1850 to 1854, inclusive, where it will be observed that Suffolk is the only county in which the births from foreign, exceed those from American parents. We need not allude to other points made patent in the table.

TABLE IV.

Exhibiting the whole number of Children born, severally, of American and Foreign Parentage, in each County of the Commonwealth, during the last five years, together with the Percentage in each County; and also the Percentage in each County compared with the Aggregate throughout the Commonwealth.

PARENTAGE.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Aggregate, - - -	149,064	3,894	5,950	10,500	1,066	19,675	3,857	6,783	4,329	24,926	13,507	7,349	28,654	18,574
American, - - - - - -	84,039	3,460	3,735	7,046	941	12,741	2,887	4,205	2,952	13,712	7,160	5,603	9,535	10,082
Foreign, - - - - - -	54,771	363	1,664	3,157	65	5,353	458	2,188	919	9,685	5,918	1,164	18,470	5,373
Not stated, - - - - -	10,228	71	551	297	60	1,581	512	390	458	1,529	429	582	649	3,119
Percentage in each County.														
American, - - - - - -	56.38	88.85	62.78	67.10	88.27	64.75	74.85	61.99	68.19	55.01	53.01	76.24	33.28	54.28
Foreign, - - - - - -	36.75	9.33	27.97	30.07	6.10	27.21	11.88	32.26	21.23	38.85	43.81	15.84	64.46	28.93
Not stated, - - - - -	6.87	1.82	9.25	2.83	5.63	8.04	13.27	5.75	10.58	6.14	3.18	7.92	2.26	16.79
Percentage of the Whole.														
American, - - - - - -	56.38	2.32	2.49	4.78	.63	8.55	1.93	2.80	1.98	9.19	4.80	3.76	6.39	6.76
Foreign, - - - - - -	36.75	.25	1.12	2.13	.05	3.59	.32	1.48	.63	6.50	3.97	.79	12.32	3.60
Not stated, - - - - -	6.87	.05	.37	.20	.04	1.06	.34	.26	.31	1.02	.29	.39	.44	2.01

It is a somewhat curious and interesting general law that, among the births in any large community, the males predominate over females. It is not our intention here to enter into an extended investigation of this law, or state all of the reasons why this excess of males should vary in different communities and at different times. Some remarks by a writer in the American Journal of Medical Sciences, for July, 1854, are so pertinent on this point that we here abstract a few of his ideas. He says that, "nine months after the prevalence of the Cholera in Philadelphia, there was a remarkable diminution in the proportion of male births, and that subsequent investigations lead to the conclusion that, disease, exhausting labor, meagre diet, impure air, intemperance, and other social evils, exert depressing influences upon the number of male births." He adds his belief that, "all measures tending to promote the health and welfare of a population, whilst serving immediately to increase its capacities for profitable labor, tend also to promote the multiplication of the male sex. Thus, in England, the excess of male births, is but 5 per cent.; in France and Prussia, it is 6 per cent.; in Philadelphia, it is 7 per cent.; and in Kentucky, by its Registration Report, it is 12½ per cent.; in Massachusetts, in the cities and large towns, it is but 6 per cent., though reaching 9 per cent. among the agricultural population." Professor Tucker suggests as a query, whether the preponderance of male births be an original provision, or whether the greater vitality of that sex is not the cause of a less number being still-born or perishing in delivery. The latter point cannot be well determined, because in the

statistics of still-born children, the sex is too much neglected. We have sufficient reasons however to decide this suggested query of Professor Tucker satisfactorily.*

In Boston, the excess of male births has seemed to have diminished somewhat below what it was formerly, and below the general average of other communities. During the five years, 1850—1854, it was but a little over 4 per cent., as will be noticed in the following exhibit of the number of each sex of those who have been born in this city, during that period.

Births.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Totals.
Males, - - - - - - -	2,681	2,788	2,651	2,815	2,939	13,874
Females, - - - - - -	2,598	2,550	2,657	2,781	2,749	13,335
Total,	5,279	5,338	5,308	5,596	5,688	27,209
†Plurality cases included in the above.	53	40	52	52	36	233

This shows an excess of only 519 males in the total. The whole number born in the State and made subject of registration during the same period, was 149,054, being 76,482 males, and 71,861 females. The sex was

* We have been able to collect from official sources, the number of *still-born* that have been recorded in several of the years since 1850, in the States of Massachusetts and Kentucky, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C., and find them to be 4,414 males, and only 3,090 females, leaving an *excess of* 1,324 *males.* The *premature* births in the cities of New York and Washington in two years, were 806, consisting of 442 males, and 364 females, leaving an *excess of* 78 *males.*

† The number of plurality cases, causes the difference between the number of births, as stated in this abstract, and the number of parents, in Table III., on page 30.

not stated in 711 cases. Here we find the male excess of those whose sex was stated, to be 4,621, or 6.43 per cent. The average for all of Europe is shown by the result of more than 70,000,000 of facts collected from authentic sources in different kingdoms, and for many succeeding years, to be 106 males to 100 females. The proportion varies from 109 males to 100 females in Russia, down to 104.62 males to 100 females in Sweden; Great Britain occupies the last place but one, being 104.75 males to 100 females.*

* The subject suggested in the text here, is one of considerable interest and importance, as it contemplates a law in the progress of the human race. We are not aware that correct conclusions upon the point, have been given by any American writer. We venture to offer the following, (subject to correction,) which we fully believe will be substantiated by a greater bulk of facts in the future, than we have at the present day.

1. During the fecundating period of life, the number of the sexes is very nearly equal, much nearer than at either an earlier or later age.

2. First marriages produce more male than female offspring; but second, or subsequent marriages, especially of the female, are productive of more female than male births.

As a corollary to the above, we may add that the sexes are much nearer equally divided in children born out of wedlock: still, in most countries where such births are of comparatively common occurrence, there is a small excess of males; but in Massachusetts, all facts hitherto given, show an excess of females among illegitimate children.

3. The proportion of the sexes in children, varies according to the relative ages of the parents; thus, males predominate where the father is older than the mother, and females are in excess where the mother is older than the father; and the ratio of excess of either sex in births, follows very accurately the number of years that the age of the parent of the same sex, exceeds that of the other parent.

4. Finally, the excess of either sex in the offspring, not only corresponds to the excess in the age of the parent of the same sex, but also corresponds very accurately to the mortality that would take place in a period equal in duration to the interval between the ages of the parents; preserving thereby the balance of the sexes at the age of nubility—the period from which we started.

MARRIAGES.

Many facts which, to superficial observation appear to be simply coincidences, are nevertheless, in the aggregate, capable of generalization, and thereby demonstrating an obedience to a rigid law. Such is the case with matrimonial alliances, and the indications they afford of the varying conditions of any community. We had occasion to investigate this subject a few years ago, in preparing the Eighth and Tenth Registration Reports, to the Legislature of this State. Time and reflection confirms us in sentiments we there expressed that, more generally than is supposed, do the variations in the number of marriages in any given community, in a series of years, mark the relative prosperity of that people during the same period. Any serious or extended calamity, as war in the country, famine, severe mortality, rise in provisions, or low wages, invariably produces a decrease of marriages, and their opposites, as peace, plenty, general health; also, progression in important scientific discoveries and inventions, has the effect to increase matrimonial unions. In this country, our observations and facts have not as yet been sufficiently extensive to enable us to deduce reliable conclusions upon this point so definite as to give them mathematical precision. But the subject is very ably discussed from extensive observations, covering a great number of years, in the Eighth and Ninth Registration Reports of England. In the earlier pages of these Reports, Major Graham, the Registrar-General, most clearly demonstrates "*that it is a fair deduction from the facts, that the marriage returns in England point*

out periods of prosperity, little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If the one is the barometer of credit" he adds, *"the other is the barometer of prosperity."*

The number of marriages in Boston has been constantly increasing from year to year, with a single exception, since 1850; but some years show a greater increase over their predecessor than others, as will be seen in the following statement.

TABLE V.

Exhibiting the number of marriages recorded in Boston, also, showing the nativity of the parties; during the four years from 1851 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

NATIVITY.	1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		TOTAL.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Female.
Boston, - - - -	232	407	218	425	228	394	247	421	925	1,647
Mass., except Boston, -	361	278	352	286	380	291	365	278	1,458	1,133
Rest of New England, -	545	479	503	435	481	453	541	470	2,070	1,837
Other United States, -	98	48	107	52	131	44	109	55	445	199
Ireland, - - - -	1,132	1,246	981	1,121	1,058	1,244	1,201	1,391	4,372	5,002
England, - - - -	115	60	143	77	129	69	150	88	537	294
Scotland, - - - -	37	25	38	11	40	23	48	31	163	90
Germany, - - -	120	72	131	86	141	100	175	133	567	391
British Provinces, - -	131	165	146	152	196	189	184	205	657	711
Other Foreign Countries,	44	17	50	19	52	27	94	45	240	108
Unknown, - - -			17	22	19	21	14	11	50	120
Totals.										
American, - - -	1,236	1,212	1,180	1,198	1,220	1,182	1,262	1,224	4,898	4,816
Foreign, - - - -	1,579	1,585	1,489	1,466	1,616	1,652	1,852	1,893	6,536	6,596
Unknown, - - -	48	66	17	22	19	21	14	11	98	120
Grand Total,	2,863	2,863	2,686	2,686	2,855	2,855	3,128	3,128	11,532	11,532

By the foregoing it will be observed that the marriages of American-born citizens numbered 4,898 males,

and 4,816 females, while the number of foreign-born was 6,536 males, and 6,596 females, in the four years embraced in the Table. The distinctive facts could not be obtained from the City Registrar's Report for 1850, consequently that year was omitted. The annual average of marriages was: American, 1,224½ males, and 1,208 females; foreign, 1,634 males, and 1,649 females. In analyzing the facts presented in the Table, it will be noticed that more Irish females marry other than Irish males, than Irish males marry other than Irish females. The same is also true of immigrants from the British Provinces, but the reverse is strikingly true of the natives of every other foreign country. The same fact was deduced from an analysis of the births. The constantly increasing majority of marriages among those of foreign origin over those of American birth, has brought the ratio which the number of marriages of the former bears to those of the latter, a little less than 3 to 2. The preponderance of marriages among foreign born citizens exists also in many of our neighboring cities and towns; generally speaking, this is the case in those places that we have already designated as containing a predominance of births of foreign parentage.

An interesting inquiry here arises as to the influence which the ages of parties at the time of marriage has upon their offspring. We ventured to make some allusion to this influence in one direction, in our note on page 35, but as yet we have at our command only a too limited number of facts to determine the relative influence of early or late marriages, either upon the prosperity of the parties entering these rela-

tions, or upon the health of their progeny*; but we know that in our City and State, a very much larger proportion of females especially, marry at an early age, than is the case in European countries. Thus, in England, during the ten years, 1840–50, only about four and a half per cent. of the males, and fourteen and a half per cent. of the females marry *under* 21 *years of age.*† Nearly 19 per cent. of the females married in Boston during the last five years, were *under* 20 *years of age* at the time of entering wedlock, as shown in the following calculation, which exhibits the number and per cent. of each sex, marrying at different ages, between 1850 and 1855.

MALES.	Number.	239	5,957	5,039	2,464	633	255	14,587
	Per cent.	1.68	40.82	34.52	16.89	4.34	1.75	100.
AGES.		Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	Over 50	Total,
FEMALES.	Per cent.	18.77	49.36	21.16	8.49	1.79	.43	100.
	Number,	2,738	7,200	3,087	1,238	261	63	14,587

The proportion of early marriages throughout the Commonwealth, is greater than it is in Boston, as will be seen in the following abstract, covering a period of nearly ten years, namely, from May 1, 1844, to January 1, 1854, embracing 69,108 males, and 68,644 females, whose ages were stated at the date of marriage.

* During the marriageable period of life, when a difference of from four to six years exists in favor of the male, the sexes may be considered cotemporary.

In warm climates, both sexes become nubile at an earlier age than in higher latitudes; and in any community, the middling and especially the less educated classes, generally enter wedlock at an earlier age than the more favored.

Early marriages are accompanied with greater prolificness, but the progeny are proportionally more puny, and subject to a greater infantile mortality.

† Registrar General's Twelfth Report.

MALES.	Number,	1,280	28,383	22,213	7,752	3,622	2,147	1,348	906	557	431	244	150	75	69,108
	Per cent.	1.85	41.10	32.07	11.22	5.24	3.10	1.95	1.31	.81	.62	.40	.22	.11	100
AGES.		Und'r 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	Over 75	Total.
FEMALE'S	Per cent.	23.85	45.51	18.06	5.57	2.91	1.87	.95	.60	.34	.20	.09	.03	.02	100.
	Number,	16,608	31,677	115,98	3,885	2,021	1,297	659	434	232	137	65	19	12	68,644

The above includes all parties entering wedlock in the State, whose ages were specified; if we take only those with whom it was their *first marriage*, the proportion would be somewhat modified; thus, of the *maids* who were married, the per centage runs, under 20, 26.14 per cent.; 20 to 25, 49.12 per cent.; 25 to 30, 16.81 per cent.; 30 to 35, 4.34 per cent.; 35 to 40, 1.77 per cent.; over 40, 1.86 per cent.* In Kentucky,† one-half of the ladies marry before 20 years of age, and in nearly nine-tenths of the first marriages, the female is under 25.

DEATHS.

In entering upon that part of our subject which has for its object the investigation of the mortality of the City, and its influence in affecting the population, a more extended and important field presents itself before us. No community can estimate the measure of its prosperity without taking largely into account, the

* By this we perceive, that, according to the Statistics in this State, if a female is at the age of 20, and is unmarried, more than *one-quarter* of the probabilities of her ever being married are gone; if she passes to the age of 25 a maiden, *three-quarters* of her probabilities are lost; and if she passes to 30 years of age, unmarried, more than *nine-tenths* of her chances of ever becoming a wife are past; at 35 years of age, and still unwedlocked, she has only about *three chances in a hundred* left, and these rapidly becoming less.

† Second Registration Report of Kentucky, page 123.

sanitary* and mortuary condition of its people. Public health, and the causes affecting it, have received much attention both at home and abroad, of late years. As the importance of the subject becomes more known, it wakens an increasing interest in the philanthropist, political economist, and statesman. It has a large and direct influence not only upon the happiness, but also upon the wealth of the population. In short, any light in which we view the subject, it seems well deserving the attention and action of public authorities.

In relation to the point under consideration, a highly eminent individual† pertinently says:

"I do not fear the charge of exaggeration, when I claim for the sanitary question the right to be regarded THE great question of the day. Look at it as a question of humanity, and it will not suffer by comparison with the highest efforts of the philanthropist; regard it as a great act of justice, and here, too, you will acknowledge it prefers peculiar claims to consideration; measure it by the rule of economy, and I hesitate not to affirm that it stands without a rival; or view it in its moral relations and reactions, and I know not whether even the great question of education will take rank before it."

After stating the tabulated mortuary facts connected with the City, we propose alluding to such few points

* The words *sanitary* and *sanatory*, have of late been brought into extensive use by writers on health. They have too often been used indiscriminately. Each has a specific meaning. SANITARY is passive, and means *pertaining to health*. SANATORY is active, and means *conducive to health*. See Dr. J. C. Simonds' very valuable Report on the "Sanitary condition of New Orleans," 1851.

† Dr. Wm. A. Guy, Cantab. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Prof. For. Med. in King's College, Physician to King's College Hospital, &c., &c., &c.

as our limits will permit, connected with the sanitary condition of the City, and perhaps offer some suggestions for its improvement.

To the following abstract of the deaths in Boston during the past five years, we annex the number of births in each year, thereby showing the excess of the latter over the former.

	Deaths.			Births.			Excess of Births.		
Years.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
1850	1,887	1,780	3,667	2,681	2,598	5,279	794	818	1,612
1851	1,966	1,889	3,855	2,788	2,550	5,338	822	661	1,483
1852	1,902	1,834	3,736	2,651	2,657	5,308	649	823	1,572
1853	2,203	2,081	4,284	2,815	2,781	5,596	612	700	1,312
1854	2,294	2,147	4,441	2,939	2,749	5,688	645	602	1,247
Totals	10,252	9,731	19,983	13,874	13,335	27,209	3,522	3,604	7,226

Here it will be seen that, with the exception of a single year, there has been a constant diminution in the excess of births over deaths from year to year, since 1850, which is quite a significant fact in a community like ours. The difference in the sexes during the five years among the births, was 539, in favor of the males, and among the deaths in the same time, it was 521, also on the side of the males, giving an increase by propagation alone, of less than one in a thousand, or one-tenth of one per cent. during the five years, in the ratio which the males bore to the population of 1850. This, it must be borne in mind, pertains to the whole number of male deaths. Should we consider in the calculation only the deaths that have

occurred to persons under five or ten years of age, we should find that a different result would obtain, for it is emphatically true, that although more males are born than females, more males also die at an early age than females, so that the preponderance of males caused by their excess in births, is more than lost before the end of the first year. This fact is equally clear, whether we consider only Boston or the whole State. The annual excess of births over deaths in the whole State, is something more than 10,000; but it is much greater in the five western counties, than it is in the nine eastern counties.

The whole mortality in Boston since 1850, to the end of 1854, (five years,) is shown to have been 19,983, or an annual average of 3,777. The mean number of the population in the same length of time, but beginning and ending five months later, was 150,108, which shows an annual average of one death to 40, of the population, nearly; or more accurately, 2.516 per cent., which is an improvement on the average of the preceding five years. In 1847 and 1849, when the Dysentery and Cholera prevailed as epidemics, the rate of mortality was over 3 per cent., and in no year since 1845, has it fell as low as we have demonstrated it to have been for the period since 1850. But it is still much higher than the rest of the State, and very much higher than it need be, as we shall have occasion to show hereafter.

The following table, from the Report of the City Registrar, (the late A. Simonds, Esq.,) for the year 1853, will be found of interest.

TABLE VI.

Showing the Nativity or Parentage of the persons who died in Boston in 1850, 1851, 1852, *and* 1853, *as nearly as can be ascertained.*

	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
	American Origin.	Foreign Origin.	American Origin.	Foreign. Origin.	American O igin.	Foreign. Origin.	American Origin.	Foreign. Origin.
Boston,	965	939	966	1,037	881	1,106	1,042	1,345
Massachusetts, except Boston,	330	—	355	—	335	—	341	—
Maine,	150	—	137	—	134	—	129	—
New Hampshire,	100	—	101	—	93	—	91	—
Vermont,	26	—	32	—	21	—	21	—
Connecticut,	14	—	17	—	10	—	8	—
Rhode Island,	18	—	11	—	15	—	13	—
Middle, Southern and Western States,	77	—	82	—	53	—	57	—
England,	—	49	—	85	—	66	—	75
Scotland,	—	22	—	21	—	21	—	20
Ireland,	—	803	—	834	—	803	—	942
France,	—	9	—	7	—	7	—	7
Spain and Portugal,	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Germany and North of Europe,	—	35	—	28	—	56	—	71
British American Provinces,	—	84	—	95	—	86	—	73
Other Foreign Countries,	—	18	—	13	—	21	—	14
At Sea,	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
Unknown,	21	—	29	—	26	—	31	—
	1,706	1,961	1,733	2,122	1,568	2,168	1,733	2,551

The City Registrar's Report for 1854, does not give exactly the same distinctions, but it is sufficiently definite for us to learn that of the 4,441 deaths in that year, as nearly as could be ascertained, 1,726 were of American, and 2,706 of foreign origin, 9 being in the list of unknown. This shows a decrease of mortality among the American, and a large increase among the foreign, over that of 1853. The aggregate number of deaths classed as among citizens of American origin, during the five years, was 8,359, while the aggregate number from those of foreign origin, was 11,508, there being 116 placed as of unknown origin. This gives an annual average of 1,672 American, and 2,302 foreign, which shows the average mortality since 1850, to have been to the average population of each class, as follows: American, 2.211 per cent.; Foreign, 3.09 per cent., or in other words, in every 10,000 Americans in Boston, 221 have died annually since 1850, and of every 10,000 of foreign origin in Boston, 309 have died annually since 1850, which is very nearly in the proportion of 10 to 14, as the ratio between the actual mortality of the two classes of our citizens. Of the foreign population we can eliminate only the Irish and German, by the schedule used in taking the Census. In the record of deaths, those from the various countries in the north of Europe are, in many instances, classed with the natives of Germany.

The mortuary records as published in the City Registrar's Reports, do not designate the number of deaths among the Irish, except in the year 1854, which was then 2,461. Now, by the Census of June, 1855, that class of our citizens numbered 68,611, which gives the

rate of mortality among them as 3.59 per cent., or 359 in every 10,000 of that population. Two points must here be kept in mind; first, that this is more favorable than the real truth, from the fact that it is the rate of mortality among the Irish in 1854, to that population in 1855. Second, that the number of deaths as well as the population, embrace the children born in Boston of Irish parents. The children of foreigners were also embraced in the calculated rate of mortality among the total foreign, above. These are interesting facts, as they show the law by which the force of mortality pressed thus unequally upon different classes of our community in the middle of the nineteenth century.

It would be still more interesting and important did the data allow us to draw reliable deductions upon other points, such as would exhibit the relative force with which mortality presses upon the different sexes of the different classes, at different ages, in prescribed sections of the City. But, hitherto, facts have not been recorded with sufficient minuteness, and sufficiently extensive for this to be done with any degree of accuracy. By analyzing the various dismembered records, and comparing and localizing certain rays of light they reflect, we may, perhaps, exhibit the degrees of light and shade in a few instances. We here present from the printed Reports, the number of deaths, designating the number of each sex at different ages during the last five years.

TABLE VII.

Exhibiting the number of deaths of each sex at different ages, in Boston, during the five years 1850–1854, *inclusive.*

Ages.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Under 1,	M.	467	499	467	580	551	2,564
	F.	412	436	393	484	431	2,156
1 to 2,	M.	239	248	240	276		
	F.	200	222	192	278		
2 to 3,	M.	106	115	109	134		
	F.	88	85	99	121	(1 to 5)	(1 to 5)
3 to 5,	M.	102	86	118	130	508	2,411
	F.	92	92	109	135	457	2,170
5 to 10,	M.	90	82	89	103	95	459
	F.	75	74	92	93	88	422
10 to 15,	M.	36	35	34	39	38	182
	F.	32	36	30	32	44	174
15 to 20,	M.	42	68	53	57	66	286
	F.	89	71	66	74	86	386
20 to 30,	M.	223	218	208	207	273	1,134
	F.	247	300	267	249	310	1,373
30 to 40,	M.	199	205	170	222	293	1,089
	F.	170	181	199	199	267	1,016
40 to 50,	M.	138	180	165	169	203	855
	F.	108	111	112	120	163	614
50 to 60,	M.	99	99	93	120	112	523
	F.	76	99	87	93	93	448
60 to 70,	M.	74	67	88	92	90	411
	F.	83	80	94	89	100	446
70 to 80,	M.	44	46	51	48	49	238
	F.	64	73	60	68	67	332
80 to 90,	M.	18	16	17	22	15	88
	F.	31	23	26	41	35	156
90 to 100,	M.	5	2	0	4	1	12
	F.	12	6	8	5	5	38
Over 100,	M.	0				0	
	F.	1				1	
Total,		3,667	3,855	3,736	4,284	4,441	19,983

The Report of 1854, does not specify the number of deaths between the ages of one and two years, nor

between two and three, &c., but includes all between one and five in the second designated division. We have therefore in the column for that year, as well as in the column of totals, been under the necessity of governing ourselves accordingly. The following summary will afford a more ready reference to the cardinal points under consideration. In it we have cast the percentage of those who have died of each sex at the different ages therein specified. It embraces the last five years.

Years.	Under 1.		Under 5.		Under 15.		15 to 60.		Over 60.		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1850	467	412	914	712	1,040	899	707	690	141	191	1,887	1,780
1851	499	436	948	835	1,065	945	770	762	131	182	1,966	1,889
1852	467	393	934	798	1,057	915	689	731	156	188	1,902	1,834
1853	580	484	1,120	1,018	1,262	1,143	775	735	166	203	2,203	2,081
1854	551	431	1,059	888	1,192	1,020	947	919	155	208	2,294	2,147
Total,	2,563	2,156	4,975	4,246	5,616	4,922	3,887	3,837	749	972	10,252	9,731
Per cent..	12.82	10.79	24.89	21.25	28.11	24.63	19.45	19.20	3.75	4.86	51.30	48.70

By this statement it will be observed that 12.82 per cent. of males, and 10.79 per cent. of females, making no less than 23.61 per cent., or nearly *one fourth* of all the deaths are among children under one year of age. This is a striking fact, and need not exist. The causes of its existence are manifest to every one versed in sanitary science, and are removable. The truth of the above remark is as susceptible of demonstration, as it is difficult to suppose that one quarter of all the mortality of any community in a series of years, is, of necessity, to be sustained by that portion of the population who have not seen a single year of human existence.

Now if we add the 1,177 cases of still born children since 1850, to the number of deaths under one year of age, we shall find that in each year separately, and in the aggregate of the five years, between one-fifth and one-fourth (accurately 20.77 per cent.) of all who have been born in Boston during the time, have not lived so long as twelve months.

Advancing another step, to those under five years of age, we find the number of deaths since January 1, 1850, to have been 9,221, or an annual average of 1,844. Now we find the population under that age, in June 1850, to have been 17,084, and in June 1855, it was 20,212, giving a mean of 18,648, which shows that the annual average rate of mortality of those under this age was about one in ten. The increase in the population of this class during the five years, was 3,128, and the excess of deaths of this class in 1854 over those of 1850, was 321, showing so far as this one fact goes, that the rate of mortality of this class in our city has somewhat increased during the time covered by the dates of observation.

The mean population under 15 years of age as deduced from Table II., page 25, is found to be 45,168, and the annual average of deaths during the same five years, since 1850, of the same class of the population, was 2,108, showing that this class sustained a mortality of one death in 21½ of the population annually, or 4.67 per cent., that is, only 533 in every 1,000 reach the age of fifteen years.* The mean population over fifteen years of age was 104,940, and the annual average

* In England, 674 of the males, and 700 of the females in 1,000, of the respective sexes, reach the age of fifteen years.—Samuel Brown, F. S. S., &c.

number of deaths of these over the same age, was 1,845, giving only one death in a trifle less than 57, of this class of the population, or 1.76 per cent. as their annual rate of mortality.

In the above deductions from reliable data will be found many points suggesting serious reflection to thinking minds, without extended comments from us here. The innocent young among us, who have not the ability to appeal in their own behalf, suffer an unduly severe proportion of the weight of disease and death. It will also be observed that the life of males is far more precarious in early life, than that of females. This disparity is greatest at the beginning of life, and gradually diminishes up to the age of fifteen.

At the period of life between the ages of fifteen and thirty, the ratio of the mortality of the sexes changes, and more females than males die; and this greater liability to death among females, continues up to the age of forty, when it is again reversed, giving a preponderance of male deaths between the ages of forty and sixty. After this last named period of life, the female deaths predominate at an increasing rate, even to the extreme ages. It must be borne in mind, that this is merely the comparative mortality of the sexes. In order to determine accurately the relative liability to death of the sexes at different periods of life, we must obtain the ratio which the deaths of each sex, at different ages, bore to the living of each sex at the same ages. We have not the data to do this, but we learn by the United States Census of 1850, that the number of each sex then living at different ages, was as follows, in Suffolk County and in the whole State. We also

annex from the compendium of the United States Census, issued from the Census office last year, the proportions of the sexes in the State at the time the Census was taken in 1850.

Ages.	Suffolk County.		Massachusetts.		No. of Females to every 100 males in the State.	Ages.	Suffolk County.		Massachusetts.		No. of Females to every 100 Males in the State.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.			Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
Under 1,	1,904	2,057	11,527	11,466	98.2	50 to 60	2,968	3,587	28,340	31,293	110.4
1 to 5,	6,603	6,641	45,460	44,544		60 to 70	1,318	1,833	16,743	19,807	118.3
5 to 10,	7,086	7,193	51,148	50,697	99.1	70 to 80	429	685	7,784	10,003	128.5
10 to 15,	6,246	6,475	49,129	48,034	97.7	80 to 90	95	180	2,335	3,420	146.4
15 to 20,	6,323	7,622	48,868	56,044	114.6	90 to 100	5	21	197	393	199.4
20 to 30,	16,074	18,866	101306	107856	106.4	Over 100	1	1	4	9	225.0
30 to 40,	12,260	12,041	72,540	70,002	96.5	Unknown,	544	65	1,016	177	17.4
40 to 50,	6,766	6,590	47,696	47,612	99.8	Total,	68,622	73,857	484093	501357	96.5

In the foregoing statement, the first column (Suffolk County) includes 134,882, in the City of Boston; 6,664 in Chelsea, and 933 in North Chelsea, making a total of 142,479, *white population*, to which alone the whole abstract has reference. It will be perceived that the proportion between the males and females in Suffolk County alone, differs from that in the whole State, especially in the earlier ages. Of those under fifteen years of age, for instance, the males predominate in the State, whereas the females predominate in Suffolk County.

In relation to some of the points which we have recently held in review, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff submits the following observations pertaining to the mortality of the whole Commonwealth, in his Registration Report for the year 1854.

"It is a well established fact, that the greatest number of deaths occur in early infancy. There died in

the year 1854, 4,188 children under one year of age; of whom 2,321 were males, 1,786 were females, and 81 were reported as of unknown sex. The number of those who died before attaining the age of five years, amounted to 8,079,—4,337 males, 3,637 females, and 105 of unascertained sex,—being 38.15 per cent. of all the deaths that occurred during the year 1854, whose ages were reported. Between the ages of 20 and 30, the next most fatal period of life, there died 1,109 males, and 1,493 females, making a total of 2,602 individuals. The following table, prepared from the abstracts in the Reports of the present and last two years, exhibits similar results for the three years:—

Year.	SEX.	Total.	Under 1.	Under 5.	20 and under 30.	All oth'rs.
1852.	Males, - - - -	8,978	2,026	3,719	808	4,451
	Females, - - -	9,396	1,641	3,101	1,285	5,010
	Unknown, - - -	108	83	94	—	14
	Totals, - - -	18,482	3,750	6,914	2,093	9,475
1853.	Males, - - - -	9,942	2,248	4,192	976	4,774
	Females, - - -	10,210	1,807	3,595	1,307	5,308
	Unknown, - - -	149	120	125	—	24
	Totals, - - -	20,301	4,175	7,912	2,283	10,106
1854.	Males, - - - -	10,710	2,321	4,337	1,109	5,264
	Females, - - -	10,558	1,786	3,637	1,493	5,428
	Unknown, - - -	146	81	105	—	41
	Totals, - - -	21,414	4,188	8,079	2,602	10,733
Aggregate.	Males, - - - -	29,630	6,595	12,248	2,893	14,489
	Females, - - -	30,164	5,234	10,333	4,085	15,746
	Unknown, - - -	403	284	324	—	79
	Totals, - - -	60,197	12,113	22,905	6,978	30,314

The above table shows, that during the three years—1852, 1853, and 1854—60,197 individuals died within the Commonwealth; 12,113, or 20.12 per cent. of whom were under one year of age, 22,905, or 38.05 per cent., were under five years of age, 6,978, or 11.59 per cent., were over twenty, and under thirty years of age. About one-half of all who died during these years, deceased either in infancy, under the age of five years, or having passed the period of youth and entered into adult age, died between the ages of twenty and thirty years. The same table shows, as does also other tables, that a majority of the children who die early are males, and that of those who die after having arrived to maturity, the females are most numerous.

The above facts are exhibited in a stronger view, when the results of the registration of previous years are added to those which are deduced from the tables of this year's Report."

The same general principles obtain, in relation to these points in other places, with the exception of the fact that in *cities* there are more males than females in the total of deaths. We will, however only add a short statement compiled from the last Report of the Inspector (Registrar) of New York City.

	Deaths in New York City 1850–1854, inclusive.							Deaths in Boston during the same years.		
Years.	Total.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Excess under 20.	Excess Males und'r 20.	Excess Males over 20.	Tot'l excess of Males.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1850	16,978	10,567	6,411	4,156	1,021	317	1,338	1,887	1,780	3,667
1851	22,024	14,349	7,675	6,674	1,995	331	2,326	1,966	1,889	3,855
1852	21,601	12,946	8,655	4,291	1,632	485	2,117	1,902	1,834	3,736
1853	22,702	14,578	8,124	6,454	936	822	1,758	2,203	2,081	4,284
1854	28,568	17,886	10,682	7,204	1,152	810	1,962	2,294	2,147	4,441
Total,	115,873	70,226	41,647	28,779	6,736	2,765	9,501	10,252	9,731	19,983

In connection with these abstracts, we will quote the following pertinent remarks of Dr. Downing, the City Inspector.

"Statisticians seldom fail to notice the correspondence existing in the sums of any regular series of events. In seeking to discover rules, any thing that has a constant relation, has its import; every ratio may, upon investigation, lead to some desired explanation, hence the benefit to be derived from instituting comparisons.

The greater exposure of male *adults* is usually assigned as a reason for their excess; but that of male *children* has not yet received a solution that is deemed fully satisfactory."

When commenting on the disparity in the ratio of mortality of the different classes of our population, (page 46,) allusion was made to the desirableness of elucidating other points, did the data allow their elimination. We have found the material for pursuing inquiry on a single point. The City Registrar's Report for 1855, is not yet completed, of course, as the year has not terminated; but through the kindness of that officer, we have been enabled to examine and collate the records of deaths during the twelvemonth, beginning Nov. 1, 1854, and ending October 31, 1855. This embraces a period of just one year, at the middle point of which the Census was taken. The deaths were 3,952, which is a very fair average in the mortality of Boston. In the absence of any abstract in the printed Reports or elsewhere, showing the number of deaths in the several wards of the City, we had special reference to particular points, and although our conclusions would more nearly approximate the truth of a

general law, did they cover a longer period of time, yet they are accurate for the single year, which, as we have stated, is a fair representative year in the health of our City.

Of the 3,952 deaths during this period of time, no less than 1,036, or 26.21 per cent. were of infants, under one year of age. During the months of July, August and September, 1855, there were 1,262 deaths, being nearly one-third of all that occurred during the twelve months; of these 417, or a little over 33 per cent., were not one year old, and 751, which is 59.51 per cent., were of children under five years.

But our chief design was to exhibit the contrast in the comparative mortality in different prescribed sections of the City, as we had been able to do in reference to special classes of citizens. The records were not sufficiently minute in detail to point out this fact in relation to certain special districts, well-known and long noted for their extreme salubrity, or fatality, the latter rendered so by the most obvious causes, which are removable. We were compelled to adopt those artificial divisions of the City, which had been made for other considerations, and are termed wards.

Comparing the number of deaths in the several wards, with their population, a striking contrast becomes patent in the proportional rate of mortality; some wards suffering nearly twice as much as others.

For the sake of comparison, let us consider *wards six* and *seven*, which occupy opposite sides of the City in a middle section between its northern and southern extremes.

Ward *six* lies on the western side of the City, and

embraces that elevated portion between Cambridge, Temple, Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, with Charles River for the remainder of its boundary. This section is well located by nature for drainage and comparatively pure air, having the Common contiguous on the south, and the water on the west. It includes the site of the State House, and covers the western slope of the hill on which the capitol is so conspicuous. This region is inhabited by many of our most opulent, as well as many of our more indigent citizens. More than one half of all the colored population of our City dwell in ward six. The population of this ward is shown by the Census to be 8,890 native, and 2,617 foreign, making a total of 11,597; and the deaths during the twelvemonth were 167, being a little less than *one in seventy* (69.4) of the population. This is 1.44 per cent., and proved to be the most healthy ward in the City during the period of observation.

Ward *seven* lies on the easterly side of the middle portion of the City, and is bounded by a line running from Central Wharf, up Milk street to Washington, thence to Winter, through that to Tremont, thence to West, and down through West and Bedford streets, in nearly a straight direction to the water of the harbor at the foot of Summer street, having the shore for the remainder of its boundary. This embraces Fort Hill, the whole of Broad street, Federal street, &c., localities well known for their insalubrity. It also contains some first class residences in the vicinity of Summer, Bedford and Washington streets, and between Winter and West streets. But a large portion of its territory is densely peopled, badly drained, low and filthy. Its

population consists of 4,043 American, and 14,387 foreign citizens, making a total of 18,430, only 22 of whom are colored. The deaths during the twelvemonth were 505, which is *one in thirty-six and a half*, or 2.74 per cent. of its population, being in comparison with the mortality of ward six, as 23 to 12. Thus, as will be seen at a glance, ward *seven* exhibits nearly twice the mortality that ward six does. Had the proportion of deaths to the living, been as low in ward *seven* as it was in ward *six*, there would have been only 265 deaths during the twelvemonth, which would have been a saving of no less than 240 lives in that single ward during one brief year. This would have been no less than 1200 lives saved at the same rate during the past five years. Who can say that this might not have been done by proper sanatory regulations, which are specifically under the power of the City government. Are not the protection and preservation of life as much the subjects of municipal regard as the protection of property? It is made so in other countries at least. In England for instance, the constituted authorities by law prevent the habitation of such places as may be found in ward *seven*, huddled by large numbers of its population.

In ward *six* there are 1463 dwellings, and 11,597 persons to occupy them; in ward *seven* there are only 1009 inhabited houses, and no less than 18,430 human beings to stay in them. In ward *six* there are 14 houses having over five families in each, and in ward *seven* there are 274 houses, each having more than five families in them. The average number of persons to a family is the same in both of these wards, but the

average number of families to a house in ward *six* is only 1.47, while in ward *seven* it is 3.41.

But it is unnecessary to pursue this contrast further. Ward eight is in almost every particular in like condition with ward seven. It joins the latter on the south, and sustains even a still higher rate of mortality. But without further comment, we here subjoin a tabulated statement of the population in the several wards, together with the mortality during the twelvemonth above considered, which commenced six months before, and ended six months after taking the census, also some other facts tending to show the density of the population in the several wards of the City.

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Population,	19,264	15,963	13,175	7,912	10,428	11,597	18,430	12,690	9541	12553	13164	16612	161429
Deaths,	519	394	291	142	194	167	505	351	172	230	303	415	3,952
1 death in	32.6	40.5	45.3	55.7	53.8	69.4	36.5	35.9	55.5	54.6	43.4	40.	40.84
Per cent. to populat'n,	3.07	2.53	2.21	1.80	1.86	1.44	2.74	2.77	1.80	1.83	2.30	2.50	2.45
HOUSES.													
Inhab. by 1 Fam.,	1,030	785	581	463	808	1,045	470	692	689	656	1,052	1,203	9,474
Inhab. by 2 Fam.,	264	616	223	60	306	257	95	153	308	278	365	582	3,507
Inhab. by 3 Fam.,	166	150	127	29	84	93	63	75	76	102	112	107	1,184
Inhab. by 4 Fam.,	113	50	80	14	34	42	55	52	26	58	61	48	633
Inhab. by 5 Fam.,	76	18	53	7	14	12	52	37	12	33	17	21	352
Over 5 and under 10,	99	17	54	22	10	13	241	79	23	57	22	15	651
10 and under 15,	16	1	2	4		1	30	6	2	3	1	2	68
Over 15,	1	1	1				3	2	1	1			10
Whole No. of Inhabited Houses,	1,765	1,638	1,121	599	1,256	1,463	1,009	1,096	1137	1,188	1,630	1,978	15,880
Whole No. of Families,	3,744	2,913	2,393	952	1,941	2,160	3,441	2,290	1887	2,374	2,608	3,107	29,810
Av. No. of Fam. to 1 house,	2.12	1.77	2.13	1.58	1.54	1.47	3.41	2.08	1.65	1.99	1.60	1.57	1.87
Av. No. persons to 1 house,	10.91	9.74	11.73	13.20	8.30	8.92	18.26	11.57	8.39	10.56	8.13	8.39	10.16
Av. No. persons to 1 Family,	5.14	5.48	5.50	8.31	5.37	5.37	5.35	5.54	5.05	5 29	5.08	5.34	5.41

Another important point connected with the mortality of our City, but not peculiar to it, is comprised in the fact that a much larger number of deaths occur during the summer and early autumnal months, than at other seasons of the year. This is a truism which applies to all parts of our Commonwealth. In the cities, however, August shows the highest rate of mortality, while in country communities, September generally proves to be the most fatal month. The various months do not furnish so great a disparity in the number of deaths in Boston, as would be the case were it not the custom of large numbers of our citizens to leave the City during the hot season of the year. Many entire families spend the summer in some country retreat, while the number of those having no family who go to the country at this season, embraces many thousands.

The per cent. of mortality in summer would be much increased, could we compare the number of deaths with the actual residents at that time. But as it is, we find, without exception, that more deaths have occurred in August, each and every year for a long period, than in any other month.

The following abstract will show at one view, the number of deaths in each month of each of the last five years, in the City; also the proportion of the aggregate mortality which was sustained by each month:

Months.	Deaths.						
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	Perc'nt.
January, - -	313	302	280	357	410	1,662	8.31
February, - -	294	306	263	317	350	1,530	7.66
March, - - -	350	326	293	339	373	1,681	8.41
April, - - -	296	294	272	339	412	1,613	8.07
May, - - -	301	331	242	330	320	1,524	7.63
June, - - -	279	290	244	263	349	1,425	7.13
July, - - -	271	320	365	383	496	1,835	9.18
August, - -	396	409	433	503	548	2,289	11.45
September, -	328	376	372	436	393	1,905	9.53
October, - -	261	290	306	316	273	1,446	7.24
November, - -	269	289	330	333	264	1,485	7.43
December, - -	309	322	336	368	253	1,588	7.94
Total,	3,667	3,855	3,736	4,284	4,441	19,983	100.

By the foregoing it will be noticed that nearly eleven and a half per cent. of all the deaths in Boston during the last five years, took place in the month of August. As before stated, this proportion appears less than it really is, in consequence of the absence of some thousands of our citizens from the city at that time. Yet it is sufficient to show that the period since 1850, has been one of comparative health.

It is a well established fact, that the light or heavy mortality of the summer season, as compared with the rest of the year, is one of the criteria by which the degree of health in any place, or for any period of time, may be determined. The various epidemics and infantile diseases usually prevail at this season, and they are noted for their influence in giving character to the measure of mortality. So important is this fact that we have taken considerable labor to present some of

the more prominent epidemics and infantile diseases that have proved fatal in the City and in the State during the past five years, and annexed Consumption and Pneumonia—the two principal diseases of the lungs. First, will be found those of the City, afterwards those of the whole State arranged in two Tables — one giving the numbers, and the other the percentage, of those who have deceased, of these several diseases during the various months of the year; also the numbers and percentage at several specified ages, &c. They are exceedingly important tables and will exhibit at a glance many notable points of great interest, to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter.

TABLE VIII.

Exhibiting the number of deaths that have occurred in Boston from some of the most fatal diseases, during each month of the last five years, 1850–1854, *inclusive.*

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dysentery, - -	19	12	19	6	11	11	76	196	177	79	37	16	659
Typhus Fever, - -	62	35	34	51	40	46	31	50	53	60	71	70	603
Measles, - - -	73	72	58	41	46	27	26	38	18	16	39	75	529
Erysipelas, - -	25	14	25	21	25	20	10	10	5	6	15	10	186
Scarlatina, - -	93	69	59	44	51	68	48	52	19	32	65	82	682
Croup, - - -	83	58	53	55	45	27	33	21	28	45	65	89	612
Cholera Infantum, -	1	—	2	—	1	2	78	167	115	24	7	—	397
Infantile, - -	142	117	113	111	102	88	133	189	137	99	119	112	1,462
Teething, - -	37	45	63	46	34	29	79	142	123	59	43	38	738
Consumption, - -	279	281	290	321	317	250	289	237	266	297	298	296	3,421
Pneumonia, - -	152	130	160	115	95	70	47	30	38	62	76	133	1,108

TABLE IX.

Showing the NUMBER *of deaths that have occurred in Massachusetts from several specified causes, during the several months of the year, and at different periods of life, during the last five years,* 1850—1854 *inclusive.*

Months.	Dysentery.	Typhus Fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Erysipelas.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Teething.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.
January, -	58	243	121	371	78	261	10	62	1658	513
February, -	71	176	121	347	79	231	9	85	1585	574
March, - -	70	195	147	357	100	237	18	105	1830	666
April, - -	56	201	120	332	83	178	14	89	1766	549
May, - -	62	181	110	299	76	143	14	72	1817	374
June, - -	122	166	67	249	80	117	38	64	1595	229
July, - -	633	216	76	198	48	95	323	160	1694	155
August, - -	1899	368	107	179	53	85	765	340	1795	122
September, -	2031	479	72	147	55	126	653	330	1848	139
October, - -	829	600	42	179	43	226	186	143	1816	218
November, -	167	448	70	226	67	274	29	90	1662	282
December, -	72	324	118	281	54	325	11	86	1769	472
Unknown, -	15	5	—	2	2	3	4	—	33	5
Total,	6085	3602	1171	3168	818	2301	2074	1626	20,868	4298
Males, - -	3067	1957	595	1555	418	1243	1065	831	8482	2289
Females, -	2944	1644	571	1601	398	1043	990	793	12,365	1999
Unknown, -	74	1	5	12	2	15	19	2	21	10
Ages.										
Under 5, -	3914	250	987	2256	224	1925	2057	1624	1732	2241
5 to 10, -	371	211	95	697	16	337	11	2	259	196
10 to 15, -	107	238	18	89	22	18	2	—	442	62
15 to 20, -	103	545	23	35	57	3	—	—	1858	86
20 to 30, -	263	941	15	32	91	2	—	—	5486	249
30 to 40, -	264	471	16	26	78	2	—	—	3699	237
40 to 50, -	233	322	4	13	68	—	—	—	2383	222
50 to 60, -	208	264	3	3	87	2	—	—	1838	229
60 to 70, -	219	168	4	2	81	2	—	—	1627	277
70 to 80, -	219	132	—	2	55	2	—	—	1117	302
Over 80, -	139	43	3	1	35	—	—	—	264	168
Unknown, -	45	17	3	12	4	8	4	—	163	29
Totals,	6085	3602	1171	3168	818	2301	2074	1626	20,868	4298

TABLE X.

Showing the PERCENTAGE *of deaths that have occurred in Massachusetts from several specified causes, during the several months of the year, and at different periods of life, during the last five years,* 1850–1854, *inclusive.*

Months.	Dysentery.	Typhus Fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Erysipelas.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Teething.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.
January, -	.95	6.75	10.33	11.72	9.54	11.35	.48	3.81	7.95	11.93
February, -	1.17	4.89	10.33	10.96	9.66	10.04	.43	5.23	7.60	13.35
March, - -	1.15	5.41	12.55	11.28	12.22	10.29	.86	6.46	8.77	15.49
April, - -	.92	5.58	10.25	10.48	10.15	7.74	.68	5.47	8.46	12.88
May, - -	1.02	5.02	9.39	9.44	9.29	6.22	.68	4.43	8.71	8.69
June, - -	2.00	4.61	5.72	7.86	9.78	5.08	1.83	3.94	7.64	5.32
July, - -	10.40	6.00	6.49	6.25	5.87	4.12	15.57	9.84	8.12	3.60
August, - -	31.21	10.21	9.14	5.65	6.48	3.69	36.89	20.91	8.60	2.83
September, -	33.38	13.30	6.15	4.64	6.72	5.48	31.48	20.30	8.86	3.22
October, - -	13.62	16.66	3.59	5.65	5.26	9.82	8.97	8.79	8.70	5.06
November, -	2.75	12.44	5.98	7.14	8 19	11.91	1.40	5.53	7.96	6.55
December, -	1.18	8.99	10.08	8.87	6.60	14.13	.54	5.29	8.48	10.97
Unknown, -	.25	.14	—	.06	.24	.13	.19	—	.15	.11
Total,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Males, - -	50.42	54.33	50.81	49.10	51.10	54.02	51.06	51.11	40.64	53.26
Females, -	48.38	45.64	48.76	50.55	48.66	45.32	48.22	48.77	59.25	46.51
Unknown, -	1.20	.03	.43	.35	.24	.66	.92	.12	.11	.23
Ages.										
Under 5, -	64.32	6.94	84.29	71.21	27.38	83.66	99.18	99.88	8.30	52.14
5 to 10, -	6.10	5.86	8.12	22.00	1.96	14.64	.54	.12	1.24	4.56
10 to 15, -	1.76	6.61	1.54	2.80	2.69	.78	.09	—	2.12	1.44
15 to 20, -	1.69	15.13	1.97	1.10	6.97	.13	—	—	8.90	2.00
20 to 30, -	4.32	26.12	1.28	1.01	11.12	.09	—	—	26.29	5.79
30 to 40, -	4.34	13.08	1.37	.82	9.54	.09	—	—	17.72	5.51
40 to 50, -	3.83	8.94	.34	.41	8.31	—	—	—	11.42	5.17
50 to 60, -	3.42	7.33	.25	.10	10.64	.09	—	—	8.82	5.33
60 to 70, -	3.60	4.66	.34	.07	9.90	.09	—	—	7.79	6.45
70 to 80, -	3.60	3.67	—	.07	6.72	.09	—	—	5.35	7.03
Over 80, -	2.28	1.19	.25	.03	4.28	—	—	—	1.27	3.91
Unknown, -	.74	.47	.25	.38	.49	.34	.19	—	.78	.67
Total,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

The most substantial indication of true and permanent prosperity of any people, is that which exhibits a high degree of public health. Of any communities that enjoys the most real happiness, and is best fitted to fill all the great purposes of human existence, which possesses, individually and in the aggregate, the best physical condition. Public Health is to the masses, what personal health is to the individual. But it is not our intention here to give an exegesis on health. Its propositions and importance are sufficiently obvious to thinking minds. It is equally true that the subject of public health is under control, in a very great measure, by sanitary regulations, instituted by those who have the governing power. The matter, however, has been greatly overlooked for many years past, especially in young and vigorous communities like those of our country. Some of our larger cities, not excepting our own, have suffered, and are suffering vastly more than we are aware of, the sad consequences of sanitary neglect. We have so long been accustomed to give this point of municipal regard, but little care and attention, that a general apathy prevails and passes from one civic administration to its successor almost without a thought. The consequences of this neglect are becoming so apparent in many of our American cities that it has arrested the attention of the philanthropic among us, and facts of a deeply deadly shade are rising in a rugged column as a monument to past indifference, and a warning lesson for present and future action. The sombre inscription will be read in years to come, with ineffective grief.

Many among us have been accustomed to look far

away to the crowded pest-germs of London, Leeds, and Liverpool, and the squalid occupiers of contracted, filthy underground apartments of these and other continental cities, for the prevalence of moral and physical degradation, for accumulated disease, and premature death; while in like manner and with similar emotions, the enlightened few, in the secondary cities of our own country are raising a warning voice lest these lesser communities should become as bad as Boston and New York. We seem content to breathe a thank-offering that we are not as other places, while our more favored neighbors are lending us their by no means misplaced commiseration. But transatlantic cities are atoning for the past by present exertion; while we seem dreaming, they are acting. The constituted authorities, supported and urgently prompted by the general government, have already emptied the cellars of many of the larger towns in England, of tens of thousands of their occupants, and by law pronounced these underground rooms untenantable. Municipal regulations prescribe what places shall not be used as habitations for human beings, and define the least amount of space that shall be appropriated to each person, in the various lodging houses. An efficient health officer has the sanction of Parliament* for visiting the abodes of the lower classes, and where it is deemed essential to health to order a cleansing and whitewashing, which, if it is not done in a given specified time, is done under his own supervision, by men

* See "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act," 12 & 13 Vict. Chap. 111, Sect. 3. Also Police Acts of Manchester, (Sect. 86,) Birmingham, Liverpool, &c.

whom he employs for the purpose, and the occupier or *owner* of the premises is held liable for the expense.

In our own country, very little has as yet been done by civic lawmakers for the relief of communities from an unnecessarily high rate of mortality. More doubtless will be done by constituted authorities in American cities, when public attention is more strongly and more thoroughly called to the alarming facts that have, and are taking place in all of our densely peopled communities. City governments will act upon the consideration that it is as much a duty to legislate for the protection of life as for the protection of property.

Says the late sagacious Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, "to all natural evil the author of Nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Pestilential fevers furnish no exception to this remark. The means of preventing them are as much under the power of human reason and industry, as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of the truth of this opinion, that I look for the time when our courts of law shall punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction." We fully subscribe to these sentiments, and consider the time rapidly approaching.

This remark was made by a distinguished American philanthropist, but the British Board of Health with the Earle of Carlisle (Lord Morpeth,) at its head, most laudably assume for the English Parliament, the honor of first recognizing the principle. They say, "Parliament has legislated on the conclusion, submitted with an accumulation of demonstrable evidence, that the causes of epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases

are removable, and that the neglect on the part of the constituted authorities to remove such causes, as far as they are obviously within their control, is a punishable offence. The foundation which the legislature has thus laid for the physical, and consequently the moral improvement of the people is recognized. Half a century ago it was said by a great physician and philanthropist, that the time would come when the legislature would punish communities for neglecting the known means of preserving the public health, and that prediction the British Parliament has been the first to realize."

The relative degree of public health, and the comparative freedom from undue mortality, in any community, at any period of time, may be known in two ways. The conclusion from these separate processes of reasoning on the subject will be the same, although one will give much more accuracy than the other. The first is where we have given;—the location, space allotted to each individual, condition as to cleanliness, dampness, drainage, purity of the water, and purity of the air, &c.; in short, the extent to which the general and well established laws governing health and life, are observed or violated. The second method is where we have given;—the various correctly recorded facts pertaining to the mortality for a sufficient period of time. By the latter method, the degree of salubrity or fatality, can be determined with mathematical precision, and exhibit to the living the exact expectation of life.

But without knowing all the facts connected with registration, a close approximation to the truth can be estimated by knowing, *first*, the proportion which deaths from epidemics bore to the whole mortality; and,

second, the proportion of infantile mortality, for these two points are found to move very accurately in the same direction as the aggregate of deaths. This relation is so constant that these two items, as before hinted, may safely be considered as reliable criteria in estimating the comparative health of different places or different times.

If we now refer to tables VIII., IX. and X., on pages 61, 62 and 63, we shall notice that a very large proportion of the deaths, both in Boston and in the whole State, were from epidemic diseases, and those which are peculiar to persons of the early ages; and further, that, the excessive summer and autumnal mortality is produced by the excessive fatality of these diseases at that period of the year. It is also a demonstrable truth that these are the very diseases which are produced by causes that are removable, hence they are, to a great extent, under the control of government.

We have shown in the tabulated statement on page 58, that the weight of mortality in Boston, fell chiefly on certain much neglected portions of the City, particularly in wards seven and eight. Had the whole City been as healthy as ward six (and this ward contains more than half of the colored population of the City, whose mortality, on the authority of the City Registrar, is greater than that of the whole City,) nearly 2,000 lives would have been saved in the single year of 1855. This, it will be remembered, was in a comparatively healthy year, when no unusual epidemic prevailed. We forbear to announce what would have been the case in a year like that of 1847 or 1849, when epidemics swelled the mortality to 3.10 and 3.79, instead of 2.45

per cent. No one will be surprised at these facts, who will take the trouble to visit the abodes, many of them cellars, and nearly all crowded with a dying mass of human beings, which occupy the low land, much of it redeemed from the water, that lies in the northerly, easterly and southerly sections, and suburbs of Boston. They are equal to any thing we have ever been able to discover in European cities. Probably not one in a thousand of our more favored citizens have any correct idea of the low, dark, damp habitations grouped in badly drained and almost unscavenged neighborhoods where thousands, and we think we might safely say tens of thousands of our population dwell, amidst all the impurities of a polluted atmosphere, and personal uncleanliness. These are the hotbeds of typhus, dysentery and other epidemics, as well as diseases peculiar to children. The various exhalations of the human body, particularly when regardless of cleanliness, in an over crowded apartment, is ranked among the most deadly poisons known. It acts insidiously but with fatal certainty. This condition, especially when connected with a scanty supply of nourishing food, begets struma which ripens the system for an attack of any of the more severe epidemics in the adult, and cholera infantum, marasmus and convulsions in children.

The christian heart becomes faint at the thought made forcible by the actual knowledge that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, every way capable of becoming useful and respectable members of society, are doomed to exist, until a speedy or lingering death terminates their brief career, in places where the middling and better classes would not put their eatables.

These unfortunates moreover pay, relatively, a vastly higher rent in most cases, than those who enjoy far better accommodations. What adds more poignancy to the whole is, that this repulsive condition of things might, legitimately, be prevented by sanatory enactments. I know it may be, and is often said, that "we are no worse than New York and other cities," but this does not exculpate us nor remove easily preventable causes of disease and death in our own midst. We venture the assertion, without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, that if the City of Boston should have the care to adopt one half the precautionary measures for improving and preserving the public health of its citizens, that is carried into effect in almost every city of England, a future census, giving a correct statistical condition of our population, would show a greater degree of actual prosperity than can be brought about by any other change in our municipal policy.

A low physical condition begets, and is almost inseparably connected with, a low moral condition. Several years since, when the Sanitary Reform was in its infancy in England, a divine, writing upon this topic, invites us to "some close tenement, some narrow lodging, perhaps a single chamber for a whole family, dark, dirty, noisome, pestilential; the occupiers in rags, and faint for want of food," and he there asks us, "whether the beauties of the Christian character are likely to flourish in such an atmosphere as this?" "Whether modesty can bloom where common decency is impracticable?"*

* The Cause and Cure of Abject Poverty, by Rev. C. Girdlestone, M. A., Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire. See also, "Letters on the Unhealthy Condition of the Lower Class of Dwellings, especially in Large Towns," by the same author.

But this furnishes a rich theme for the theologian, to whom we would earnestly commend the text.

It is within our province, however, to refer to the fact that a low sanitary condition begets immorality and crime, as well as poverty. One of the most certain and frequent results of the moral indifference and physical torpidity produced by the domiciliary condition of vast numbers of our population, (the disgusting details of which we have too often seen, but have declined to narrate,) is that which seeks relief in stimulants. One potion of the adulterated poison used by the lower classes, creates an appetite for more. What of moral principle human nature affords, that has not been stupefied by other means, is deadened, and too often, apparently obliterated; and thus is opened the cause of a long catalogue of crimes which, in various ways become very expensive to the City. Our police stations and courts become crowded, our eleëmosynary and correctional institutions* become largely populated, and our tax-bills become augmented. But these points do not present the only, nor the greater items of treasure lost by sanitary neglect, as we shall have occasion to show in a future paragraph.

While on the topic of *expense* arising from removable causes of sickness and epidemic death, let us take another view of the matter. On a preceding page, we have held in comparison the sanitary and mortuary condition of two sections, centrally located, in the latidudinal direction of the City. These comprised wards six and

* During the past five years, the net expenses of the "House of Industry," on Deer Island, was over $320,000, and those of the "House of Correction" over $110,000.

seven, in which we found a great contrast. It was also observed that ward eight lying contiguous to ward seven on the south exhibited a higher rate of mortality than even ward seven. But the most fatal section of our City lies in the extreme northern part, in ward one. This embraces Commercial, a part of Ann (now North Street,) Fleet, Moon, the lower part of Hanover, Snowhill, Sheafe and other noted Streets, and exhibits a mortality in 1855, as shown in the figures on page 58, of 307 in every 10,000 inhabitants, or 3.07 per cent. Had the residents of this district or ward enjoyed the same immunity from disease and death which even ward six did, no less than 294 lives would have been saved in ward one during the brief period of twelve-months, and had it suffered no more than the City in the aggregate the deaths would have been 119 less within those limits during the same time.

Five of the wards of the City, (viz.—wards 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10,) sustained a mortality of considerably less than *two per cent.* We therefore feel fully justified in assuming *two per cent.* or one death to fifty of the population as a safe estimate to which the rate in our City might *easily* be reduced. This leaves a large margin, and is the highest rate that is considered proper to be permitted to exist by our transatlantic neighbors, in any of their crowded towns or cities. Now, if all over two per cent. of the mortality in Boston is preventable and unnecessary, and no one who will examine the subject will for a moment question the fact; then there have occurred *annually* during the five years since 1850 — a more healthy period than the preceding five years — no less than 994 unnecessary deaths, making a total of

4,970. Attending these, there are items of expense which it is difficult to estimate, such as arise from the production of widowhood and orphanage, premature funerals, &c., besides the loss of what the deceased might have earned. But this is not all. An extensive array of facts, from observations made in different localities, and at different times, demonstrate the truth that for every case of unnecessary death, there are, at least, twenty cases of preventable sickness. This is the lowest estimate given by investigators and authoritive writers on this subject. This would give the startling number—startling to those who have not thought of the matter—of 20,000 cases of sickness annually, in our City which might have been avoided. Add the items of expense from this source, to that from preventable deaths, and at the rate which Lord Morpeth,—sustained by an enormous weight of facts—sanctioned in a most elaborate speech in the British Parliament, the *annual* loss to Boston, arising from disease and death that might be prevented, amounts to $100,000. This sum, large as it appears, allows but $100 for the combined expenses of a single death and twenty cases of sickness, and most undoubtedly falls below the truth. It is moreover extraneous from that which we have alluded to as flowing through the channels of crime, intemperance, and other immoralities. Truly might we adopt the language of an able foreign writer in reviewing the subject of sanitary reform, who says, "halve or quarter every item, if they appear exaggerated, and there will still remain the most remarkable *exposé* ever yet made of municipal extravagance. One broad principle," he adds, "may be safely enunciated in respect

to sanitary economics;—that it costs more money to permit disease than to prevent it."*

Such are some of the more prominent results of preventable epidemics. We have already stated that it is the settled opinion of all eminent sanitarians, both in this country and abroad, that epidemics are under human control, and need not exist to any noticeable extent. There is a large abundance of information to prove this beyond a doubt. It is not our intention here to go into extensive details to illustrate this point. We cannot well refrain from enforcing it, however, by one or two examples, which serve to throw great light on the subject. One of the most remarkable instances occurred in Baltimore during the general prevalence of the cholera in our cities, in 1849.

The population of this city was about 149,000. The site of the town is naturally salubrious, and parts of it are well built; but the districts near the river occupied by the poorer classes are low and damp, and liable to remittent and intermittent fevers, and, therefore, predisposed to cholera.

In the spring of 1849, the pestilence, which had attacked with great violence several neighboring places, appeared to be close upon the city. A general conviction prevailed, both among the authorities and the citizens, that uncleanliness had much to do with the development and spread of the disease; they therefore spared neither money nor labor to purify the city, and they gave the execution of the cleansing operations to experienced and energetic officers, who performed the work so vigorously, that it was generally admitted that

* British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.

never before had the town been in so clean a state, or so thoroughly purified, as during the summer months of the year 1849.

About the middle of June, while cholera was prevailing at New York, Cincinnati, and other places, north and west of Baltimore, diarrhœa broke out, and became general over the whole city, accompanied by another symptom which was universal, affecting even those who had no positive attack of diarrhœa; namely, an indefinable sense of oppression over the whole region of the abdomen, seldom amounting to pain, but constantly calling attention to that part of the body.

"At that time," says the medical officer of the city, "I felt assured that the poison which produced cholera pervaded the city; that it was brooding over us; that we were already under its influence, and I anticipated momentarily an outbreak of the epidemic. In about two weeks, however, from the commencement of this diarrhœa, and the prevalence of the uneasy sensation which accompanied it, these symptoms began to subside, and in a short time they wholly disappeared. Simultaneously with their disappearance, cholera broke out at Richmond, and other towns south of Baltimore. I then felt assured that the fuel necessary to co-operate with this poison did not exist in our city: that the cloud had past over us and left us unharmed."

No case of cholera was reported to the Board of Health or other authorities of the town as having occurred during this time; but on close examination, it was ascertained that four deaths had taken place from the disease in its most virulent form.

That the cholera poison had really pervaded the city,

was appallingly evinced by an event which occurred in its immediate vicinity.

The Baltimore almshouse is situated about two miles from the city, on sloping ground, remarkable for its beauty and salubrity, in immediate contiguity with the country-seats of several of the wealthy families of the town. It is surrounded by a farm of upwards of 200 acres, belonging to the establishment, for the most part under cultivation. The building is capable of accommodating between 600 and 700 inmates. An enclosure of about five acres, surrounded by a wall, adjoins the main building upon its north side. In the rear of this north wall is a ravine, which at one point approaches the wall to within about nine feet. This ravine is the outlet for all the filth of the establishment. It is dry in summer, but retentive of wet after rain. The space between the wall and the bed of the ravine is not under tillage, but is overgrown with a rank, weedy vegetation, common in rich waste soils. The physician of the establishment, under the same apprehension of an outbreak of cholera as had prevailed in Baltimore, had taken the same precautions against the disease, and had placed the establishment itself in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

On the first of July cholera attacked one of the inmates. On the seventh a second attack occurred. This was followed in rapid succession by other seizures, and within the space of one month 99 inmates of the establishment had perished by cholera.

Within the building and grounds the most diligent search failed to discover any thing that could account for this outbreak; but on examining the premises out-

side the northern wall, there was found a vast mass of filth, consisting of the overflowings of cess-pools, the drainage from pigsties, and the general refuse of the establishment. "In short," says the medical officer, "the whole space included between the ravine and the wall, upon its north side, was one putrid and pestilential mass, capable of generating, under the ardent rays of a midsummer sun, the most poisonous and deadly exhalations."

During the greater part of the time that this outbreak continued, a slight breeze set in pretty steadily from the north, conveying the poisonous exhalations from behind the north wall directly over the house.

The first persons attacked were those who happened to be particularly exposed to the air blowing from the north side of the building.

On the male side of the house there was no protection from the ravine. The female side was partially protected by three rows of trees. The residents on the women's side were more numerous than on the men's, but the attacks were considerably less. Among the paupers, those who slept in apartments exposed to the north were attacked, those not so exposed generally escaped. In the basement story of a building, opening directly to the north, and close to a spot which received the contents of one of the cesspools, 17 lunatics were lodged, all of whom were attacked, and all died.

Eight medical students were attached to the establishment, of whom four occupied apartments with a northern exposure, and four were lodged in rooms with a southern exposure. The four whose rooms were exposed to the north were attacked, the four whose rooms

were not thus exposed escaped. The manager, also, who slept in a room above that of the students, looking to the north, was attacked: his family, whose rooms looked to the south, escaped.

Men, after some difficulty and delay, were employed to remove the filth and drain the ravine, the whole surface of which, after having been thoroughly cleansed by a stream of water, was thickly covered with lime, over which was put a deep stratum of earth. The men employed in this work were attacked with cholera, as were some of the several inmates of the almshouse who had been dispersed throughout Baltimore, but the disease did not spread to any other persons in the city. From the 25th of July, the day on which the drainage was completed, the disease suddenly declined from 11 the day previous, to 3, and, by the 9th of August, had entirely disappeared. In the cases of Baltimore, and the Baltimore almshouse, a neglected spot was severely visited by the pestilence, while, by well-directed exertion, an entire city escaped. In England an instance lately occurred in which, by similar exertion, a particular spot escaped, while a populous town was devastated by the plague.

No town in Great Britain has ever been so severely visited by cholera as Newcastle, yet the garrison of Newcastle has wholly escaped. The barracks in which the garrison of Newcastle is quartered, are situated about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town. In houses at distances varying from 20 to 200 yards of the barrack gates, numerous deaths from cholera took place, and in a village 250 yards from the barracks, the pestilence prevailed to a frightful extent for

many days, numbering one or more victims in almost every cottage.

On the outbreak of the pestilence in the town, the medical officers of the garrison, with the sanction and assistance of their superior officers, exerted themselves with great promptitude and energy to carry into effect all the means at their command, calculated to lessen the severity of an attack from which they could not hope altogether to escape. The sewers, drains, privies, and ash-pits were thoroughly cleansed; all accumulations of filth were removed; the spots where such filth had been collected were purified; the freest possible ventilation was established day and night in living and sleeping rooms; overcrowding was guarded against; the diet of the residents was, as far as practicable, regulated; the men were strictly confined to barracks after evening roll-call, and were forbidden to go into the low and infected parts of the town; amusements were encouraged in the vicinity of the barracks; every endeavor was made to procure a cheerful compliance with the requirements insisted on, without exciting fear; and there was a medical inspection of the men twice, and of the women and children, once daily.

The influence of the epidemic poison upon the troops was demonstrated by the fact that among 519 persons, the total strength of the garrison, there were 451 cases of premonitory diarrhœa, of which 421 were among the 391 men, irrespective of the officers, women, and children, the attacks being in some instances obstinate, and recurring more than once. Yet such was the success of the judicious measures which had been adopted, that no case of cholera occurred within the barracks during the

whole period of the epidemic; and every case of diarrhœa was stopped from passing on to the developed stage of the disease: while in Newcastle there were upwards of 4,000 attacks, and 1,543 deaths.

The foregoing was so concisely and clearly expressed by the eminent Dr. Southwood Smith,* of London, that we ventured to adopt his language. Similar examples showing the effect of sanitary measures, might be given to fill volumes, but these are deemed ample. Examples showing the extent of sanitary *neglect*, may be found without going even so far as Baltimore. That we may not be misunderstood, we will copy a single statement from the graphic pages of our City Physician's report on the cholera in Boston, in 1849, the same season that we have spoken of it in Baltimore almshouse. On pages 172–3, our valued and distinguished friend Dr. H. G. Clark, says: "One cellar was reported by the police to be occupied nightly, as a sleeping apartment, by thirty-nine persons! In another, the tide had arisen so high that it was necessary to approach the bedside of a patient by means of a plank, which was laid from one stool to another; while the dead body of an infant was actually *sailing* about the room in its coffin!"

If any one will be likely to ask what can be done to remedy the evils herein-before alluded to, no one will be very likely to inquire whether more of the public treasure has been expended in improving the health and elevating the physical, moral, and social condition of our population, than has been appropriated to other matters of at least no greater importance. It is not to be expected that every thing essential can be done at

* Results of Sanitary Improvement. By Southwood Smith, M. D. London, 1854.

once, but there can be something done more than has been; at least Boston can be kept from growing worse, and that would be a good beginning, which, followed up, would eventuate in lasting good to the City, and in the salvation of human life, health and happiness, now sacrificed by preventable disease and premature death.

But it seems unnecessary to extend these comments. They appear amply sufficient to produce conviction.

The British General Board of Health, in an elaborate report on the "Summary of Experience on Disease and Comparative Rates of Mortality," concentrate a mass of incontestible evidence in some very valuable "conclusions and suggestions."

After giving these conclusions, which need not be repeated here, as they would not vary, but only corroborate the tenor of what we have said respecting Boston; and after expressing, in the most emphatic manner, a firm conviction "*that half the attainable period of human life is lost to all who are born;*" it is urged by way of suggestion, (pp. 77, 78,)—"That even if the injury done were confined to the persons creating the nuisances, they ought to be compelled to be clean; how much more where the innocent suffer for the guilty. That therefore sanitary measures ought without exception, to be compulsory; and so far from any injustice being done by compulsory measures, it is a gross injustice to the masses of town [city] populations, who have practically no voice in the matter, that sanitary improvements should be optional. And, that at least the Public Health Act [11 & 12 Vict., cap. 63,] ought to be applied, after due inquiry, without petition, wher-

ever it shall appear that upon the average of seven years—

1. The mortality has been greater than 20 to a thousand inhabitants; or,*

2. The proportion of deaths under one year old to the births, has been equal to 1 in 10; or,†

3. Where the proportion of epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases has been equal to 1 in 400; or,‡

4. Where the average age of all who have died has not exceeded 35 years; or,§

5. Where the average age of the adults who have died has not exceeded 56 years; or,||

6. Where the deaths under 20 years of age have exceeded the proportion of 40 per cent. of the whole deaths."¶ And it is added,—

"That irrespective of the medical considerations connected with improved health and prolonged life, it is manifest that the most perfect sanitary arrangements are the largest pecuniary economy."

The result of all that we have stated, of all investi-

* In *Boston*, while several of the Wards were much more healthy th this standard of 20 deaths to a thousand of the population, thereby showing that this degree is fully attainable, yet the other Wards have so far exceeded it as to swell the rate in the whole City much higher, insomuch that had the mortality in Boston been only 20 to the thousand, there would have been an average of 994 deaths less than there was in *each* of the last five years.

† In *Boston*, this proportion during the past five years has been *more than* two in ten.

‡ We have not calculated this point for *Boston*, but presume it is not so striking as the other points during the last five healthy years.

§ In *Boston*, the average age of all who died was, in 1850, 20.41; in 1851, 20; in 1852, 20.48; in 1853, 19.60; in 1854, 20.92; in the aggregate of the five years it was 20.28.

|| We have not the data to determine this point here.

¶ In *Boston*, the deaths under 20 years of age exceeded 56 per cent. during the five years last past.

gations at home and abroad, may now be focalized in the single sentence, that, *localized* FILTH, *accompanied with moisture, constitutes the great source of excessive disease and death.* Any fatal epidemic, whatever it may be, that prevails in one year or another, visits most oppressively, the same localities in our city, and similarly conditioned sections in any city. It is no difficult matter to state beforehand, what particular districts and neighborhoods will sustain the chief weight of usual or unusual mortality.

In hot weather, there is naturally more moisture in the air than at lower temperatures. When there is the more moisture suspended in the atmosphere, there is a greater capacity also for it to contain more of the pestilential emanations of corrupt and corrupting matter. Hence, in the warm months, particularly when the summer is somewhat advanced, there is the highest mortality (See Tables IX. and X., pages 62 and 63,) from the severer epidemic and infantile diseases. But whatever view we take of the subject, all point, with the most potent significance, to the fact which will bear repeating, that, LOCALIZED FILTH ACCOMPANIED WITH MOISTURE IS THE CHIEF SOURCE OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY, and this suggests the remedy. Whatever will have a tendency to check the accumulation of this, will have a tendency to check the increase of the evil results hitherto described; whatever will overcome or remove this, will overcome and extirpate the high rates of mortality, before stated.

The complete removal of all refuse, animal and vegetable matter, from the vicinity of habitations, should be authoritively commanded at all times, but particularly

in warm weather. A complete system of drainage and sewerage, should be in successful operation at all times, but especially during the hot season. An efficient public regard for out-door cleanliness, would beget a better regard for indoor cleanliness, by the occupiers of unhealthy tenements, and thus save, probably in half the cases, the necessity for compulsory appliances within the domicil. The inhabitation of cellars and other damp apartments should be entirely prohibited. We know of no city which has so large a proportion of its inhabited territory, once covered by water, now redeemed, or more correctly, partially redeemed, for much of it has never been brought from the reach of the tide, as is the case with Boston. This imposes upon us redoubled obligations for large exertions. The concentrated poison and filth exhaled from too many persons, in crowded apartments, should not be permitted. Suitable means for efficient ventilation should everywhere be insisted upon, but the change, however frequent, of an impure, pestiferous atmosphere, is no substitute for ventilation.

All public nuisances, tending to freight the air we breathe, with lethiferous vapors, should be blotted out of existence. Among these may be named the unwholesome and unchristian custom of intramural cemeteries. The revolting idea of burying the dead within cities and villages, did not exist until long after the Christian era, as is evident from both sacred and profane history.*

* Luke vii : 12. In A. D., 381, the Theodosian code prohibited interments within the walls of the city. This was ratified also by Justinian, in A. D., 529. In Charlemagne's Capitularies, A. D., 827, we find "*Nemo in ecclesia sepeliatur.*" But in 1565, we find the Archbishop of Milan ordering a return to the custom

It is of comparatively modern origin. Many of the words relating to burial, in the Greek and Latin, signify, literally, "*to carry out;*" and the circumstances connected with the resuscitation of the son of the widow of Nain, indicate the Jewish custom. But of late years, much has been said and written against the practice, and in favor of extramural sepulture. The British Government, during the last ten or fifteen years, have created commissions, instituted enquiries, and accumulated sufficient evidence to prove the insalubrity of city burying places. Public and private individuals, have enlightened the people, and urged an expiation of past absurdity. But the tenacity with which some cling to the "superstition" is represented in the following question, which, with slight variety of expression, was again and again repeated by members of the House of Commons to the committee. "Do you think that there would be any objection to burying bodies with a certain quantity of quick-lime, sufficient to destroy the coffin and *the whole thing* in a given time?" With this "dissolving view" we feel inclined to leave the subject, but must with satisfaction refer to *Père La Chaise,* the father of rural resting-places for the dead. Notwithstanding our Mount Auburn, Greenwood and Laurel Hill, still our cities are sadly Golgothal. There are eight cemeteries within our own city, which have received corpses

of suburban cemeteries; and a century afterwards "the great Sir Christopher Wren," in his plan for rebuilding London, advocated the same thing.

Adam Clarke, the Divine, commenting on Luke vii : 12, pertinently says, "No burial-places should be tolerated *within* cities or towns; much less in or about *churches* and *chapels.* This custom is excessively injurious. Superstition first introduced a practice, which self-interest and covetousness continue to maintain."

this year. Certain restrictions were put upon some of them in 1853, by the City Government, but have been recently removed by the same power. Thus the City of Boston and the City of London, are both moving in the matter, but it happens to be in opposite directions; for while passing through the press, the welcome voice of authority comes to us, across the ocean, announcing that, with the year 1855, "the last of the city grave-yards were permanently closed in the city of London."*

Without extending our remarks to an undue length, we propose to allude to two great sanitary measures, in which the public generally can do much. These relate to Public Bath and Wash-houses, and to Model Lodging Houses. And here we must also draw largely upon the experience of our foreign neighbors, where both have been extensively and successfully adopted, for by so doing, we shall be able to present the subjects more briefly and convincingly, as well as in a stronger light, for it has become historical truth.

If we are disposed to look at Eve and Pandora stereoscophically, and think we discover the source of evil, we most cheerfully award to their representatives of the present day, the origin and successful prosecution of many of our most important and useful, christian and humane institutions. Catharine Wilkinson was neither wealthy nor high-born, but while at service in the family of Mr. R——n, at Liverpool, she conceived the idea of assisting her still more unfortunate friends, by allowing them to come and do their washing in her cellar. The

* Dr. Letheby's Report made to the City Commissioner of Sewers. London, January 8, 1856.

poorer persons were thankful for this privilege, and seemed to embrace it with grateful alacrity. It was found insufficient to accommodate all those who appreciated the favor, and the subject having been mentioned to Mr. R., he, with some assistance, provided more commodious arrangements. Thus, we have reason to believe, as we have high authority for saying, we have for the first time announced to the public, the obscure origin of a system that has engaged the attention, and commanded the influence of, not only the public, but the municipal and national authorities of various places, and different countries. Soon after this, (in 1842,) a more extensive establishment was erected in Liverpool, having a bathing department connected therewith. In the early part of 1854, we found several of these houses built at public expense, one of which cost $75,000, and the corporation had just decided to build five more at an average cost of $50,000 each.

Not long after their origin in Liverpool, and without the knowledge of it, a commencement was made in London, having the same end in view. Their importance and utility was soon developed by experience, and London now has no less than ten Bath and Wash-Houses, in successful operation, most of which are on a very extensive scale, and are public works under the sanction of Acts of Parliament. They were designed to benefit the poorer classes, and are immense auxiliaries to the improvement of public health. The charge for a single bath (plunge, cold, warm or shower,) varies from two to twelve cents; and in 1853, the nine establishments then in operation in London, furnished accommodations to about a million bathers, and three hundred thousand

washers of clothes. Similar establishments have already been carried into operation in Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Coventry, Chester, Colchester, Dublin, Exeter, Hull, Macclesfield, Maidstone, Oxford, Preston, Plymouth, Rotherham, South Shields, Wolverhampton, and many other cities and towns. In the admirable Report* before us, of P. P. Baly, C. E., with its plans and estimates for buildings, &c., we also learn that the Governments of France, Belgium and Norway, also the civic authorities of Hamburg, Munich, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Turin and Venice, have applied to the committee in London for information on the subject. The Government of France forthwith voted 600,000 francs to assist in the promotion of such institutions; and a scheme was started in Paris, for erecting fourteen establishments in that city, at a cost of 2,000,000 francs. All this was done in less than ten years after they first became known to the public.

The only Public Bathing and Washing Establishment in this country, that we are aware of, was erected in the City of New York, at an expense of $42,000, and commenced operations June 1, 1852. By the third Annual Report, we learn that, during the year ending June 5, 1855, there were 69,325 bathers, and 7,867 washers, who availed themselves of its privileges; the price of a single bath being 3, 6, 10 and 12 cents, ac-

* Baths and Wash-Houses for the Laboring Classes, a Report with plans, &c., by Price Prichard Baly, C. E. Also an Appendix to the same—both quarto.

See also Report of Commissioners for Public Baths and Wash-Houses in St. James, Westminster, 1854. Also Baths and Wash-Houses for the Industrious Classes. A Lecture in Stratford, by Wm. Hawes, Esq., 1852; and London Shadows, a glance at the "Homes" of the Thousands, by George Godwin, F. R. S., 1854, &c., &c.

cording to kind, and the charge to washerwomen was equally moderate.

Without discussing the obvious importance to health and the general welfare, of cleanliness of person and clothing, we have expressed the above facts to show with what consideration the means for promoting the public good of the poorer classes of population, and with what readiness to adopt such measures, the authorities and the more favored of other communities are disposed to act.

There is another method also, somewhat allied to the foregoing, by which the public can engage largely either with or without the co-operation of legislative bodies. We refer to the subject of Model Lodging Houses, or the construction of a better class of dwellings for the laboring population. These, like the Public Bathing and Wash Houses, are not strictly charitable establishments in the abstract application of the term. They are, therefore, the more commendable, as they furnish a much surer means for the indigent to have a care for themselves. Almsgiving is not generally the best mode of benefiting those who are made the objects of charity. There is a higher and more efficient benevolence in doing that which will encourage the needy to do something, and be something by their own well applied exertions, than by extending them the means of living in idleness. Give encouragement and direction to abilities already possessed in most cases, and you beget a laudable ambition, a self-respect and self-reliance, that will accomplish far more than by naked almsgiving, towards elevating that principle which will not readily submit to a life in the workhouse, or accept

of the too often mistaken private benevolence, which, though it may be thought to "bless" the giver, seldom benefits, but more frequently degrades the recipient.

The great subject of Model Lodgings, has acquired new interest among us, and received an effective impetus by the munificence of our late distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, who, in his testament left $50,000 to be appropriated for the establishment of Model Dwellings in our City. This noble act has created much inquiry for information on the subject; and as the mind that conceived the idea of doing so much towards a beginning or furtherance of the object, was inspired to do so, by facts and associations in the British metropolis, where such are in successful operation, we feel that we cannot do better than to draw from the same experience which engendered this bequest. We have before us a large number of documents on this subject, such as Reports from Commissioners under the Crown, Board of Health, and other public officers, as well as also, lectures, pamphlets, and monographs, many of them with detailed plans, &c., from the "Society for improving the condition of the laboring classes," which is under the patronage of the Queen, and of which Prince Albert is the President —from "The Albert Investment and Sanitary Village Building Association," &c., &c., and from individual philanthropists of high authority. But we find the results of these establishments so summarily comprehended in a comparatively recent pamphlet, by Dr. Southwood Smith, from which we have already quoted page 80, and his statements so accord with our own notes and observations, made while visiting them, that

we shall become much indebted to him for what will be found in several of our future paragraphs.

The facts disclosed as the results of registration gave definiteness to the conviction which had been growing for several years in the minds of many observing individuals. In England, this took a practical direction a few years since, and led to investigations by persons in private and public life. The evidence thus collected, distinctly traced to the condition of the houses of laboring classes, the main cause of the excessive sickness and mortality which the registration records had indicated.

But the evidence was not so apparent that this state of things is no necessary and inevitable condition of poverty. While the consequences of bad sanitary conditions were demonstrated, there were presented no very conclusive facts to prove the power of good sanitary conditions to secure to the working man and his offspring the like measure of health and life as is possessed by the wealthier classes. There was, indeed, the strongest conviction in the minds of those who had paid attention to the subject, that evidence to this effect was obtainable, and they felt assured that it would be found in the result of residence in houses so constructed as to be fit for human habitation.

It was under this impression that about fourteen years ago a few individuals, who had taken the lead in the investigations just referred to, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of putting the truth of their conviction to the test of experiment. Their plan was to erect a large building divided into suites of apartments, capable of accommodating a number of

families, and provided with the following sanitary conditions:—

1. The thorough subsoil drainage of the site.

2. The free admission of air and light to every inhabited room.

3. The abolition of the cesspool and the substitution of the water-closet, involving complete house-drainage.

4. An abundant supply of pure water.

5. Means for the immediate removal of all solid house refuse not capable of suspension in water, and of being carried off by water.

The association did not conceive it possible for any private body to provide houses of this description for the laboring classes generally, but they thought that it might be practicable to erect some healthy and comfortable houses fit for the laborer and artizan, and to offer such improved dwellings at no higher rent than is now paid for inferior and unhealthy houses, and they proposed to erect as many of these as should be found possible.

It also seemed probable that benefit would result from their example; that if it should be found practicable to offer houses well built, well drained, and well supplied with air, water, and light, at no greater charge than is obtained for houses in which no provision whatever is made or attempted, for the supply of any one of these essential requisites of health, cleanliness, and comfort, a public service would be rendered beyond the mere erection of so many better constructed houses; and that, especially, it might help to render it no longer easy for the landlord to obtain an amount of rent for badly-built, which ought to suffice for well-built houses,

and that it might thus indirectly tend to raise the general standard of accommodation and comfort for all houses of this class.

A charter was readily granted by the Crown under the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel; and subsequently a supplemental charter was given, bestowing power to extend the scheme by establishing Branch Associations in the Provincial Districts of England and Wales, and increasing the capital to one million sterling.

Seven years elapsed before the preliminary proceedings, and the erection of the first buildings were completed, so that they have been opened for residents only about seven years.

This first association took the name of the "Metropolitan Association for Improving the dwellings of the Industrious Classes," and their first buildings, called the "Metropolitan Buildings," are situated in a crowded neighborhood occupied almost entirely by the working classes.

The Metropolitan Buildings (Old Pancras Road) consist of 110 sets of rooms, 20 being sets of two rooms, and 90 of three rooms. Attached to each set of rooms is a scullery provided with a sink, a supply of water at high pressure at the rate of forty gallons per day, and the means of carrying off ashes and other solid refuse through a shaft accessible from the scullery. There is no cess-pool on the premises. The water closet, substituted for the privy, is situated in the scullery, the door of the closet being so hung as, when open, to shut off access to the scullery.

Each living-room is furnished with a range, boiler, and oven. By an extremely small quantity of fuel the

oven is capable of baking bread, cooking meat, and any other kind of food, and the boiler contains a quantity of hot water always ready for use.

The sum expended on these buildings amounts to 17,736*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The rooms, which average from 14 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., to 13 ft. by 8 ft., are let from week to week; the rent of each set varies from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per week. That these rents are moderate will be seen by comparing them with the rents commonly obtained in the metropolis.

In the streets in the neighborhood of Drury-lane, for example, single rooms let for from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per week. The average rental in Westminster for a single room, not 12 feet square, is 3*s.* per week. The total rents receivable from the various establishments of the Association since December, 1847, amounts to 14,630*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, of which there has been actually received 14,594*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a deficiency from bad debts of only 36*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for five years.

The occupants are chiefly the higher class of laborers and artizans.

Besides the Metropolitan Buildings in Pancras Road, the Association has erected another set of Metropolitan Buildings in Albert-street, Mile End New Town, capable of accommodating 60 families, at a cost of 10,297*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* They have also purchased 25 houses, situated in Pelham street and Pleasant Row, Mile End, capable of receiving about 23 families, at a cost of 5,120*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; and they have decided on erecting another building in Bermondsey, capable of accommodating 108 families, at a probable cost of from 20,000*l.* to 25,000*l.*

The Directors have also recently obtained possession

of a building in course of erection in New street, Golden Square, in the parish of St. James, which will accommodate 64 families. A lodging-house for single men was erected, capable of accommodating 234 inmates, at a cost of 13,493*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and another capable of accommodating about 128 inmates, was purchased by the Society for 1,422*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being leasehold, at a heavy ground rent. Two years ago, four Branch Associations had been affiliated with the parent institution, namely, at Brighton, Dudley, Newcastle, and Ramsgate.

Such are the means which the Association were enabled to acquire for making the experiment on which they had decided.

The results of the experiment with reference to its great object, the protection of health and the diminution of preventible sickness and mortality, are now to be stated. In the year 1850, the comparative mortality of the residents in the Metropolitan Buildings, both adults and infants, was so small, that it was generally concluded that the result was accidental. In the year 1851, this comparative low rate of mortality continued, though the actual mortality was higher than in the former year. In the subsequent year the mortality again became nearly the same as in 1850.

The following are the exact results:—In 1850, the total population in the Metropolitan Buildings, Old Pancras Road, was 560, and the deaths were 7, being at the rate of twelve and a half in 1000 of the living. In 1851, the total population was 600, and the deaths were 9, being at the rate of 15 in the 1000. In 1852, the total population was 680, and the deaths were 9,

being at the rate of 13 and a fraction in the 1000. The average mortality of the three years in these buildings has been 13.6 per 1000. But taking together the whole of the establishments of the Association, which had now come into full occupancy, the total population for the year ending March, 1853, amounted to 1,343. Out of this number there were, during that year, 10 deaths, being at the rate of 7 and a fraction in the 1000.

If this mortality is compared with the mortality of the metropolis generally, and with the mortality of one of its worst districts, the following results are obtained: The deaths in the whole of the metropolis, during the same year, (1852,) reached the proportion of 22 and a fraction in the 1000; (which is more favorable than the City of Boston exhibits,) consequently, the total mortality in London generally, taking together all classes, rich and poor, was proportionally more than three times greater than the mortality in these establishments. On a comparison of the infant mortality in these dwellings with that of the metropolis generally, the results present a still more striking contrast. Of the total population in the establishments of the Associations (1,343) 490 were children under ten years of age. Among these there occurred 5 deaths, being in the proportion of 10 in the 1000. In the same year the infant mortality in the whole of London, reached the rate of 46 in the 1000; consequently, the infant mortality in the establishments of the Association has been little more than one-fifth of that in London generally.

This low rate of mortality, the comparative absence of sickness, and the general state of well-being implied in the two former conditions, will appear the more re-

markable when compared with the mortality in one of the worst districts of the metropolis. In the Notting Hill division of Kensington Parish, there is a place called the "Potteries," which is wholly destitute of the sanitary provisions secured to the improved dwellings.

In the Potteries, the proportion of deaths per cent. to the population was 4.03, or 40 in the 1000; in the Metropolitan Buildings it was .74, or 7 in the 1000, being an excess in the Potteries of 33 in the 1000. In the potteries, the proportion of deaths per cent., under ten years of age to the population under ten years of age, was 10.9, or 109 in the 1000; in the Metropolitan Buildings it was 1.0, or 10 in the 1000, being an excess in the Potteries, of 99 in the 1000. In the Potteries, the proportion per cent., of deaths from zymotic diseases, under ten years of age, to the population, was 5.2, or 52 in the 1000; in the Metropolitan Buildings it was .82, or 8 in the 1000, being an excess in the Potteries, of 44 in the 1000.

If the deaths in the whole of the metropolis had been at the same rate as in the Potteries, there would have died in London, in that year, 94,950 persons, whereas the actual deaths were 54,213;—that is, there would have been a loss of upwards of 40,000 lives; and if the whole of the metropolis had been as healthy as the Metropolitan Buildings, Old Pancras Road, on an average of the three years, there would have been an annual saving of about 23,000 lives.

Social and physical results in all respects similar have been obtained by another society, the "Society for Improving the condition of the Laboring Classes," incorpo-

rated by Royal Charter, with the Earl of Shaftsbury for its President.

Evidence confirmatory of the efficacy of sanitary provisions to prevent the recurrence of epidemic diseases, and greatly to reduce the rate of mortality, have also been obtained from other sources. One of the most unhealthy spots in the Metropolis has recently afforded a signal instance of it.

Three years ago Lambeth-square was as unhealthy as the Potteries. The population remained the same; the occupations, mode of life and habits of the people, remained the same; no change of any kind took place, excepting the introduction of certain sanitary improvements. No history is more instructive. A new system of drainage was applied to the whole square. Water-closets were substituted for cesspools, and stoneware pipes for brick drains, and the apparatus was provided with an adequate supply of water.

By these improvements the houses were placed in the same sanitary condition essentially as the Society's dwellings. The result on the health of the inhabitants was strikingly similar. On a re-examination of this property in November, 1853, it was found that the mortality had been reduced from 55 in 1000, to 13 in 1000.

Results so extraordinary are beyond hope, and almost beyond belief, but derived from sources thus widely different and independent, they are confirmatory of each other. They have further received decisive confirmation to a most unexpected extent from the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act.

The "Common Lodging House Act," received the

Royal assent on the same day that the "Laboring Classes Lodging House Act" did. The former is a compulsory, the latter an enabling act.

Typhus, seems to be the fell destroyer of more lives in England, than any other disease; but it has been totally annihilated in many neighborhoods by sanitary measures. At last advices, there had never occurred a single case of typhus in any one of all the improved dwellings, since they were first opened. This remark applies to all Model Lodging Houses with which we are acquainted; and is equally true of other dwellings which have come effectually under that compulsory statute, the Common Lodging House Act. We need not enter into extended details in proof of this point. From the mass that is before us, we will give a single instance which is in keeping with the rest.

Captain Hay, one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in London, in his return to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the quarter ending October 23, 1853, says, that, in the houses under regulation, the lodgers numbered at least 25,000. During the quarter there had not occurred a case of fever in one of these houses, yet before they were under regulation, twenty cases of fever have been received into the London Fever Hospital, from a single house in the course of a few weeks. In the whole of the improved or model dwellings, the exemption from cholera has also been complete. In the epidemic of 1848–9, no case of cholera occurred in any one of these houses, though the pestilence raged in all the districts in which they are situated, and there were instances of two, and even four deaths, in a single house, close to their very walls.

Moral pestilence has, at the same time, been checked. The intemperate have become sober, and the disorderly well conducted, since taking up their abode in these healthful and peaceful dwellings. No charge of crime, no complaint even of disturbance, has been lodged at any police station against a resident in these dwellings since their first occupancy. In the establishment of Model Dwellings in this country, some modification may be useful, the better to adapt them to the peculiarities of our population. Such, however, should relate only to the policy of their management, or the relation which the tenant shall sustain to the ownership of the buildings. In the City of New York, we believe, that there is a plan in initiation, which promises much. In Boston, the experiment has already been started by private enterprise and passed into operation, but the experience as yet has been too brief to furnish an idea of success, adequate to decide what is possible. Every thing thus far, however, promises much, and when united with the results that we bespeak for those Homes that are to be erected by the munificence of our late distinguished LAWRENCE, we most confidently anticipate additional evidence, that sanitary improvement is easy and pecuniarily profitable, as well as a duty which humanity owes to God and itself.

But we forbear to prolong the subject. We have already been led beyond our intentions by a strong conviction of its great importance. We have also felt that there is at the present time in our community, a growing desire for information, and we fully believe that there is just before us, in the future, to be a general and operative faith, that, by the comparatively cheap, simple

and rational measures suggested in the foregoing pages, will not only relieve distress, and prolong life, but also elevate the social and moral condition of thousands of our population. Human agency can accomplish wonders. Means are to be used, and measures adopted, which will prevent the deadly visitation of fatal epidemics. Public sentiment must be informed, that it may act, and act wisely, in urging and co-operating with, the Public Authorities. Public opinion in England is already as much in advance of us, as are their sanitary labors.

Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary, in reply to the inquiry from a Presbytery of the Scottish Church, whether there would be appointed a national fast on account of the re-appearance of the cholera in Britain, says, "The Maker of the Universe has established certain laws of nature for the planet in which we live, and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or neglect of those laws. One of those laws connects health with the absence of those gaseous exhalations which proceed from overcrowded human beings, or from decomposed substances, whether animal or vegetable; and these same laws render sickness the almost inevitable consequence of exposure to those noxious influences. But it has, at the same time, pleased Providence to place it within the power of man to make such arrangements as will prevent or disperse such exhalations, so as to render them harmless; and it is the duty of man to attend to those laws of nature, and to exert the faculties which Providence has thus given to man for his own welfare.

Lord Palmerston would, therefore, suggest, that the

best course which the people of this country can pursue, to deserve that the further progress of the cholera should be stayed, will be to employ the interval that will elapse between the present time and the beginning of next spring, in planning and executing measures by which those portions of their towns and cities which are inhabited by the poorer classes, and which, from the nature of things, must most need purification and improvement, may be freed from those causes and sources of contagion which, if allowed to remain, will infallibly breed pestilence and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of a united, but inactive nation."

The celebrated author of "Glaucus" utters our own sentiments when he says "As a clergyman, I feel bound to express my gratitude to Lord Palmerston, for having refused to allow a National Fast-day on the occasion of the present re-appearance of pestilence, and so having prevented fresh scandal to christianity, fresh excuses for the selfishness, laziness, and ignorance which produce pestilence, fresh turning men's minds away from the real causes of this present judgment, to fanciful and superstitious ones." Our Reverend author also pertinently adds: "We cannot plead ignorance as an excuse. The facts of sanitary science are at once so notorious, and so easy of comprehension, that ignorance in an aducated man, must be either willful and deliberate, or the consequences of a stupidity which ought to unfit a man for any office or responsibility."*

In the foregoing pages, we have deduced certain facts

* Who Causes Pestilence? Four Sermons, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, and author of Amyas Leigh, Hypatia, Alton Locke, &c.

pertaining to the population of Boston in 1855, and added some remarks on their sanitary condition, offering some direct and indirect suggestions for its improvement. For this there seems to be a great demand, and from it there must flow the best consequences to the health, prosperity and happiness of our citizens. To give a more forcible demonstration to the latter point, we have drawn from the very extensive and most unquestionable experience of our English neighbors. This may be concentred in the following sentence: "It has been proved in the Reports of the General Board of Health of England, that every efficient sanitary improvement, has been followed, as directly as cause and effect, by a corresponding decrease of sickness and mortality. *There is no exception to this rule.*"

The same laws in regard to this matter, obtain in New England as in Old England. Cholera, typhus, dysentery and other Zymotics, can be controlled and extirpated here as well as there. They are difficult to cure, but easy to prevent. A slight inadvertence in a bake-shop may originate a conflagration that burns down the city of London against every applicable exertion. It is equally true that neglected putrescence may deluge a city with degradation, disease and death. While mankind have been looking in every by-place of science, and ransacked the musty tomes on therapeutics, to find a panacea for the cholera and other pestilential epidemics, they have neglected to observe the simplest, surest, and only mode of saving their victims, which lies in removing the causes, the *pabulum* on which the very existence of these diseases are dependent. The warning voice of our profession, falls un-

heeded until it is too late, and then, too often its skill is questioned, when every thing short of a very great miracle-working power is, and of necessity must be impotent. Still we must strive on in the death-struggle. No less than forty physicians, besides other ministers of relief, were but lately crushed beneath the juggernaut of pestilence in a southern city. They were sacrificed with the other victims on the altar of sanitary neglect. But it is not so much the *unusual* visitation that occasionally sweeps over a panic-stricken community, like that at Norfolk, as the *usual* preventable mortality, that in the aggregate, numbers the largest catalogue of avoidable deaths.

If the hints we have given shall arrest attention and incite legitimate action, every true philanthropist, and every christian heart will respond a sincere AMEN.

City Document.—No. 70.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

—OF—

PUBLIC LANDS.

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 31, 1855.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

SAM'L F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER 31, 1855.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston:

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The sales of Land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands during the last Municipal year have been as follows:

100 Lots on the N. W. side of Tremont street, containing 170,929 80-100 square feet, at 36 5-8 cents per foot,	$62,144 30
30 Lots on Springfield, west of Tremont street, containing 51,513 50-100 square feet, at 19 7-8 c. per foot,	10,225 34
15 Lots on East Chester street, containing 22,-607 40-100 square feet, at 36 c. per foot,	8,140 46
17 Lots on Rutland street, containing 31,662-20-100 feet, at 50 c. per foot,	15,831 10
3 Lots on Shawmut Avenue, opposite Union Park, containing 5,595 55-100 feet at $1.25 per foot,	6,992 62
2 Lots on Worcester street, near Shawmut Avenue, containing 3,960 square feet, at 75 c. per foot,	2,970 00
4 Lots on Springfield street, near Shawmut Avenue, containing 6,075 square feet, at 62 12 c. per foot,	3,796 88
Amount carried forward,	$110,100 70

Amount brought forward,	$110,100 70
1 Lot on East Chester street, containing 1,955 square feet, at 75 c. per foot,	1,466 25
1 Lot on Washington street, containing 2,883 square feet, at $1.06 per foot,	2,526 10
2 small lots on Brookline street and Northampton street, containing 734 square feet, at 82 c. per foot,	601 72
1 Lot on Worcester, west of Tremont streets, containing 27,308 square feet, at 22 1-2 c. per foot,	6,144 30
There has also been sold at South Boston, 24 Lots containing 84,041 square feet, at 9 1-16 c. per foot,	7,610 97
Total—200 Lots containing 408,765 square ft. for	128,450 04
Of the foregoing amount there has been received and paid in to the Treasury, in cash,	14,177 04
And there has been taken in Bonds, from the purchasers, payable in nine annual installments	144,273 00

All of the above lots have been sold under the restriction that they shall be built upon within two years from the date of sale.

EXPENDITURES.

For Lithographic copies of plans, advertising and selling of Lands on Tremont, Chester, and Springfield streets; also at South Boston,	460 81
For material and labor in extending Springfield street from Tremont to line of Water Power Company,	2,067 32
For extending Worcester street from Tremont to line of Water Power Co.,	1,824 24
Filling on Tremont street from Union Park to Chester street,	2,062 72
Filling in part of a passage-way leading from Dedham to Worcester streets,	958 20
Filling in part of Dedham street from Tremont street,	612 47
Filling in part of Brookline street from Tremont street,	562 37
Filling in part of Rutland street from Tremont street,	421 20
Filling in on Chester street west of Tremont street,	254 36
Filling in part of a passage-way between Chester and Springfield, and east of Washington street,	195 50
Grading passage-way running from Worcester to Chester street, and west of Tremont street,	158 80
Grading passage-way from Concord to Springfield street,	117 71
Grading Springfield street from Shawmut Avenue,	365 46
Grading Brookline street east of Washington street,	437 50
Filling and grading Milford between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont street.	656 76
Amount carried forward,	$11,175 42

Amount brought forward,	$11,175 42
For constructing Common Sewers, under the direction of the Superintendent of Common Sewers,	3,872 07
For widening Union Park at its entrance from Shawmut Avenue,	3,000 00
Amount paid Patrick Comerford for land taken to improve Worcester Square,	1,100 00
Amount paid Cyrus Alger's bill, in full, for use of land for Evans' Railroad Bridge,	200 00
Taxes on Dedham Farm and Great Brewster Island,	36 39
Omnibus Hire, (J. C. Gipson & Co.,) . . .	12 00
Stationery, ...	10 28
Amount paid for setting Curb Stones around the Mall and sidewalk on Chester street east of Harrison Avenue,	611 72
Setting steps for passage-way between Union Park aud Chelsea street,	154 50
Paid Samuel Vaughn, for plank sidewalk on Hanson and Waltham streets; also as referee for the City and Patrick Comerford,	65 16
Total amount of Expenditures,	$20,217 54

The Superintendent would add, in closing, that the amounts expended on Brookline street, east of Washington street, Springfield and Milford streets, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont street, has been owing to said street's remaining unfinished, not being built up to the grade as intended, and owing to the erection of a number of houses on them this season, has rendered it necessary to build them up; there are other streets in the same condition, some of which will have to be attended to next year.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL.

City Document.—No. 71.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ACTION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

IN RELATION TO

CHILDREN OF NON-RESIDENTS.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, Jan. 2, 1856.

Ordered, That the opinion of the City Solicitor, and also the preamble and resolution in reference to the attendance of children of non-residents at the Boston Public Schools, adopted by this Board at its meeting in November last, be printed in connection with the votes, asking for information upon the same subject, passed at the same meeting; and that a copy of the document so constituted be sent to the Masters of the Latin, English High, Girls' High and Normal School, to each of the Masters of the Grammar Schools.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CHELSEA, July 31, 1855.

To the Honorable Board of the School Committee of the City of Boston:

The subscriber, formerly a resident of the City of Boston, but have lived in the town of Chelsea nearly three years, would pray your honorable body to grant permission to my daughter to attend the Hancock School for the ensuing year. She was born in Boston, and has always attended the Public Schools of the City of Boston, and has now nearly got through the Grammar School. She ranks in the first division of the first class, and I suppose one of the best scholars in her class. Her average rank for the last year was number four, and feeling that it would be greatly to her disadvantage to change to another school out of town, with a different set of teachers and books, as well as a less regular attendance of the scholars than where she has heretofore attended which tend greatly to retard those who are desirous of advancement. And it being her earnest desire to remain under the superior instruction of Master Allen, I would humbly pray that my request may meet with your approbation. For your information as to the reputation she sustained at the last examination, I would refer you to Master Allen, of the Hancock School, as also to the Sub-Committee under whose thorough examination she has recently passed.

I am, with much respect,

Yours respectfully,

J. G. COPP.

CHELSEA, July 8, 1855.

To the Honorable Board of School Committee:

The undersigned now a resident of Chelsea, (formerly of Boston,) respectfully petitions your Honorable Board, to grant a "special permit" to his daughter to continue at the Hancock School the coming year, where she is a member of the first class.

Respectfully yours,

S. D. CRAGIN.

In School Committee, Nov. 6, 1855.

The following preamble and resolution were offered.

Whereas, Subsequent to the adoption of the Rules and Regulations of this Board of School Committee, the Legislature of this Commonwealth have passed a law, prescribing the circumstances and the conditions under which children may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town; And,

Whereas, It does not appear that either that law, or any other one that can be found among the statutes of this State, applies to the case of either of the petitioners whose prayer is now before us; And,

Whereas, The law having prescribed the conditions under which children may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, School Committees, who are but the creatures of the law, have no authority to allow such attendance on any other conditions. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board of School Committee is not authorized to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Read and laid upon the table.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

In Board of School Committee,
Boston, Nov. 6, 1855.

Voted, That the petitions of S. D. Cragin, and J. G. Copp, residents of the town of Chelsea, and not "living remote from any public school" in said town, be referred to the City Solicitor; and that he be requested to state in writing, whether in his opinion, the School Committee of Boston is authorized to grant the prayer of the aforesaid petitioners; and, to state, generally, whether the School Committee of Boston can legally permit children, residing in any adjacent town or city, to attend the Public Schools of Boston, for any other reason or reasons than the one named in the Act of March 24, 1855.

Attest,

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

City Solicitor's Office,
Boston, Nov. 10, 1855.

Dear Sir:

I have considered the subject matter of the vote of the Board of School Committee, passed at their last meeting, and referring to me, as City Solicitor, the petitions of S. D. Cragin and J. G. Copp.

It appears that these persons formerly resided in Boston, but now live in Chelsea at places not remote from any public school of that town. One of them has lived in Chelsea for three years last past,—how long the other has lived there is not stated. They both wish their daughters to continue in the Hancock School, where they have heretofore attended, for the current school year, because of the disadvantages which they would suffer, being in the first class, if compelled now to leave and enter another school in the town where they reside.

If the Board enforce the rule found on the 29th page of their printed Regulations, the prayer of these petitions cannot be granted. If, however, the rule is in contravention of the laws of the land, the authority of the latter is paramount and must be obeyed in preference to the rule. Prior to the Statute of 1855, ch. 78, there were no express Statute Regulations, to my knowledge, on this subject. Towns and cities were required each to establish and support a certain number of common schools in proportion to the number of inhabitants contained therein; the inhabitants being compelled by taxation to defray the expenses of such schools in their own towns only. It would seem from this that the schools in any one town or city were designed for the benefit of the children who reside, or whose parents or guardians reside, in that particular town or city. Such has been in the main the practical working of the law, and little difficulty or controversy has arisen from this source. School Committees have exercised, so far as I have known, considerable discretion in the matter, and allowed some exceptions to the general principle. Much latitude is properly allowed the Committee in this particular. In strict justice the School Committee would have no right to appropriate moneys, raised for the support of schools in the city, in aid of children coming from other towns to attend them, unless expressly authorized by Statute to do so.

The Statute of 1855 referred to, seems to recognize and assume affirmatively this general principle, and to provide for the cases where exceptions may be made.

It is in the following words, viz: "Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside, may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the School Committee of such adjoining town may prescribe; and the School Committee are authorized to pay out of the appropriations of money raised for the support of schools in aid of such children."

The inference is that without this Statute children from other towns could not be admitted to our schools in such an

instance as is mentioned therein, and in no case where they do not reside in the City. The Statute specifies when this may be done, and that is where the children reside at a place remote from any school in their own town. And I think it is a fair and legitimate construction that it excludes all other cases than the one expressly provided for.

There are, in my opinion, very good and obvious reasons why the law should be that children shall attend school where they, or their parents or guardians reside. The parents and guardians should have every reason and inducement to feel an interest in the schools in the town where they have a voice and a vote; and should not be allowed to enjoy the immediate benefits of schools toward the support of which they contribute nothing. If they are to share in the benefits of the schools of Boston, they ought to live there and bear also their proportion of the burthens imposed upon its citizens in consequence of the same. There may be instances where members of the Committee and teachers would dislike to enforce the rule and the laws strictly, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. But with that I have nothing to do in this opinion. While the law and the rules of the Board are as I have stated and interpreted them, I do not see how the request of the said petitioners can be granted legally, or, generally, how children living out of the City of Boston can be legally admitted or retained in our schools unless coming within the provisions of the said Statute.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. RANNEY,
City Solicitor.

Hon. J. V. C. Smith.

Read and placed on file.

Attest, BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

In School Committee, Nov. 20, 1855.

Voted, That the preamble and resolution offered at a meeting of the Board held Nov. 6, be adopted.

Attest, BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Nov. 20, 1855.

Whereas, This Board has reason to believe that Sec. 32,* Chap. 8, of the School Regulations is not strictly enforced in all the schools; Therefore

Voted, That the Committees of the Latin, English High, Girls' High and Normal and Grammar Schools report to this Board, at its quarterly meeting in February next, whether or not this section is rigidly abided by in their several schools; and if not, every infraction of the same, with the names and residences of the transgressors.

Voted, That the above vote be communicated to the masters of the Latin, the English High, Girls' High and Normal School and Grammar Schools, so that they may furnish the required information to their several Committees in season for their reports.

Passed.

Attest, BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

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* No child whose parent or guardian has not a legal residence in the City of Boston, shall be admitted to a Public School, nor shall any child, except by a special vote of this Board, be retained in any Public School after said legal residence has been changed by the removal of the child's parents or guardian from the city. And the master of each school shall, at every quarterly examination, report to the chairman of his committee, the names of all pupils in his school whose parents or guardians have not a legal residence in Boston. No child, having only a temporary residence expressly for the purpose of attending a Public School, shall be admitted therein.—*School Regulations,* chap. 8, sec. 32.

City Document.—No. 72.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MR. BELL'S ADDRESS.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON

In Common Council, December 24, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Washburn,

The following Resolution was passed unanimously; each member rising in his place and voting therefor:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council be, and they are hereby cordially tendered, to Wm. A. Bell, Esq., for the able, acceptable and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of President, *pro tem.*, of the Common Council, during the absence of the President.

And after Mr. Bell had made a brief reply to this vote, the Council adjourned.

Attest, W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

MR. BELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The very flattering manner in which my name is associated with the resolution that has just been adopted, would certainly seem to require from me a few brief remarks in response, and yet, perhaps, silence would be deemed the more proper, when the heart is too full for the mouth to give utterance.

During the several months' absence of our much esteemed President, I was selected to preside over your deliberations. In that capacity I have endeavored to discharge the duties with impartiality, and to the best of my ability, and if in the performance of the duties your approbation has been elicited, I am more than compensated.

I am grateful to you, gentlemen, for the uniform kindness and generous support vouchsafed to me whilst officiating as President, *pro tem.* Believe me, this event will linger green in memory, as an oasis in my existence.

And, gentlemen, permit me to say, that my twelve months association with you in this Council, has been one of unalloyed pleasure. A year since we came together, comparatively strangers to one another, but our mingling together in this Council Ch mber, and in Committee meetings, has enabled us to know, understand and appreciate each other. No doubt, you, like myself, exercise feelings akin to regret, that these fraternal ties are about to be severed, and we separated, never again to be associ-

ated together *as a whole*, under existing circumstances. As we separate, Gentlemen, my best wishes will attend each and all of you, and I trust that those who shall succeed you in the occupancy of these seats, will, at the close of their twelve months' service, be as justly entitled *as are you*, to the encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

City Document—No. 73.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DOINGS OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 4, 1856.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

SAM'L F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

To His Honor, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the City Council of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,—In conformity with the requirements of the Ordinance on Police, I have the honor of laying before the Honorable City Council, an outline of the Organization of the Police Department, together with a synopsis of the labors of the Police, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855.

The entire department at present consists of about 246 officers, who are divided into day and night men, the largest division doing duty by night.

The whole force being suitably subdivided, are distributed among the eight Police Stations, allowing each such a number of day and night officers as the geographical extent, and other peculiarities of the Districts may require.

Each Station, except that which is denominated the Harbor Police, has a Captain, and two Lieutenants; the Harbor Station has a Captain only. The Captains and Lieutenants are on duty by turns, at all times, thus affording the citizens on the various Districts access to the Station Houses at all hours of the day or night, where they can always obtain advice or assistance.

The Harbor Police take a general supervision of the Wharves, and Warehouses on their District, both by day and by night.

The Office of the Chief of Police, at City Hall, is open daily from 7 o'clock, A. M. until 7 o'clock, P. M., varying the hour of closing according to the change of the seasons.

There are stationed at the Chief's Office, in City Hall, besides the Deputy, and Clerk of Police, the Superintendents of Vaults; of Trucks and Wagons; of Hacks, Carriages, and Cabs; the

Inspector of Licenses; and two Police Officers detailed for special service.

The Patrol Police is divided as before stated into day and night forces. The day force goes on duty at 8 o'clock, A. M., and remains until 6 o'clock, P. M., when they return to their several Station Houses, and are relieved by the first division of the night force, who remain on duty until an hour after midnight, when they are relieved by the second division of the night force, who remain on duty until 8 o'clock, A. M., when they return to their Station Houses, and the day force commence their duty.

It has been found necessary to recapitulate thus much of the substance of our last report, in order to explain to the Honorable Council the Organization of the Police Department; I now proceed to exhibit a synopsis of our labors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855.

I. Synopsis of the Arrests.

Arrested,	14,464
Committed,	8,479
Males,	11,627
Females,	2,837
Foreigners,	11,323
Americans,	3,141
Non Residents,	3,612
Minors,	2,393

II. Synopsis of Crime.

Assault with intent to kill,	41
" on Officers,	83
" and Battery,	1,040
" with deadly weapons,	49
" on Females,	4
" with intent to commit Rape,	1
Attempt to Rob,	1
" at Rescue,	24
Arson,	4

Adultery,	20
Burglary,	155
Breach of trust,	1
Breaking glass,	48
Bigamy,	3
Common drunkards,	785
Counterfeiters,	8
Common beggars,	2
Cruelty to animals,	1
Drunk,	6,797
Disturbing the peace,	539
Detained as witnesses,	114
Deserters from ships,	6
Extortion,	3
Embezzlement,	7
Escaped convicts,	13
For safe keeping for bonds,	38
Fornication,	39
Forgery,	9
Fraud,	2
Female in male's attire,	1
Fighting,	2
Gambling,	98
Gaming on the Lord's day,	7
Having and passing counterfeit money,	15
Horse stealing,	2
Having burglar's tools,	1
Interfering with officers,	1
Incest,	2
Infanticide,	1
Idle and dissolute persons,	82
Indecent exposure of person,	4
Keeping a nuisance,	2
Keeping noisy house,	1
Letting and keeping houses of ill fame,	27
Larcenies from persons and buildings,	427

Larcenies (simple,)	841
Lewdness,	19
Larcenies at fires,	14
Manslaughter,	1
Maiming a person.	1
Murder,	17
Malicious mischief,	67
Night walking,	237
Noisy and disorderly persons,	431
Noisy and disorderly houses,	21
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	16
On warrants,	158
Perjury,	4
Pickpockets,	17
Peddling without license,	8
Presuming to be an officer,	1
Robbers,	19
Rioters,	9
Receiving stolen goods,	10
Rape,	1
Suspicious persons,	134
Stubborn children,	47
Stealing a ride,	4
Trespass,	2
Truants, kept for truant officers,	80
Vagrants,	278
Violation of the Sunday law,	70
" of city ordinances,	316
" of liquor law,	84

LODGERS.

The following table shows the number and classes of persons who have been provided with lodgings, during the year, at the several Police Station Houses.

Whole number of Lodgers,	7,866
" " Males,	6,160

Whole number of Females,	- - - -	1,706
" " Americans,	- - - -	1,909
" " Foreigners,	- - - -	5,957
" " Non Residents,	- - -	4,939
" " Minors,	- - - -	1,559

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following synopsis presents those labors of the Department for the year which, from their peculiarity, cannot be brought under the rule of classification.

Burst Water pipes reported, - - - - -	22
Coal openings reported, - - - - - -	3,053
Cases reported to the Grand Jury, - - - -	514
Cases of Cochituate running waste reported, - -	163
Cellar entrances closed, - - - - -	100
Cases examined for the Overseers of the Poor, -	1,271
Cellar doors repaired, - - - - - -	8
Disturbances quelled without arrests, - - -	4,151
Dangerous sidewalks reported, - - - -	483
" streets " - - - -	333
Drains, vaults and nuisances reported, - - -	848
Defective gas and fluid lamps reported, - - -	1,182
Dangerous buildings reported, - - - -	7
Destitute persons provided for, - - - -	40
Dwellings found open, - - - - - -	14
Dangerous places made safe, - - - -	17
Fires extinguished without alarm, - - - -	68
Foundlings provided for, - - - - -	2
Persons assisted to their homes, - - - -	915
Insane persons provided for, - - - -	112
Injured " " " - - - - -	72
Lost children restored, - - - - - -	433
Lights put up at dangerous places, - - -	22
Nuisances removed, - - - - - -	4
Obstructions removed from streets, - - - -	278
" " " sidewalks, - - -	167

Owners of coal openings notified,	347
Officers called to make peace,	27
Rescued from drowning,	40
Rescued from death by fire,	3
Sidewalks repaired,	116
Streets out of repair reported,	6
Stores found open and secured,	899
Stray teams put up,	101
Soup tickets distributed,	613
Smooth hydrant covers reported,	28
Shades, flags, and signs reported,	263
Fines imposed by the Courts,	$20,156.36

Aggregate of imprisonment imposed by the Courts, 963 yrs. 5 mos.

ACCOUNT OF PROPERTY.

All property reported at the various Station Houses, as being either lost or stolen, becomes matter of record; it is afterwards reported at the office of the Chief, where it again becomes the subject of record.

All property found upon either prisoners or lodgers, is taken from them on their arrival at the Station Houses, and restored to them on leaving, for which they receipt in a book kept for that purpose.

Property which is retained as evidence, is restored upon an order of restitution from the Court, after the case involving it is decided.

The following table presents a view of the property transactions: —

Amount of property taken from prisoners, and lodgers, and returned as per receipts,	$43,868.34
Amount of property reported as lost, or stolen, in the City,	$49,660.89
* Of this amount the Police have recovered,	34,767.12

* A portion of this amount recovered, was never reported at the Chief's office as lost, but was recovered while preparations were being made to make known the loss.

Amount of property reported as lost, or stolen, *out* of the city, - - - - - - - -	$56,081 02
Of this amount the Police have recovered - -	$15,016 79
The amount of property at present in the possession of the Department, either retained as evidence, or awaiting owners, - - - - - -	$3,500 00

EARNINGS OF THE POLICE.

Among the earnings of the Police Department are included fees received as witnesses in the Courts, accruing from cases prosecuted by them; fees for licenses; compensation for extra, and special police duty, &c., which earnings are paid into the Treasury.

The following table shows the sources of revenue, and the amounts received:

Amount of fees earned in Courts, - - -	$5,891 34
Amount received for licenses of Hacks and Carriages and Trucks, - - - - - -	2,000 00
Amount received for licenses of Dogs, - - -	938 00
Amount received from Auctioneers, Intelligence Offices, and Amusements, - - - -	844 00
Amount received for Police service at places of Amusement, - - - - - - -	2,184 75
Amount received for Special Police service of various kinds, and other sources, - - - -	271 75
Making a total of - - - - - -	$12,129 84

If to the above we add the total amount of fines imposed by the Courts, in cases prosecuted by the Police, which fines are paid into the City or County Treasury, the account will stand thus:

Appropriation for the Police, - - -		$199,000 00
Earnings of the Police, - -	$12,129 84	
Fines paid into the Treasury on their complaints, - - - -	20,156 36	32,286 20
		$166,713 80

Thus we find that $32,286 20 are placed to the credit of the Police Appropriation, making the actual expenses of working the Department about $166,713 80.

This expense would be still reduced if certain bills which are now paid out of the Police Appropriation were met from some other source. For instance, the expense of transporting prisoners from the Station-Houses to the Jail; physicians' bills for medical and surgical attendance upon injured persons brought to the Station-houses; expenses attending the removal of nuisances from the highways, by the Police; expenses attending the carting of city documents to the different police stations, to be afterwards distributed by the Police; the expense of carting ropes and chains for the restraining of crowds on public occasions; these, when added together, make a large total, which certainly cannot be reckoned among the *necessary* expenses of carrying on the Department, for very many of these bills have no connection whatever with it.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves and the public in view of the progress of the Department, and also of some important improvements which have been made.

The union of the Day Police and the Night Watch, thus making one Department, has proved a popular and beneficial operation. Now, there is a community of interests, a union of ambitious effort, which have resulted, and are working, beneficially to the community at large. Criminals are more effectually checked in their operations, and more promptly arrested when crime has been committed. No organization could have been more happily conceived, and experience has thus far proved that none can be more efficient.

Another great advantage which has been experienced is, the abolition of the "Watch Hook," which was recommended in the last report.

The late Legislature, with a promptitude evincing no ordinary interest in the success of our Department, passed a law, by means of which we were able to discard that very dangerous weapon, and substitute the short club, a much safer instrument of de-

fence, from the fact that it cannot be wrested from the officer, and turned upon him to his injury.

There is another point, and that an important one, which must not be passed over in silence. It was well known to the citizens generally that the various station-houses were in a condition almost totally unfit to subserve the purposes for which they were designed; but the City Government, with a commendable liberality, evincing their interest in the Department, have made appropriations for refitting the station-houses, which have placed most of them in a condition which reflects credit upon the liberality and sympathy of the City.

Stations 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, are well and comfortably furnished, and will not suffer by comparison with any other Police Stations in the country.

Stations No. 5, in Canton Street Place, and No. 2, in City Building, are not what the exigencies of the times, and the wants of the Department require.

Station No. 5 could, with a comparatively trifling expense, be re-arranged internally, and have new cells of brick constructed, so as to make it convenient, comfortable, and safe, until the increase of population upon that District shall require a new house in a new location.

By an order passed by the City Government, authorizing the procurement of suitable apartments in "Niles' Block," adjoining City Building, for the accommodation of the Water Registrar and his Clerks, it is inferred that the room which will be thus vacated in City Building is to be appropriated to the use of the Second Police Station. If this inference is correct, then this station will possess a house equal in every respect, perhaps, to the best Station-houses in the Department.

It is also a matter of congratulation, that by an order of the City Government preparations are being made to construct suitable cells in the basement of the Court House, for the temporary confinement of prisoners awaiting examination in the Police Court. It will readily be perceived that this is a wise and economical provision, as it will diminish in no small degree the

amounts paid by the City for this service, and in the same ratio diminish the expenses of the Police, as arrangements are made to meet this expense from the appropriation for Internal Health, instead of the appropriation for Police. From whichever source, however, the bills are paid, the City will be the gainer by this new arrangement, which, it is to be hoped, will be carried into successful operation.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully ask the indulgence of the Honorable City Council, while I offer a few suggestions based upon experience in the working of the Department. Our Station Houses are not unfrequently visited by sick persons, and sometimes our officers are called to remove sick persons from their cheerless and desolate homes, where they are suffering for necessary comforts, and where they may die for want of proper care.

These latter cases of suffering are reported to the Police, and they must attend to them, or suffer the ignominy of being considered cruel and heartless, besides laying themselves open to the public charge of a neglect of duty. In such exigencies what is to be done? The Station-houses, among the debased and criminal, are not the places to put these subjects of sorrow and misfortune, even if they afforded the suitable comfort and accommodation. To get them into a hospital is a long and tedious undertaking, and when applications are made, it is more than an even chance that they cannot be accommodated upon any terms.

For such exigencies as these, and which are almost continually occurring, a City Hospital is very much needed. Then, the sick, disabled and injured, who are too poor to provide for themselves, could be, at least temporarily cared for, and thus, much human suffering would be prevented or ameliorated.

Another, and, as it appears, an important subject, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, is the establishment of a telegraphic communication between the office of the Chief of Police and the several Police Stations. The communication between the Chief and his officers is necessarily frequent; and although messengers from each Station visit the Chief's office three times

daily, yet this does not afford anything like the ready communication required for effectually carrying out the details of Police effort.

For the better understanding of this matter, the following locations of the several Station-houses are submitted : —

Station 1. Old Hancock School-house, Hanover Street.
" 2. Williams' Court, City Building.
" 3. Leverett Street.
" 4. Next Boylston Market, on Washington Street.
" 5. Canton Street Place.
" 6. Broadway, South Boston.
" 7. Paris Street, East Boston.
" 8. Commercial Street.

The distance of some of these Station-houses from the Chief's office, makes it necessary that there should be a readier mode of communicating than is afforded by messengers ; for in case of riot, or other emergency, it would be almost impossible to transmit messages with a facility adequate to the circumstances.

A telegraphic communication would overcome every difficulty ; and from a computation made by a gentleman familiar with the subject, and amply qualified to estimate the matter, it is found that such a project can be carried out at a comparatively small expense.

From the proximity of Station 2 to City Hall, no such communication would be necessary, as all orders and notices could be readily transmitted by a messenger from the office of the Chief. Stations 6 and 7, located at South and East Boston, need not be included in the arrangement, nor the Harbor Police Station, as that is so near Station 1, in Hanover Street. Thus, all that would be necessary in order to give the Chief an entire control, at a moment's warning, over a large body of officers, would be to unite by telegraph, Stations 1, 3, 4 and 5 to the Chief's office in City Hall.

Another, and not an unimportant point gained, would be this : it very often occurs, between the hours of visitation of the messengers from the Stations, as above referred to, that important

matters, requiring immediate attention from some branch of the Police, are reported at the Chief's office; but no communication can be had with the Stations, unless by special messenger, and before the information could be communicated in this way, the favorable opportunity to act upon such information would pass, and all Police effort would be unavailing.

Again, all notices of larcenies, robberies, lost property, and, in fact, every species of Police information, is conveyed to the several Stations through the pen of the Clerk; eight copies of such information being required to be written, in order to place it in possession of all the Stations. It will readily be perceived that this is not only a very slow, but tedious process, subject to more or less delay, and greatly increasing the already rapidly accumulating duties of the Clerk.

As the efficiency of the Police Department must in no small degree depend upon the facility of communication enjoyed by its head, the suggestion of a telegraphic connection of the Stations is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Honorable City Council.

The attention of the Government is respectfully called to the importance of the appointment of a Lieutenant for the Eighth Police Station. This Station, generally known as the Harbor Police, consists of ten officers, including the Captain. This force takes charge of the wharves, and the stores and warehouses situated thereon, embracing the territory between the Gas House at the north part of the City, following a southerly direction, on a line with the water, to Foster's Wharf on Broad Street. A part of this force are on duty during the day, and the remainder during the night. By a recent change made, a portion of Commercial street has been added to the territory of this District.

It will be perceived that the duties of the Captain of this Station are very laborious; it being necessary that he should be at his Station-house as much as possible, and having no officer to relieve him, unless he takes one from his number, which would diminish his force, already quite small, it becomes necessary that he should have a Lieutenant to share the duties of his office, the

labors of which now frequently extend far into the night, curtailing that rest which is necessary, as well for health as for efficiency. For the reasons above set forth, I would respectfully recommend the appointment of such an officer.

I would respectfully recommend to the Honorable City Government the appointment of two Serjeants of Police, (with the same pay as Police Officers,) for the seven Police Stations. The reasons upon which this recommendation is based, are as follows: As the business of the Department is at present conducted, the Captains are on duty through the day from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M.; from 6 o'clock until an hour after midnight, one of the Lieutenants is on duty, and from 1 o'clock until 8 A. M., the other takes his place. It will be perceived that there can be but little time for rest, as the Lieutenant who is off duty is expected to traverse, and look after the District and the officers. Neither does the day afford them the necessary time for rest, if they are detailed upon any special service, or should have cases in Court, or should the Captain be sick, or necessarily absent.

It is intended that the Lieutenants should act, under the direction of the Captains, as detectives, which, according to the present arrangement they are unable to do.

It is proposed that the duties of the Sergeants, should they be appointed, shall be as follows: One Sergeant will take the first division of the night force at 6 o'clock, and go on duty; whilst they are traversing their various beats, he is to traverse the entire district, taking a general oversight of the officers, as well as a general supervision of the District. At one o'clock he goes into the Station-house, at which time the division comes in, when the other Sergeant goes out with the second division of Police, and with them remains until eight o'clock in the morning, doing in the meanwhile the same duty as his companion who preceded him.

It will be perceived that this arrangement will relieve the Lieutenants, giving them each a regular duty, affording them proper time for rest, and an opportunity to act as detectives under the direction of the Captains.

In concluding this Report, it will perhaps be expected that I should say something in regard to the Department, so far as its new organization is concerned. I can only add, that another year's experience has convinced the friends of the project, as well as myself, that the union of the Watch and Police has been productive of good, and was a wise and judicious act.

The community of feeling which exists, adds promptness and efficiency to the Department, and a larger amount of work is performed, and that, too, more successfully than could be done if separated.

To sympathise with, and to assist the distressed and unfortunate, is no small part of the Police Officer's duties, and in these they have ever manifested a kind and merciful disposition; and in the discharge of those sterner duties which must necessarily fall to their lot, they have manifested that faithfulness and inflexibility, mingled with kindness, so necessary to constitute an efficient officer.

The foregoing Report is most respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Chief of Police.

CHIEF'S OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1856.

City Document—No. 74.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1855.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 4, 1856.

Ordered to be printed.

Attest,

SAM'L F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

January 3, 1856.

The Joint Standing Committee on Claims respectfully present the following summary of the labors of the Committee, for the years 1854 and 1855: —

During the year 1854, the claims of the following persons were settled by the Committee, and paid by order of the Committee or of the City Council: —

C. G. Hall, for services rendered in making estimates in relation to the work, &c., on the Jail.

Abigail Bass, for injuries received by falling into a cellar doorway in Dock Square. $150.

Mechanic Riflemen, for money paid by them as rent for an armory. $300.

Samuel Cook, former Harbor Master, for moving certain vessels in the harbor. $15.

Charles H. Wright, for injuries sustained by him while discharging the duties of a watchman. $400.

Marshall S. Rice, administrator of the estate of Samuel Jepson, for land taken from Mr. Jepson by the City in 1832. $3,300.

Jethro Snow, for injury sustained by him on the steps of the Common. $30.

Sewall Packard, for the value of certain sleds, taken and sold by the City. $41.55.

Henry Smith, for the amount paid by him to settle a claim against the City. $375.

Joseph N. Bates, in settlement of a suit pending against the City.

P. F. Williston, for services rendered to immigrant Swedes. $260.

David Leavitt, for services rendered in the case of Southwick *v.* City of Boston. $150.

James Curtis, for services in the same case. $8.

William Crehore, for constructing a common sewer in East Orange Street and part of Albany Street. $280.

Stephen A. Rice, for injuries sustained by him in Border Street. $500.

I. Naukman, for personal injuries sustained by obstructions in Fourth Street. $75.

George A. Lewis and others, for damages sustained by them from the unsafe condition of M Street, in South Boston. $150.

Isaac Chamberlain, for personal injuries sustained by him from a defect in Chapman Place. $200; of which sum Kelsey & Hawkes, the tenants, paid $50.

B. W. Dunklee, for taxes paid by him on a lot on Chester Square, not belonging to him. $12.48.

Charles Ewer's Executor, for damages sustained by Mr. Ewer from the construction of a reservoir in Avon Place. $20.

William D. Eaton, for the expense of arresting certain parties in the discharge of his duty. $80.

P. W. Chandler, Esq., for legal services. $500.

Charles F. Burt, for damage to his carriage, sustained in Chelsea Street. $300.

J. M. Plaisted, for a full conveyance and release to the City of that half of his partition wall which stands upon the land of the City. $50.

George T. Metcalf, Esq., for services in the office of the City Solicitor. $140.

Benjamin Howard, for an error in the assessment of his taxes. $46.20.

Charles W. Slack, for services in relation to the Hawes and Bird Funds. $250.

Boston Light Artillery Company, for firing a salute on the 4th of July. $50.

Ezra Forristall, for reimbursement of the expense attending

the investigation of his official conduct, as Superintendent of Internal Health. $150.

During the same year, the following petitioners had leave to withdraw, the Committee considering that they had no just or legal claim against the City: —

Benson Leavitt, for services as Chairman of the Board of Aldermen in 1845.

Dr. A. A. Gould, for medical services rendered at the request of a City Watchman.

Bell, Thing & Co., for the loss of their dog, through the agency of the Police.

Dr. J. S. Jones, for professional services rendered to certain individuals, by order of Watchmen and Policemen.

Benjamin F. Cooke, Esq., for double pay for the Police, for the week ending June 2, 1854.

J. S. Ellis, for damages sustained in his business, on June 2, 1854.

John W. Sullivan, for damage occasioned by the crowd, &c., on Long Wharf, on June 2, 1854.

John A. Davies, for injuries sustained by his horse, from an alleged defect in Charles Street.

Charles H. Bacon, for damage to his horse and chaise in Arnold Street.

Benjamin Winslow, for damages by a fall near the United States Hotel.

The following matters were also attended to: —

The petition of Daniel E. Pratt, to be relieved from a suit, brought against him by the City, was referred to the next City Council.

The petition of William H. Knight, that a certain paper signed by him might be explained so as to avoid any future controversy, was considered, and a vote was passed, perpetuating such explanation.

Counsel were employed to attend to the suits of Thomas Richardson against the City, and the suits against the Mayor and persons acting under his orders on the occasion of the rendition of Anthony Burns.

The communication of the Selectmen of Framingham, respecting a suit brought by Henry Wade, for damage sustained in a highway used as a dam by the City of Boston, and the petition of A. B. Lane, that the damage to her house occasioned by the breaking of a Cochituate water-pipe in Avon Place might be made good to her, were referred to the Cochituate Water Board.

The petitions of Mary Goodwin, Margaret Little and Edward Vinton were also attended to, but not finally disposed of until the year 1855.

On account of the great increase in the labors of this Committee, the number of members was increased from five to eight, at the commencement of the year 1855. A vote was passed, by the City Council, this year, giving the Committee on Claims the charge and superintendence of all cases pending in Court, in which the City is interested or a party, with authority to employ additional counsel, on consultation with the City Solicitor, whenever it should be necessary. Under this vote, the Committee have devoted much time and labor in attending to the collection of evidence, and the trial of cases. Among the cases tried during the year were the following: —

The suit of Thomas Richardson *v.* The City of Boston, in relation to the Summer Street Dock. This case was tried at Newport, Rhode Island, in the United States Court. The Committee attended to the preparation and the trial of the case, and employed as counsel Samuel Ames, Esq., of Providence, and Messrs. P. W. Chandler and E. R. Hoar. A verdict was taken for the City, and the case is carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington on exceptions taken by the plaintiff. The Committee and the counsel consider that it stands very favorably for the City.

The suit of Ela *v.* J. V. C. Smith and others, which was a suit

growing out of the Burns excitement, was tried at Dedham. It resulted in a question of law, and is still pending in the Supreme Judicial Court.

In the suit of Emmons *v.* The City of Boston, in the Supreme Judicial Court, a motion was made for a new trial, after a verdict for the plaintiff, for injuries received by falling into a coal-hole, but the motion was overruled, and judgment rendered on the verdict.

The case of Caroline Safford *v.* The City of Boston, for damages caused by falling into a hole in the sidewalk, was settled, as hereinafter stated.

The case of Cordis *v.* Boston, a tax case, pending in Hampden County, was decided against the City.

The cases of Bourne *v.* Boston, which were also tax cases, were settled by compromise; judgment being rendered for the plaintiff in the one, and the other abandoned.

During the present year, the claims of the following named persons have been settled:—

Edward Vinton, for injuries sustained in consequence of a defect in Harrison Avenue. $100.

John Turner, for injuries sustained by his wife in falling upon the ice in Washington Street. $225.

Mary Goodwin, for personal injuries sustained in Tremont Street. $300. Together with $75 to her counsel, for costs of a suit commenced by her.

The town of Chelsea, for the expense of constructing a highway and bridge. $8,473.

John Toomey, for injuries to his horse and carriage on the highway to East Boston Bridge. $75.

Catherine Foley, for an injury in the street. $100.

John A. Davis, for damages to his horse, occasioned by an imperfection in Charles street. $75.

P. F. Williston, for services rendered by him as a special police officer. $223.50.

George C. Hackett, for an injury from a fire alarm wire extended across a street. $100.

Augusta E. Simonds, for personal injuries sustained from a defect in a sidewalk. $350.

Ephraim S. Phelps, for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of the City. $100.

Ann Smith, for personal injuries sustained in consequence of a defect in the sidewalk in Endicott Street. $75.

Oliver H. Downing, for services, &c., preparing for the celebration of July 4, 1854. $350.

Honora Clifford, for injury to her daughter, from falling down a coal-hole. $10.

Samuel Ames, Esq., of Providence, R. I., for legal services and expenses in the suits of Lecraw and Thomas Richardson *v.* The City of Boston. $2,095.

Moritz Hoffman, for damages sustained by his wife from falling down a cellar door-way in Pleasant Street. $150.

Bridget Costello, for damage sustained from a defect in Fourth Street. $30.

Caroline Safford, for injuries sustained by her from a defect in Hawley Street. Settled, after suit brought, for $1,500.

Charles Chipman, for loss sustained by failure of the City to execute a contract to do the mason work on a new school-house at South Boston. $1,350.

S. & H. Ames, for loss sustained by failure of the city to execute a contract to do the carpenter work on the same. $450.

John A. Andrew, Esq., for legal services. $70.

J. R. Slack, for damages sustained in consequence of shutting off the water from his premises. $12,50.

Ephraim W. Farr, for the amount of an execution against him, in consequence of an arrest made by him as a police officer of the City.

Joseph D. Richards, for drawing plans of Deer Island Alms House, House of Industry, House of Correction, expenses, &c. $500.

William Marshall, for damage sustained by his wife from a defect in Fourth Street. $100.

John Scanlan, for personal injuries sustained by him in Commercial Street. $35.

James W. Richardson, for personal injuries sustained by him in the service of the City. $250.

John Lasher, for injuries sustained by him in Congress Street. $40.

Otis C. Farrar, for injuries sustained by him while in the employment of the City. $60.

John P. Lynch, for services and expenses in looking up evidence for the City. $37.

B. W. Duncklee & Co., for articles furnished to the Primary Schools. $62.06.

Samuel Aspinwall, for spars, &c., furnished to the City on the 4th of July last. $44.

Judge Fletcher's bill for consultation in relation to the case of Lecraw *v.* Boston, and the right of the city in flats below Summer Street.

Elijah Dow, for injury sustained by him from falling into a cellar door-way. $25.

John M. R. Shaw, for damage sustained by his wife on Second Street, South Boston. $30.

Patrick Gorman, for injuries to his wife in Pearl Street. $50.

Sarah C. Moore, to be reimbursed the expenses of an illness caused by the condition of the school-room in which she was employed as a teacher. $100.

Henry Alline Esq's bill for examining titles in the Registry of Deeds. $50.

P. W. Chandler, Esq's bill for professional services. $500.

E. W. Dennon, for damages sustained by his carriage, horses and business, from a defect in Beach Street. $40.

During the same year, the following petitioners had leave to

withdraw, the Committee considering that they had no just or legal claim against the City: —

Margaret Little, (wife of John Little, who was killed at a fire in Commercial Street,) asking for pecuniary assistance.

David Briggs, to be compensated for the expenses of a lawsuit brought against him as a field driver of the City.

Henry Whitwell, trustee, to be paid for an incumbrance on an estate purchased by him of the city.

Mary Donelly, for remuneration for losses by fire.

William Canfield, for injuries received by him on Chelsea Street, in East Boston, on the evening of October 8, 1854.

Edward Healy, for a coat stolen from him while on duty as a juryman.

R. E. Brackett, for compensation while serving, as he alleged, on the watch and police.

Timothy Sullivan, for damages sustained from falling into a cellar-way in Williams Court.

Hall & Wetherbee, for an alleged defect in the sloop "Ellen Elizabeth," sold by the City to them.

Mary McCarty, for personal injuries sustained by her son Dennis McCarty on South Boston Bridge.

Daniel Quinlan, for injuries sustained from a defect in a sidewalk in Beverly Street.

Jonathan Brown, to be paid for damage sustained by alteration of drain in Orange Street.

Isaac Samuels, to be paid for damage to his drain in Orange Street.

Elijah L. Greene, for damage sustained by explosion of gas.

William H. Foster, to be refunded certain taxes paid by him on property not owned by him.

T. D. Hathaway, to be allowed damages for a breach of contract with the city.

The subject of the erection of buildings on a portion of the lands of the Boston Water Power Company, south of the line of

Boylston street extended, was considered, and an agreement respecting the same was made with that corporation, guarded with suitable restrictions.

The petitions of the following parties, with whom the Committee were unable to effect a settlement on terms which appeared fair and reasonable, have been referred to the next City Council: —

John Kirby, for compensation for a fall near Boylston Market. A suit has been brought upon this claim, and is now pending in court.

Daniel E. Pratt, for a discontinuance of the suit brought by the City against him.

Mary M. Eckley, for personal injuries sustained by her in Eutaw Street. Mr. Lynch, the police officer, has minutes of the evidence in this case.

Mary E. Warner, for compensation for injuries received by her in Oliver Street.

Pynson Blake, for his services respecting the obtaining of lots for suburban cemeteries. In this case the petitioner requested a hearing, but was unable to meet the Committee.

Benjamin Bradeen, to be compensated for injuries sustained by him in Sudbury Street.

James Cofran, administrator, for an allowance for the family of Lorenzo Pratt, alleged to have been killed from a defect in Tremont Street.

Moses Johnson, for compensation for injuries sustained by falling into a coal-hole in Washington street.

The petition of J. R. Slack, to be paid for damages occasioned by the City's cutting off his supply of water, was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Water; and the petition of the Boston Lying-In Hospital for an abatement of the assessment for the construction of a sewer through land bought by them of the City, was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on the Assessors' Department.

The following suits are still pending in court, —

In the United States Circuit Court: —

Lecraw *v* City of Boston.

Richardson *v.* Same. (Several suits growing out of the Summer Street Sewer, and depending upon the same facts as the case now pending in the Supreme Court at Washington, as above stated.)

George L. Brown *v.* City of Boston.

Josiah Brown *v.* Same.

George L. Brown *v.* Isaiah D. Richards.

Josiah Brown *v.* Same.

Same *v.* Fitzhenry Homer.

George L. Brown *v.* Milton Gale.

Josiah Brown *v.* Same.

George L. Brown *v.* Jesse Kingsbury.

Josiah Brown *v.* Same.

These nine cases are suits to recover land on and near North Market Street. Arrangements are making to submit them to a reference.

In the Supreme Judicial Court: —

Cunningham *v.* City of Boston,
Tremlett *v.* Same,
Woodward *v.* Same.
} suits to recover back head money.

City of Boston *v.* Hersey; a suit against the party building, where a person was injured, who recovered damages of the city.

Martense *v.* City of Boston; a suit involving a claim and title to a piece of land at the South End.

Pratt *v.* City of Boston; involving the same question as the preceding case.

City of Boston *v.* Pratt; a suit to recover of Pratt the verdict gained against the City by a young woman who fell down an opening on his premises.

City of Boston *v.* R. Worthington and al.; similar to the preceding.

Dow *v.* Boston. A tax case.

Palmer *v.* Boston, } suits for injuries sustained
Kirby *v.* Same, } by falling in the streets.

Schneider *v.* Same; a bill in equity for a piece of land alleged to have been conveyed by the City of Boston to the wrong person.

In the Supreme Court for Norfolk County; —

Ela *v.* J. V. C. Smith and others, mentioned above.

In the Superior Court of the County of Suffolk: —

Bullard *v.* City of Boston; a suit growing out of the Summer Street drains, and awaiting the decision in the case of Richardson *v.* Boston.

Tupper *v.* City of Boston, }
Sanford *v.* Same, }
Barnard *v.* Same, } Suits for land damages.
Same *v.* Same, }

There are also many cases in which the City is summoned as trustee; several for expenditures in laying sidewalks; and quite a number of cases of appeal from the order closing tombs. Many of the latter are disposed of without costs to the City, and probably most, if not all of them, soon will be.

In two of the above mentioned cases, Palmer *v.* Boston and Kirby *v.* Boston, the Committee thought it important to secure the services of additional counsel, and they have accordingly retained Rufus Choate, Esq. as counsel for the City in these two cases.

From this brief review of the matters which have come within the charge of this Committee, and which is respectfully submitted, some estimate may be formed of the extent and responsibility of their duties.

In closing this account of their labors, the Committee cannot forbear their united testimony to the fidelity and accuracy of their Clerk, William Rogers, Esq., the benefit of whose legal information in the various investigations of the Committee was very often apparent, and especially so in the preparation of the

many reports, orders and releases which have been executed by this Committee. Respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

JOSIAH DUNHAM, Jr., *Chairman.*

In Common Council, January 3, 1856.

Accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 4, 1856.

Concurred.

J. DUNHAM, Jr. *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, January 3, 1856.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

The following Resolution was passed unanimously; the question being taken by the Clerk, and each member rising in his place and voting therefor:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council be presented to the President, JOSEPH STORY, Esq., for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the past year.

In reply to this vote of thanks, the President made a brief address, and then requested Mr. French to take the Chair, when on motion of Mr. Plummer,

It was voted unanimously, that the President be requested to furnish a copy of his Address, that the same may be printed and bound with the City Documents.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

MR. STORY'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

Your indulgent and generous appreciation of my endeavors faithfully to perform the duties of this office, awaken in my heart the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

From the day we first met in this Council Chamber until the present closing hour of our official connection, I have received from each and all of you, repeated proofs of regard and kind consideration ; and if it has been my good fortune, in any wise to meet successfully the duties of so responsible a position, to you I am greatly indebted for cordial sympathy and support.

While acknowledging these obligations, it gives me pleasure to recognize the valuable services of our efficient Clerk, whose ability and experience have so eminently qualified him for such a trust. Neither would I omit to unite in the very unanimous expression of approbation already tendered to Wm. A. Bell, Esq., for the able and acceptable manner in which he has for several weeks past discharged the duties of the Chair, during my late absence from the city.

The labors of the year have been neither few nor light. The time consumed in the regular weekly sessions, gives but a faint idea of the many hours you have devoted to the diversified business of the city ; often and protracted meetings of committees, long and careful investigation, of the subjects confided to your care, have all borne ample witness to your fidelity and patient toil.

You have discussed and passed upon important measures, in some cases involving large expenditures of money. Your action in these matters has been governed by an earnest purpose to consult and promote the permanent prosperity of the city; and coming years will justly reveal the wisdom of your decisions and the value of your labors. It is unnecessary for me to call in review the various items of business filling up the record before you. If aught of error has been committed, we may charitably hope it will be lost in the overbalance of good: while you may cherish the satisfying assurance that, according to an intelligent estimate of duty, you have fulfilled the obligations imposed by official oath when first entering upon this service to which your fellow-citizens had called you; and now resign these trusts with the honest conviction that upon your actions there rest no shadows of unhallowed designs.

Under your administration has been laid the corner-stone of another monument to the glory of Boston; and the completion of the Public Library Building will be the crowning act in that perfected system of education, of which we may be justly proud. Already have hearty responses been made to your liberal decisions, and the channels are opening, through which will flow rich treasures of knowledge, making this free institution an honor to our country. This work is in harmony with the noble sentiment of this community, that no sacrifice is too much, no price too great, which provides for and secures the cultivation of universal intelligence; which, when united with the principles of a pure christianity, forms the basis of our National security.

Among the pleasing incidents transpiring during my late absence was one to which it may not be improper here to allude. Some four weeks since it was my privilege to visit the ancient Borough of Boston in Lincolnshire, England, in memory of which this city was named.

Upon the invitation of His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Burgesses, I had the honor of being received at a public entertainment in the venerated Guildhall, where for more than five centuries the people have been accustomed to assemble for

public consultation and festivity. Both courtesy and gratitude prompted me to make mention of the very flattering attentions paid me on that occasion, as the President of this Council, and a citizen of Boston, New England.

The generous sentiments expressed, and the kindly feelings manifested, were but another evidence of the fraternal relations existing between the two corporations. I esteem it a high privilege thus publicly to acknowledge the distinguished honor conferred upon me in being the recipient of such munificent hospitality; not as tendered to me personally, but to that favored city for whose true welfare and prosperity, in common with you, I entertain the deepest interest.

Gentlemen and Associates—As we are about to separate, let us be reminded of that Providential care which has preserved our circle unbroken, and enabled us so generally to be at the post of duty.

In presiding over your deliberations it has been my constant aim to be guided by strict impartiality, and I lay claim to no peculiar success other than purity of purpose.

For every respectful word, every kindly deed, and every token of regard, I sincerely thank you; and it is my ardent wish that you may experience a long life of usefulness, and in its public and social relations find abundant prosperity.